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**U.S. Army Corps
of Engineers**
New Orleans District

**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY, TESTING, AND
EXPLORATORY TRENCHING FOR THE LOUISIANA
STATE PENITENTIARY LEVEE ENLARGEMENT
PROJECT, WEST FELICIANA PARISH, LOUISIANA**

Final Report

January 2001

**Coastal Environments, Inc.
1260 Main Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana**

Prepared for:

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To The Reader:

This cultural resource effort was designed and guided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District, as part of our cultural resource management program. We concur with the authors' recommendations regarding future cultural resources investigations. The Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer, the State of Louisiana also concurs with the authors' recommendations.

Howard R. Bush for
Joan Exnicios
Contracting Officer's
Representative

David R. Carney
David Carney
Chief, Environmental
Planning and Compliance
Branch

Kenneth Ashworth
Kenneth Ashworth, Ph.D.
Archeologist, Project Manager

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EXPLORATORY TRENCHING FOR THE LOUISIANA STATE
PENITENTIARY LEVEE ENLARGEMENT PROJECT,
WEST FELICIANA PARISH, LOUISIANA**

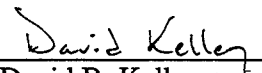
By
Stephanie L. Perrault
Roger T. Saucier
Thurston H.G. Hahn III
Dayna Lee
Joanne Ryan
and
Chris Sperling

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Coastal Environments, Inc.
1260 Main Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70802


David B. Kelley
Principal Investigator

ABSTRACT

The results of a Phase I cultural resources survey and a Phase II National Register testing program within the proposed levee enlargement at Louisiana State Penitentiary, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana are presented. The survey was conducted from March to June of 1998, and the testing from August to November of 1998. An area of 1,499 acres (607 ha) was examined during the survey. The survey ROW consisted of 12.1 miles (19.4 km) of existing levee that encircles the penitentiary compound, and 702 acres of borrow areas and haul roads between the Mississippi River and the Tunica Hills. A total area 54.51 acres was reexamined during the testing phase of fieldwork. The Phase I survey examined 31 archaeological sites, two of which were previously recorded, and two standing structures. Phase II National Register testing was carried out at three sites, 16WF30, 16WF121, and 16WF122, to assess their eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Two sites, 16WF121 and 16WF122, are considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Site 16WF121 possesses late nineteenth century postbellum plantation components. Site 16WF122 consists of plantation components dating from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Both sites contain intact deposits that can provide information on the evolution of Mississippi River plantations. Avoidance or data recovery is recommended at these sites. Additional testing was recommended at site 16WF131, a prehistoric site possessing Coles Creek, early Mississippi, and early historic components, for which eligibility could not be assessed with the present data. NRHP testing was not conducted at that locale as it will not be affected by the proposed construction project. The remaining archaeological sites and two standing structures examined during the recent investigations are considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey, exploratory trenching, and National Register testing of three sites for the Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee Enlargement Project, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana (Figure 1-1). To this end Coastal Environments, Inc., was contracted by the New Orleans District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of pre-historic archaeological sites and standing structures, Phase II National Register Testing at archaeological sites 16WF30, 16WF121, and 16WF122, and exploratory trenching in selected areas within the proposed right-of-way. A total of 12.1 miles (19.4 km) of existing levee encircling the penitentiary compound and 702 acres (284 ha) of borrow areas and haul roads extending from the Mississippi River into the Tunica Hills in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana was examined during the Phase I investigations. During Phase II investigations 54.51 acres along the levee were re-examined. It was subsequently determined that the proposed borrow area in the Tunica Hills would not be impacted by construction-related activities. Therefore the archaeological sites located in that area during the Phase I survey were not re-examined during the Phase II investigations. In total, an area of 1,499 acres (607 ha) were examined.

The primary goal of the present investigations was to provide a cultural and historic resource assessment of the project area, and to make National Register eligibility evaluations on those cultural re-

sources located within the study area. The attainment of this goal called for the accomplishment of six basic tasks. The first of these was a background search which would include an examination of the literature on the archaeology and history of the region, a review of site records on file with the Louisiana Division of Archaeology and Division of Historic Preservation, and an examination of information concerning the history of land use within the project area, including historic maps. The background research was necessary to obtain information on previously recorded sites either within, or adjacent to the proposed project area. The information gathered during this phase of work was used as an aid in the direction of the field investigations. The second task consisted of fieldwork in the form of a cultural resources survey, including pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. The third task consisted of the recording of archaeological sites and standing structures discovered within the project area and assessing National Register eligibility. National Register testing of three of archaeological sites and additional exploratory subsurface testing comprised the fifth task, while the sixth and final task involved the production of a report presenting the findings of the investigations.

A total of 30 unrecorded archaeological sites, one previously recorded site, and two standing structures were examined within the proposed project area. Sixteen of the archaeological sites, and both standing structures are situated in the Mississippi River

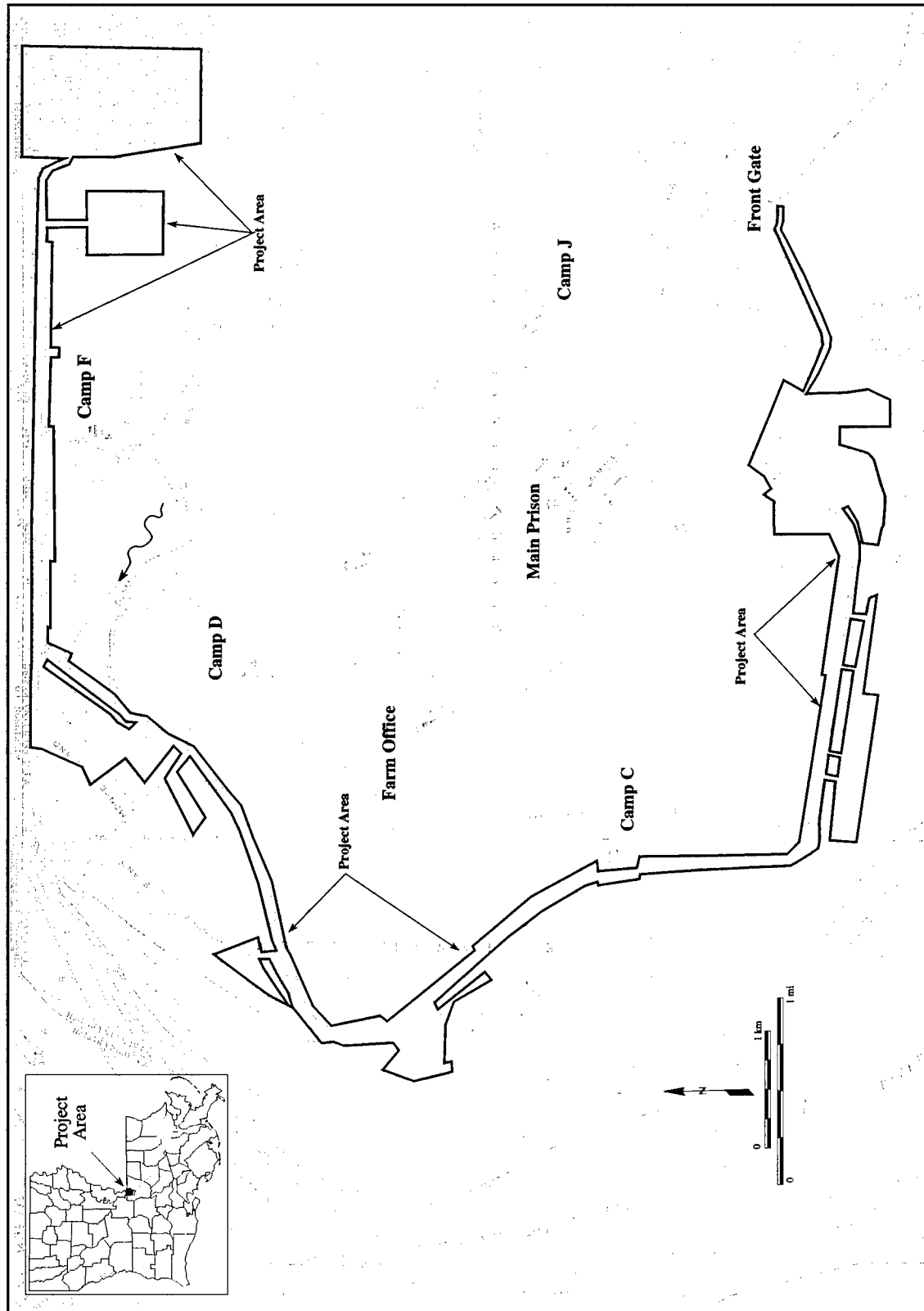


Figure 1-1. Angola Levee Enlargement Project Area (sources: Angola, LA-Miss 1994; and Innis, LA-Miss 1994, 7.5-min. U.S.G.S. topographic maps).

floodplain, with all but one on the landside of the levee. Thirteen sites are situated within the hill area in the northeast corner of the project area, and one in the floodplain of Hunter Creek. It was concluded that two of the cultural resources examined during the Phase II portion of the present investigations, 16WF121 and 16WF122, possess the potential for providing significant information concerning aspects of history, and are eligible for NRHP listing. Phase III data recovery is being recommended at these sites to mitigate the impacts of planned levee construction. National Register eligibility testing is being recommended for one site, 16WF131, in the event impacts from future construction will effect it. However, this site will not be affected by the current project. The remaining 28 sites and two standing structures were determined to be ineligible for inclusion in the National Register. Detailed descriptions and the work performed at all sites are presented in following chapters.

Report Organization

The remainder of this report is organized in the following fashion. Chapter 2 presents an overview of the environmental setting of the project area. Chapter 3 summarizes the regional culture history as it is relevant to the project area and the specific history of settlement and use of the project area. A discussion of previous cultural resource-related work that has been conducted in the region is contained in Chapter 4. Chapter 5 presents a discussion of the various analytical techniques employed in the study. The conduct and results of the field investigations are presented in Chapter 6 and Chapter 7. A summary of findings, assessments of the National Register eligibility of the cultural properties examined, and recommendations for their future treatment is given in Chapter 8. Chapter 9 presents a data recovery plan to mitigate the impacts of the proposed construction to two of the sites (16WF121 and 16WF122).

CHAPTER 2

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This chapter presents a brief overview of the environment of the Lower Mississippi Alluvial Valley in order to provide a background for understanding past human adaptations to the area.

The Quaternary geology of the Lower Mississippi River Valley has been the subject of considerable research over the past 50 years. Fisk (1944), Saucier (1974), Autin et al. (1991), and Saucier (1994a) have synthesized the results of the research both in terms of the nature of the deposits present and their age. Much of Fisk's work has withstood the test of time, but his chronology, developed prior to the advent of radiocarbon dating, has been revised substantially. Saucier's (1994a) updated summary serves as the basis for the present chronology.

The present project area is located in the extreme northwestern corner of West Feliciana Parish within the confines of the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola (see Figure 1-1). The Louisiana-Mississippi state line forms the northern boundary of the penitentiary, while the Mississippi River forms its western and southern boundaries. The eastern limit of the penitentiary extends into the Tunica Hills. The western portion of the project area is situated in the Mississippi River floodplain. This area is a restricted-access zone where scattered clusters of structures are protected from river flooding by a series of levees. The zone is cleared of timber and intensively cultivated or used for pasture. On the river (batture) side of the flood-control levee, the land is

inundated during high river stages, and is utilized for cultivation and pasture. Some small pockets of timber remain in this area. The easternmost portion of the project area is situated on the edge of the loess hills that overlook the Mississippi River floodplain. This area is densely covered by old growth trees with little undergrowth. The main-line Mississippi River levee roughly parallels the river along the western and southern sides of the penitentiary grounds, and lies 0.4 to 2.0 km (0.25 to 1.25 mi) inland from the present river channel.

Physiographic and Geologic Setting

The entire project area lies within the Mississippi Valley segment of the Gulf and Atlantic Coastal Plain province of North America (Murray 1961). The eastern portion of the project area is situated within the Loess (or Bluff) Hills subdivision while the remainder is situated in the Lower Mississippi River alluvial valley (Figure 2-1). Physiographically, the two subdivisions are strikingly different.

The Loess Hills are an area of rugged terrain with steep slopes and narrow ridges separated by deeply entrenched intermittent streams. Highest elevations approximate 104 m (340 ft) (NGVD), but local relief (between ridge crests and adjacent creek bottoms) may be as much as 61 m (200 ft). The hill tract is totally uninhabited and densely forested. Traditionally, it has served as a buffer area to the main prison facilities and recently portions of the

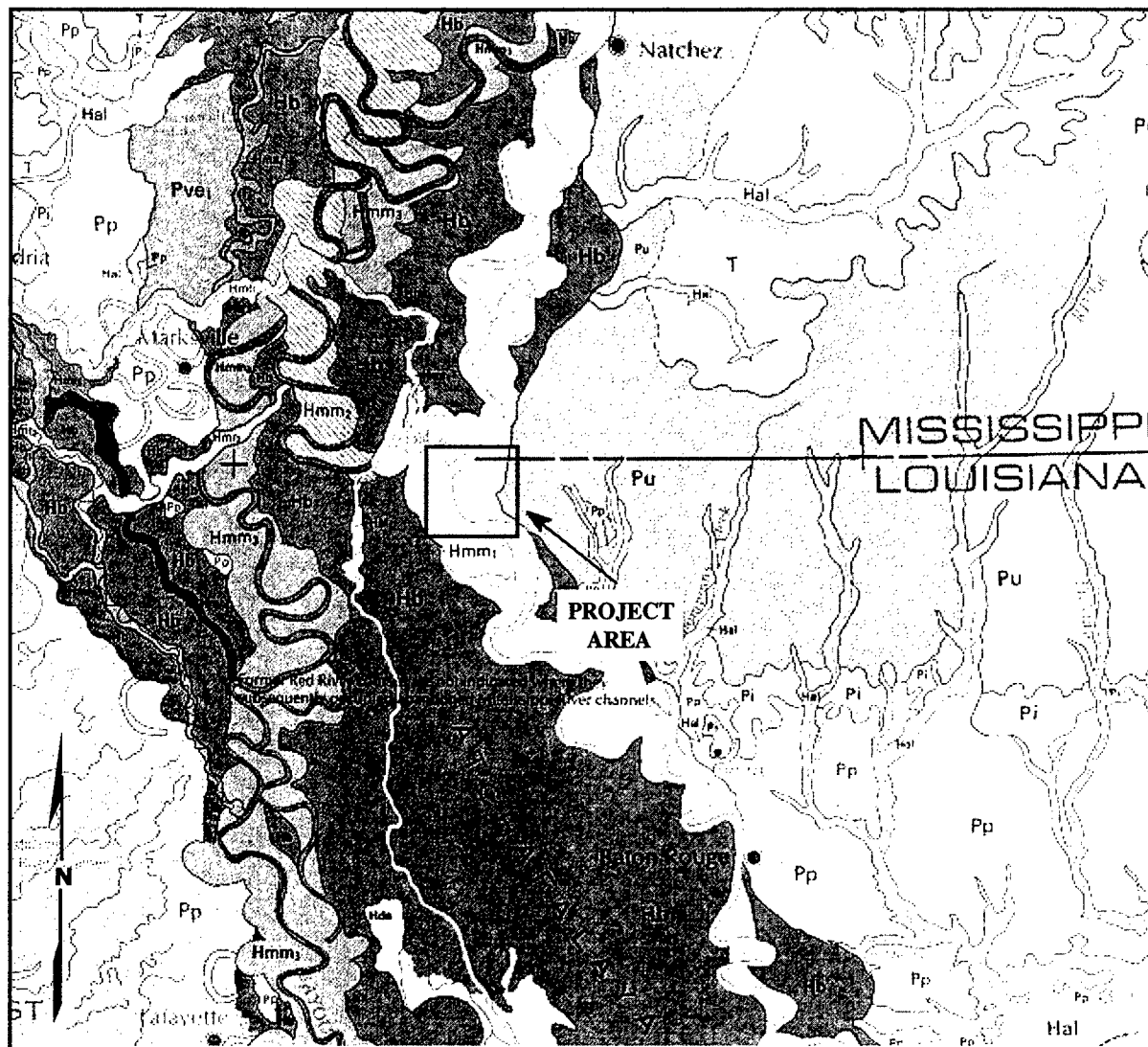


Figure 2-1. Quaternary Formations within the project area and adjacent regions (source: Saucier and Snead 1989).

tract have been designated as the Clark Creek Nature Area.

The western edge of the hill tract is marked by a slightly dissected but distinctively linear 30-m-high (100 ft) bluff or escarpment that trends north to south just east of the project area (see Figure 2-1). The only significant drainage that discharges from the hill tract is Hunter Creek which does so just south of the state line. Its original course into the penal farm area has been diverted and the creek now flows westward to the Mississippi River in an artificial channel located between the state line and the levee that parallels the state boundary about (600 m) 183 ft to the south.

The portion of the penitentiary located in the alluvial valley is conspicuously flat with less than 3.0 m (10 ft) of local relief. Elevations over the vast majority of the area vary only from about 13.7 to 16.7 m (45 to 55 ft). Lower elevations (to about 6.0 m [20 ft]) and banks up to 6.0 m (20 ft) high occur only along the active Mississippi River channel at low river stage. Alternating accretion ridges and linear swales characterize the topography of the batture area while the landscape of the cultivated main part of the tract is essentially featureless except for a single major lake. Lake Killarney, formerly designated Lake of the Cross, is approximately 1.64 sq km (0.64 sq mi) in area and lies in the east-central part of the penitentiary grounds. It is the rem-

nant of a Mississippi River abandoned channel (ox-bow lake). The only other physiographic feature of note is an irregular and discontinuous, low alluvial apron (a series of coalesced alluvial fans) about 0.5 km (0.3 mi) wide that lies at the base of the bluff. The apex of the apron is about 3.0 m (10 ft) higher than its distal margin and lies at the immediate bluff base.

Prior to levee construction, drainage of the penitentiary farm area was sluggish and flowed southward via Lake Killarney and several connecting small bayous (Bobs and Loch Lomond bayous) ultimately discharging into the Mississippi River south of the Penitentiary. Runoff from local precipitation, including some from the hill area, occurred only at relatively low river stages. At flood stage, almost the entire penitentiary area in the alluvial valley was inundated by backwater. Presently, local precipitation is removed through a series of canals and ditches, and pumped across the levee into the Mississippi River.

In terms of its geologic setting, the project area is situated in the lower, central part of the Mississippi Embayment, a deep and north-south-trending structural trough (Murray 1961) filled with thousands of meters of post-Paleozoic, primarily Cenozoic, deposits. The thick sedimentary sequence was laid down in environments ranging from terrestrial to deltaic to estuarine to marine during cycles of sea level regressions and transgressions.

The shallowest unit of this thick sedimentary sequence is of late Tertiary (Miocene) age and has been identified as the Pascagoula formation (Saucier 1994a). Deposits of this formation consist of hard, gray to gray green, massive to thickly bedded clays, claystones, and siltstones. They immediately underlie the Quaternary sediments of the Mississippi alluvial valley (described below) (Saucier 1969), and exposures up to 15 m (50 ft) occur along creeks and lower bluff faces in the Loess Hills area of the Florida Parishes and southwestern Mississippi where they have been extensively studied (Parsons 1967; Clark and Burnham 1984). They constitute the oldest surface or nearsurface deposits in the project vicinity and the "core" of the hills tract.

Remnants of an eroded and dissected blanket of red, brown, and yellow, cross-bedded sands with lenses and layers of chert gravels (Mossa and Autin 1989) overlie the Pascagoula formation in the Loess

Hills. The sand and gravel deposits have an average thickness of about 15 to 18 m (50 to 60 ft) but may be over 30 m (100 ft) thick just east of the penal farm area (Parsons 1967). The stratigraphy and chronology of this graveliferous unit have been the subject of debate for decades. Traditionally believed to be a fluvial terrace deposit (Williana terrace) of Pleistocene age (Fisk 1944, 1952), the materials are now believed to be a fluvial deposit of non-glacial origin and pre-Pleistocene age known as the Citronelle formation (Kolb and Durham 1967; Saucier 1994a). A thin, discontinuous layer of loess varying from about 1.5 to 6.1 m (5 to 20 ft) thick overlies the Citronelle formation outcrops. The loess, a tan eolian silt deposit derived from glacial outwash in the Quaternary alluvial valley area to the west, has been correlated with the Peoria and Sicily Island loess sheets (Mossa and Autin 1989).

Beneath the Mississippi alluvial plain west of the Loess Hills, the Citronelle and loess units are absent, and the Pascagoula formation has been entrenched to depths of 45 to 53 m (150 to 175 ft) (Saucier 1994a). Between the ground surface and the top of the eroded Pascagoula, all of the deposits are alluvium of late Quaternary age (late Pleistocene and Holocene) and they can be subdivided into two basic units.

The lower portion of the alluvial sequence, called the substratum, consists of about 15 to 23 m (50 to 75 ft) of dense sands and gravels. These sediments represent Pleistocene-age glacial outwash deposits (>11,000 yrs old) laid down during multiple glacial cycles by an ancestral Mississippi River flowing in a braided regime (Saucier 1969). The upper portion of the alluvial sequence, called the topstratum, represents finer-grained materials (clays, silts, and fine sands) mostly deposited directly or indirectly by the Mississippi River in the last 10,000 yrs (the Holocene) while it has been flowing in a meandering regime. As has been traditional in geological studies in the Lower Mississippi Valley (LMV) area (e.g., Saucier 1969), topstratum deposits are differentiated according to the environments in which they were deposited. In the penal farm area, the topstratum varies from about 1.5 to 30.0 m (5 to 100 ft) thick and five basic environments of Mississippi River origin are recognized (Figure 2-2). In addition, the alluvial fan deposits derived from upland erosion represent a sixth discrete environment. Each environment is discussed in the next section.



Figure 2-2. Five environments of Mississippi River origin within the project area (ACh: Abandoned Channel; Bs: Backswamp; PB: Point Bar; Sw: Swale; Swm: Major Swale).

Geologic History and Landscape Evolution

The last glacial maximum (Late Wisconsin stage) occurred about 18,000 yrs ago. At that time, the entrenched Mississippi alluvial valley was slightly narrower than at present, meaning that the western edge of the Loess Hills was perhaps a kilometer or so west of its present location. The hill area was veneered with a very thin loess sheet, known as Sicily Island loess, that was well dissected. The surface of the alluvial plain was a sandy plain with braided streams flowing at an elevation at least 30 m (100 ft) below that of the present.

Between about 18,000 and 12,000 yrs ago, two events transpired that significantly affected the penal farm area. With the melting of the Laurentide ice sheet, the alluvial valley experienced the deposition of massive quantities of glacial outwash (the present graveliferous substratum) and the alluvial plain surface aggraded by at least 6 m (10.7 ft) (Saucier 1994b). Also during this time, large quantities of silt were deflated by seasonally strong northerly winds and deposited across the eroded hill area as the Peoria loess sheet. This veneer reduced, but did not eliminate, the high relief of the hill area with its entrenched streams.

By about 11,000 yrs ago, glacial outwash deposition had ended in the LMV, loess deposition had ceased, rapidly rising post-glacial sea level was shallowing the gradient of the Mississippi River in the project vicinity, and the Mississippi River had switched from a braided to a meandering regime (Saucier 1994a). The earliest identified meander belt of the river, dating to at least 6,000 yrs ago (Stages 3 & 4), was located in the central part of the alluvial valley at least 30 km (18.6 mi) west of the penal farm area. From 11,000 to 6,000 yrs ago, the area received only overbank sedimentation in a backswamp environment and slowly aggraded with only small upland streams like the Homochitto and Buffalo Rivers discharging into the alluvial valley and following a course close to the base of the Loess Hills. The only surviving deposits dating to this period are in the area mapped as backswamp (see Figure 2-2) and probably lie at a depth of at least 10 m (32.8 ft) in the sedimentary sequence.

The conditions described above persisted until about 4,800 yrs ago at which time, because of an upstream diversion, the river abandoned the Stage 3 meander belt and began forming a new one (Stages 1 & 2) along the eastern side of the alluvial valley

essentially along the route of the present river (Saucier 1994a). Although the precise course of the river at that time is not known, it was the beginning of progressive truncation of backswamp areas with corresponding expansion of point bar accretion topography in the meander belt. Some sediments continued to accumulate in a backswamp environment, but only in a narrow band in the short distance (several kilometers) between the meander belt and the hill area.

The earliest direct evidence for river meandering and abandoned channel (cutoff) formation in the project area consists of two north-south trending abandoned channel segments that lie south of the southern arm of Lake Killarney (see Figure 2-2). Unfortunately, there is no sound geologic or archaeological evidence to verify their presence much less determine their actual ages. In his classical treatise on the geologic history of the LMV, Fisk (1944) estimated the cutoffs took place 1,200 to 1,500 years ago during his designated Stages 5 through 8. It has been demonstrated in the last several decades (Saucier 1974, 1994a; Autin et al. 1991) that Fisk's chronological scenario is not valid and is based on several erroneous fundamental assumptions. Extrapolating from the morphological expression of the channels, the known date of meander belt initiation, and the sequence of channel shifts that took place subsequently, it can be suggested that the channels are perhaps 2,000 to 4,000 yrs old.

Similar uncertainty exists about the age of the Lake Killarney cutoff. It appears to be more recent than the abandoned channels described above, but no numerical age determination is possible based on available evidence. Fisk (1944) postulated that a river bend began migrating southward along the bluff line, probably eroding it back by a kilometer or so, about 900 years ago (Stage 11). It finally became a cutoff bend about 500 years ago (Stage 15). However, as indicated above, there is no credible evidence to support these age assignments. Based on the same lines of reasoning cited above, the cutoff is currently thought to have taken place between about 1,000 and 2,000 years ago. Where numerical dates have been obtained on abandoned channels in the LMV, they have almost always turned out to be significantly older than what Fisk postulated.

After the Lake Killarney cutoff took place, the Mississippi River channel adopted a northeast-southwest alignment located about 0.5 to 1.5 km (0.3 to 0.9 mi) east of the present location of the mainline

levee (see Figure 2-2). For about a few hundred years thereafter, the new channel migrated to the west and southwest, leaving behind a zone of point bar accretion with distinctive swales. Fisk (1944) postulated that a cutoff (likely a chute cutoff) took place in this area during his Stage 16, but subsequent geologic mapping does not support this interpretation (Saucier 1969, 1994a).

The earliest channel position in the vicinity of the project area to be documented is that of 1820-1830 surveys (Mississippi River Commission 1938). At that time, the eastern bankline of the river along the western side of the penal farm area was immediately west of the mainline levee in the Monkey Island and Charity Lake areas. No doubt this was the prominent bankline that determined the initial location of the levees in the early nineteenth century.

Later historic-period surveys (1881-1893) and geomorphic evidence, such as point bar ridge and swale patterns, suggest that the river began to migrate westward away from the levee alignment after the 1820s or 1830s. This trend was accentuated by the Shreve's Cutoff in 1831 and the Raccourci Cutoff in 1848 which took place west of the project area. The trend has continued at a much slower rate in the twentieth century because of increasingly more effective artificial bank stabilization measures.

The date of the Davis Bayou crevasse is still uncertain. It is reasonable to suggest that it could not have formed more than a few decades before 1820 or 1830 since the river prior to that time was not near the flood control levee where the crevasse originated. On the other hand, the crevasse was noted during the 1820-1830 survey (Mississippi River Commission 1938), thus the date of its formation can be established as being within a 50-or-so-year period in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The crevasse (originally called Bobb's Bayou) is shown in detail on an 1884 survey map (Mississippi River Commission 1881-1897). Its configuration is essentially the same as at present and a considerable number of structures are shown along both banks to a distance of more than a kilometer from the levee. In 1884, an artificial levee had been constructed across the mouth of the crevasse. Therefore, except for possible reactivation during a severe river flood when there might have been a levee break, such as during the 1927 flood, the crevasse has been inactive for over 100 years.

In the hill area and the adjacent alluvial apron, several events have transpired during the late prehistoric and historic periods. When the Lake Killarney bend migrated southward impinging against the bluffs and causing some retreat, any preexisting alluvial apron/fans were destroyed. Thus, the alluvial apron north of the abandoned channel formed after river bend cutoff and therefore is probably less than 2,000 years old. It is hypothesized that a majority of the apron actually formed during the nineteenth century. From about the 1830s to near the end of the nineteenth century, the uplands experienced severe erosion due to timber cutting. The eroding loess deposits especially would have been a major source of silt that washed out onto the alluvial plain by slope wash and small stream activity. Indeed, the process of alluvial fan growth has continued to the present since runoff is not regulated and there is ineffective erosion control in the hill area.

Soils

Soils have not been mapped in detail in West Feliciana Parish. However, based on surveys of adjacent parishes (Powell *et al* 1982), those of point bar accretion zones probably belong to the Robinsonville-Commerce series. These are described as being level to gently undulating, well- to somewhat poorly-drained, and occasionally flooded loamy soils. Soils of the larger swales probably belong to the Sharkey-Fausse series which are frequently flooded, poorly drained, and clayey in texture.

Vegetation

Prior to extensive clearing of the Mississippi River floodplain for agriculture during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it supported a vast bottomland hardwood forest. The forest was characterized by a relatively low species diversity, but it exhibited a complex mosaic of plant communities whose distribution was controlled by slight changes in frequency of inundation and sediment type (Putman and Bull 1932). Riverbank communities were dominated by willow (*Salix* spp.) and cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), while the lower slopes of natural levees and the better-drained portion of backswamps included stands of sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) and the more water-tolerant species of oaks (*Quercus pagoda*, *Quercus prinus*, and *Quercus nigra*). The higher and better-drained areas supported communities of the less water-tolerant oaks (*Quercus alba*, *Quercus stellata*) and hickories (*Carya* spp.). Permanently flooded portions of the backswamp and the margins

of oxbow lakes included communities of bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and water tupelo (*Nyssa aquatica*).

The adjacent uplands, meanwhile, supported a mixed upland hardwood forest, Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), holly (*Ilex* spp.), and beech (*Fagus* spp.) co-dominated the forest, comprising over two-thirds of all hardwoods present. Lesser, though abundant quantities of white oak (*Quercus alba*), dogwood (*Cornus* spp.), ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*), hickory (*Carya* spp.), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*), hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), red oak (*Quercus nuttallii*), ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), basswood (*Tilia caroliniana*), sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*), box elder (*Acer* elm (*Ulmus* spp.), maple (*Acer* spp.), Spanish oak (*Quercus falcata*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*), yellowwood (*Cladrastis kentukea*), and mulberry (*Morus rubra*) were also present throughout the area. Similar species grew within the ravines and stream bottoms in the area along with sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), cherry (*Prunus* spp.), chinquapin (*Castanea* spp.), blackgum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), laurel (*Persea borbonia*), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), black oak (*Quercus velutina*), sumac (*Rhus copallina*), and sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis*). Additionally, stands of giant cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*) covered portions of the uplands. Very little of the Felicianas still possess mature forests as the area has been timbered on numerous occasions and in some instances replaced by agriculture, pastures, and imported vegetation (Delcourt 1975).

Fauna

A variety of faunal species are found throughout the region. The mammalian population includes white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), squir-

rel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), fox (*Urocyon* spp.), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), and skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Originally, wolf (*Canis rufus*) and black bear (*Euractos americanus*) were probably also present, though they are no longer found in the area. In recent years armadillos (*Dasypus novemcinctus*) have intruded into the region from neighboring western states.

There are numerous species of birds in the area, both resident and migratory. Some such as crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), owls (Strigidae), hawks (*Buteo* spp.), and vultures (*Cathartes aura*), are common throughout the area. Others are confined to a particular environmental situation. The upland and marginal grounds feature populations of turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) and quail (*Cilinus virginianus*). The backswamp lakes, tributary streams, relict and active river channels host an abundance of species, including egrets (*Casmerodius albus*) and water turkeys (*Anhinga anhinga*). Migratory ducks (*Anas* spp.) and geese (*Branta* spp.) can be observed in the area from October to March.

The river, lake, and tributary streams sustain numerous types of aquatic life. Types of fish include gar (*Lepisosteus* spp.), catfish (*Ictalurus* spp.), drum (*Apolodinotus grunniens*), and perches (Percidae). Amphibians are represented by salamanders (*Ambystone texanum*), newts (*Notophthalmus videscens louisianensis*), toads (*Bufo* spp.), tree frogs (*Hyla* spp.), and true frogs (*Rana* spp.). A number of reptilian species are present in the study area, including alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), snapping turtles (*Chelydra serpentina*), box turtles (*Terrapene carolina triunguis*), coral snakes (*Micrurus fulvius*), rattlesnakes (*Crotalus* spp.), and various lizards (Lacertilia).

CHAPTER 3

CULTURAL SETTING

Aboriginal Cultural Setting

The currently accepted aboriginal cultural sequence for southern Louisiana is presented in Figure 3-1. This sequence illustrates developmental cultural growth from early small bands of migratory hunters to agriculturally-based societies that inhabited villages and built temples. Fairly detailed discussions of the southern Louisiana phases can be found in McIntire (1958), Gagliano et al. (1975), Neuman (1984), and Weinstein and Gagliano (1985).

Paleo-Indian Period, Prior to 6000 B.C.

Initial human occupation of this region, occurred during the Paleo-Indian period. Archaeological evidence from other portions of North America suggests that the populations involved were probably small bands of hunter-gatherers adapted to terminal Pleistocene or very early Holocene environments. The early portion of the period is characterized by the widespread fluted point tradition generally dating prior to 8500 B.C. Gagliano (1963:112) notes that a few of these points, resembling the type Clovis, have been found in the Florida Parishes, and that they are generally made of exotic materials.

The later portion of the Paleo-Indian period is marked by the divergence of the fluted-point tradition into distinct subtraditions. One of these includes Scottsbluff and similar point types which appear to have a predominantly western distribution. Another

of the subtraditions includes Dalton and related projectile points found widely throughout the southeast and midwest. Goodyear (1982) has argued that the Dalton horizon dates from approximately 8,500 to 7,900 B.C., and that it represents an adaptation to the changing environments found at the end of the Pleistocene. One indication of this is the addition of a heavy woodworking tool, the Dalton adz, to an otherwise Paleo-Indian tool kit. A related complex found primarily in northern Louisiana, eastern Texas, and southern Arkansas includes the San Patrice point, an associated side-notched point and the distinctive "Albany Scraper" (Webb et al. 1971). In southeast Louisiana Weinstein, Burden, and Gagliano (1977:3) have proposed the Jones Creek phase based on finds of Plainview, Dalton, and San Patrice points at the Jones Creek (16EBR13) and Blackwater Bayou (16EBR33) sites in East Baton Rouge Parish.

Early Archaic Period, 6000-5000 B.C.

In much of eastern North America, the Early Archaic period represents a time of adaptation to the changing environments associated with early post-glacial climatic regimes. The available palynological evidence indicates that the present region lies beyond the southern boundary of boreal forest expansion, suggesting that the transition to Holocene climatic conditions may have been much less marked there than further north. While there is a distinct technological break with the earlier fluted-point tradition during this period, there are obvious conti-

Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee Enlargement Project

STAGE	PERIOD	CULTURE	TIME INTERVAL	PHASES		
				EASTERN AREA	CENTRAL AREA	WESTERN AREA
FORMATIVE	HISTORIC	VARIOUS CULTURES	A.D. 1800	← VARIOUS TRIBES →		
	MISSISSIPPI	MISSISSIPPIAN PLAQUEMINE	A.D. 1700	← LITTLE PECAN →		
			A.D. 1600	DELTA NATCHEZAN	PETITE ANSE	BAYOU CHENE
			A.D. 1500	MEDORA	BURK HILL	
			A.D. 1200	BARATARIA		
	COLES CREEK	TRANSITIONAL COLES CREEK	A.D. 1000	ST. GABRIEL	THREE BAYOU	HOLLY BEACH
		COLES CREEK	A.D. 900	BAYOU RAMOS	MORGAN	JEFF DAVIS
			A.D. 850	BAYOU CUTLER	WHITE LAKE	WELSH
	BAYTOWN	TROYVILLE-LIKE	A.D. 700	WHITEHALL	?	ROANOKE
	MARKSVILLE	MARKSVILLE	A.D. 400	GUNBOAT LANDING	VEAZEY	LAKE ARTHUR
			A.D. 200	MAGNOLIA & MANDALAY		
	TCHULA	TCHEFUNCTE	A.D. 1	SMITHFIELD	JEFFERSON ISLAND	LACASSINE
				LABRANCHE		
			250 B.C.	BEAU MIRE	LAFAYETTE	GRAND LAKE
ARCHAIC	POVERTY POINT	POVERTY POINT	500 B.C.	PONTCHARTRAIN		
	LATE ARCHAIC	ARCHAIC	1000 B.C.	GARCIA	BEAU RIVAGE	
	MIDDLE ARCHAIC		1500 B.C.	BAYOU JASMINE	RABBIT ISLAND	?
	EARLY ARCHAIC		3000 B.C.	PEARL RIVER	COPELL	BAYOU BLUE
			5000 B.C.	MONTE SANO	BANANA BAYOU	?
			6000 B.C.	AMITE RIVER		
	LATE PALEO	PALEO-INDIAN	8000 B.C.	ST. HELENA	?	?
LITHIC	EARLY PALEO			JONES CREEK	VATICAN	STROHE
	PRE-PROJECTILE POINT		10,000 B.C.	?	AVERY ISLAND	?
		?	?	?	?	?

Figure 3-1. Aboriginal culture sequence for southern Louisiana.

nities with transitional complexes such as San Patrice. The side-notched point style that appeared in the latter becomes one of the marker traits of the Early Archaic. These projectile points are referred to by a number of names throughout eastern North America, including Big Sandy and Greenbriar. Corner-notched types such as Palmer and Jude developed during this period, as did stemmed types such as Kirk. Weinstein, Burden, and Gagliano (1977:4) have established the Early Archaic St. Helena phase in the Florida parishes based on scattered finds of Kirk and Palmer points.

Middle Archaic Period, 5000-3000 B.C.

The Middle Archaic period is characterized by widespread regional differentiation of cultures and a number of developments in ground stone technology. The latter includes grooved axes, atlatl weights and pendants, as well as more extensive use of grinding stones, which first appeared in the previous period. This period also roughly corresponds with the Hypsithermal Interval, which brought increased warmth and aridity to areas bordering the Great Plains (Wood and McMillan 1976). The impact of this climatic shift on other portions of the Southeast is not well known at present. It may be that the intensive shellfish collection evidenced at some riverine sites of this period represents a response to this change (Lewis and Lewis 1961:20). Stoltman (1978:714-715) has also suggested that plant collecting increased in importance during this time.

During this period sedentism and more complex social organization are reflected in increased site size, midden development, the use of storage pits, utilization of local raw materials, and an increase in the numbers of burials (Jeter and Williams 1989:86; Weinstein et al. 1979:2-48). Additionally, evidence of Middle Archaic mound building has been found to the south in Louisiana (see below; Jeter and Williams 1989:86).

Two Middle Archaic phases have been identified within southeast Louisiana. The Amite River phase, proposed by Gagliano (1963:114) on the basis of sites found along the terraces overlooking the middle Amite River, is perhaps the earlier of the two. It is characterized by the projectile point types Almagre, Morhiss, Shumla, Wells, and Kent. The other phase, Monte Sano, was based initially on the small mound site of that name (16EBR17) at which salvage excavations were

conducted by Haag and Ford in 1967. The two low mounds at the site were found to contain platforms which may have served as cremation areas. Artifacts associated with the larger mound included late Archaic dart points, microlithic tools, and a red jasper locust effigy bead. A radiocarbon date of 6220 B.P. \pm 140 was obtained from one of the platforms. Since that time other mound sites in this region, including Hornsby (16SH21) and the LSU mounds (16EBR6), have yielded similar early dates.

Late Archaic Period, 3000-1500 B.C.

Research elsewhere in eastern North America suggests that the Late Archaic period was a time of marked population increases and the beginning of extensive trade networks. The evidence for the former is seen in the appearance of large habitation sites such as Indian Knoll, Kentucky (Webb 1946), while the latter is reflected in the exotic raw materials that occur at some sites.

Cultivation involving several native seed plants, including sumpweed (*Iva annua*), chenopod (*Chenopodium berlandieri*), and sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), as well as squash (*Cucurbita sp.*), which is now thought to have been independently domesticated in eastern North America, also began during this period (Smith 1989).

An additional attribute of the Middle and Late Archaic periods in the southeast is the earliest documented evidence of mound building in the region. Recent excavations and a reevaluation of past investigations now suggest that the building of conical mounds was an inherent part of Archaic period culture in the southeastern U.S. (Piatek 1994; Saunders 1994a; Saunders, et al. 1994). At least 11 mound sites in Louisiana and Florida have been securely radiocarbon dated to the Archaic period (Russo 1994:Table 1). Mound building, in association with population increase, extensive trade, and initial plant cultivation, appears to reflect an increase in social and cultural complexity through the Late Archaic period.

The only Late Archaic phase identified for southeast Louisiana thus far is Gagliano's (1963:116) Pearl River phase which is based on a series of oyster shell middens associated with early coastal features. Diagnostic artifacts include Kent, Pontchartrain, Macon, Hale, and Palmillas projectile points and various types of atlatl weights.

Poverty Point Period, 1500-500 B.C.

In much of eastern North America this time interval witnessed a transition from Archaic hunting and gathering cultures to Woodland cultures characterized by food production, pottery manufacture, and mound building (Stoltman 1978:715-717). Current interpretations suggest that these three features have different and possibly unrelated origins. As noted above, plant domestication began prior to 1500 B.C. in some parts of the midwestern United States. Ceramics probably appeared somewhat earlier than this in the third millennium B.C. along the Atlantic Coast (Stoltman 1978:715), and mound building had already been during the previous period in parts of Louisiana (Saunders et al. 1994; Stoltman 1978:715).

In the Lower Mississippi Valley this transition is marked by the development of the distinctive Poverty Point culture. Among the material characteristics of this culture are baked clay balls or Poverty Point objects, microlith and lapidary industries, and earthworks (Webb 1977). Pottery is not abundant, but fiber-tempered and sand-tempered wares have been found at several sites. Subsistence data are, in general, few, but they suggest a continuation of an Archaic pattern of intensive collecting of wild plants and animals. However, there is mounting evidence for the cultivation of a tropical domesticate, squash, at Poverty Point sites (Ford 1974; Shea 1978; Jackson 1986).

Two temporally distinct Poverty Point phases have been identified in southeast Louisiana. The earlier Bayou Jasmine phase is based largely on data from the Bayou Jasmine site (16SJB2) in St. John the Baptist Parish, and the Linsley (16OR40) site in Orleans Parish (Gagliano 1963:116). The succeeding Garcia phase was defined on the basis of collections from the Garcia site (16OR34), also in Orleans Parish.

Tchula Period, 500 B.C.-A.D. 1

This period in the Lower Mississippi Valley is characterized by the integration of food production, pottery manufacture, and mound building into a single cultural system. In the southern portion of the valley these developments take place in an archaeological culture called Tchefuncte. Originally defined in southern Louisiana (Ford and Quimby 1945), Tchefuncte culture is now recognized to extend as far north as the vicinity of Clarksdale, Mississippi, and as far west as northeast Texas. The

diagnostic artifacts of this and most of the succeeding prehistoric cultures of the Lower Mississippi Valley are distinctive ceramics. Tchefuncte pottery is characterized by a laminated paste which appears to lack tempering. Replication studies suggest that the laminated texture is simply the result of minimal preparation of the raw material (Gertjeansen 1982), an expected feature of an incipient ceramic technology. Other diagnostic attributes of Tchefuncte ceramics include the use of podal supports and decorative techniques such as jab-and-drag incising.

The evidence for food production in Tchefuncte culture presently comes from one site, Morton Shell Mound (16IB3)—where remains of two tropical cultigens, squash and bottle gourd, and one possible native cultigen, knotweed, were recovered (Byrd and Neuman 1978:11-13). Given the limited nature of these findings, the importance of cultivation in relation to the remainder of the subsistence base is still uncertain. Mound construction, now well documented for the preceding Late Archaic and Poverty Point periods, is surprisingly not clearly associated with Tchefuncte culture. Alan Toth (1988:27) has reviewed the evidence for Tchefuncte burial mounds and suggested that they are the result of diffusion of certain aspects of Marksville burial practices among a few late Tchefuncte groups. Further research is required to verify this hypothesis.

Two Tchula period phases have been identified in southeast Louisiana. One, the Pontchartrain phase, is based on Ford and Quimby's (1945) early work at sites around Lake Pontchartrain. It includes occupations which probably span the entire period and eventually should be subdivided. Most of the known components are located southeast of the present region in the Pontchartrain Basin. The other Tchula period phase, Beau Mire, is believed to date to the latter portion of the period. Components of this phase have been reported at the Kleinpeter (16EBR5) and Kuttruff (16AN9) sites in the present region.

Marksville Period, A.D. 1-400

In many parts of eastern North America, this period is marked by evidence of extensive interregional contact through a phenomenon labeled the Hopewell Interaction Sphere (Caldwell and Hall 1964). The focal points of this interaction sphere were societies in the Ohio and Illinois River valleys which acquired large quantities of exotic raw materials, including obsidian, copper, mica, shark's teeth, and marine shells, in exchange for specialized finished

goods such as copper panpipes and ear spoons (Stoltman 1978:721). Various theories have been offered to explain the nature of this interaction, some emphasizing socioreligious systems and others pointing to economic networks, but the problem remains unresolved. Within the Lower Mississippi Valley, the culture which participated in this interaction sphere is termed Marksville. Toth (1988:211-213) has argued that Marksville culture developed out of Tchefuncte as a result of intermittent contacts with cultures in the Illinois River Valley area, but he only speculates on the nature of these contacts. He emphasizes that the evidence for Hopewellian interaction is largely limited to the Marksville mortuary system and aspects of ceramic decoration.

Other cultural subsystems, such as subsistence and settlement pattern, may have changed very little. Economic data from Marksville sites are extremely limited, but information from contemporary occupations in the Midwest suggests a pattern of intensive collecting of wild plant foods and high density faunal resources, such as fish, supplemented by cultivation of native North American seed plants and a few tropical cultigens (Asch et al. 1979). Present evidence indicates that maize was either not present at this time or of only minor importance.

Two Marksville period phases have been identified in the vicinity, Smithfield and Gunboat Landing. Smithfield is an early Marksville phase established by Toth (1988) on the basis of excavations at the site of that name (16WBR2-3) in West Baton Rouge Parish. The Gunboat Landing phase is a late Marksville phase proposed by Weinstein, Burden, and Gagliano (1977) on the basis of Weinstein's (1974) excavations at several sites on the lower Amite River. In the vicinity of the present project area, a component of this phase may be present at 16WF41, one of the sites tested by New World Research (Phillips et al. 1984:30).

Baytown Period, A.D. 400-700

The period following the Hopewellian florescence has been characterized as a time of cultural decline throughout much of eastern North America (Griffin 1967:187). This is certainly implied in Phillips' (1970:901) statement that ceramic decoration was "at a remarkably low ebb" during this period in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Recently, however, a number of researchers have suggested that the apparent decline may not have been as pervasive as previously believed. In the Midwest, Braun (1977) and Styles

(1981) have argued that this period, in contrast to earlier interpretations, was a time of population growth and increased regional social integration. Along the Florida Gulf Coast an elaborate culture called Weeden Island developed during this time (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:89-143). Even in the Lower Mississippi Valley, new data indicate that the Baytown period was marked by the appearance of two painted pottery complexes (Belmont and Williams 1981). The earlier complex, termed the Quafalorma horizon, developed during the Troyville subperiod and exhibited striking similarities to early Weeden Island ceramics. The later complex, called the Woodville horizon, characterized the Deasonville subperiod and was less elaborate. The remainder of the ceramic assemblage of Baytown culture consisted of a large quantity of Baytown Plain and smaller amounts of decorated types such as Mulberry Creek Cord Marked, Salomon Brushed, and Alligator Incised.

Changes were also occurring in the stone tool tradition during this period. Small arrow points began to replace dart points, reflecting a transition from the atlatl to the bow and arrow. Subsistence data from the Lower Mississippi Valley are limited for this period, but in the Midwest, Styles (1981) has identified a pattern of intensive, localized collecting of wild plant and animal resources supplemented by increased cultivation of both North American and tropical cultigens. Mound building continued in the Baytown period, and there are indications that a shift from a mortuary function to a building substructure began toward the end of this time (Rolingson 1982).

A single Baytown period phase, Whitehall, has been identified in southeast Louisiana (Phillips 1970:911-912). Whitehall phase components are present at the Smithfield No. 3 (16WBR3) and Kleinpeter (16EBR5) sites.

Coles Creek Period, A.D. 700-1200

Elsewhere in eastern North America, this time interval corresponds to the latter portion of the Late Woodland period and the beginning of the Mississippian period. Within the Lower Mississippi Valley, a cultural florescence that shows a marked resemblance to Weeden Island culture of northwest Florida occurs during this period. The precise nature of the relationship of Coles Creek culture to Weeden Island is uncertain, but the similarities in ceramic decoration and community pattern are unmistakable. Both were characterized by the use of incised, stamped, and punctated pottery types in which the decorative

zone is largely restricted to a band around the rim of the vessel, and by the construction of small platform mounds around plazas. The latter are generally interpreted as an indication of the development of stratified social systems during this period. These societies were once thought to be based on maize agriculture, but recent archaeobotanical and bioarchaeological research suggests that maize was not a significant part of the diet at this time (Kidder 1992; Fritz and Kidder 1993).

Three Coles Creek period phases are presently recognized within southeast Louisiana. The earliest of these is the Bayou Cutler phase (Kniffen 1936; Phillips 1970:920-923). The majority of the identified Bayou Cutler components are located in the Mississippi River deltaic plain and the Pontchartrain Basin. A late Coles Creek Bayou Ramos phase has been established by Weinstein, Burden, Brooks, and Gagliano (1978:22-23) on the basis of test excavations at the Bayou Ramos I site (16SMY133) in St. Mary Parish. The majority of the known components are located in that area. The third Coles Creek period phase, St. Gabriel, dates to the very end of the period and is based on Woodiel's (1980a) excavations at the site of that name in Iberville Parish. Weinstein (1987:90) has identified additional St. Gabriel phase components in the premound levels at Medora (16WBR1) and at the Bayou Goula (16IV11) site in Iberville Parish.

Mississippi Period, A.D. 1200-1700

The last prehistoric period in eastern North America witnessed the development of chiefdom-level societies based on intensive cultivation of maize, beans, and squash. Perhaps the most dynamic of these societies appeared in the Middle Mississippi Valley between A.D. 900 and A.D. 1050. Referred to as the Mississippian culture, it was characterized by a shell-tempered ceramic industry and a settlement pattern including large mound centers and nucleated habitation sites which were often fortified (Stoltman 1978:725). During the first centuries of the second millennium A.D., this culture spread rapidly along the major river valleys of this portion of the continent. The nature of this expansion, either by movement of people or diffusion of ideas, is still debated. However, by A.D. 1200 Mississippian culture was found as far south as northern Mississippi and as far east as Georgia.

In the Lower Mississippi Valley, Mississippian culture encountered an indigenous non-Mississippian

culture, and a hybridization of the two occurred. Phillips (1970) considered the resident culture to have been Plaquemine, an outgrowth of Coles Creek culture that began about A.D. 1000. He viewed the interaction between Mississippian and Plaquemine culture as resulting in gradual changes in the Plaquemine ceramic tradition and settlement pattern. Later in the period, after A.D. 1400, an actual intrusion of Mississippian groups displaced the resident Plaquemine groups. Brain (1978) offered a somewhat different interpretation of this sequence of events. He argued that the Lower Mississippi Valley culture which experienced the initial Mississippian contact about A.D. 1200 was Coles Creek, and that the resulting hybridization produced Plaquemine culture. The remainder of the period saw a gradual increase in Mississippian influence, at least in the Yazoo Basin, until about A.D. 1400, when a full Mississippian cultural pattern was achieved in the Lake George phase (Brain 1978:362). Brain's reinterpretation of the cultural sequence has resulted in a shift in the established chronologies. Phases such as Crippen Point, Gordon, and Preston, which were formerly considered Plaquemine culture manifestations of the early Mississippi period, are now placed late in the Coles Creek culture. The latter now persists until A.D. 1200 and includes a number of changes in ceramic technology which had previously been considered indicators of Plaquemine culture.

While disagreeing somewhat on the origin of Plaquemine culture, all authorities concur that it exhibited numerous continuities with the preceding Coles Creek culture. Several of the Plaquemine ceramic types appear to have been direct outgrowths of Coles Creek types. There were some changes, however, including the addition of small amounts of finely ground shell and other organic matter to the pottery, and the extension of the decorative field to include the body of the vessel. Mound construction continued on an even greater scale than in the previous period. The mounds were now larger, there were more at each site, and there were more sites. Intensive agriculture is presumed to have been the economic base on which this florescence was built, but there is little direct evidence of it in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

Two Mississippi period phases, Medora and Delta Natchezan, have been identified in the present region. Medora is an early Plaquemine phase based on Quimby's (1951) excavations at the type site. Other components are present at the Kleinpeter (16EBR5), Livonia (16PC1), and Rosedale (16IV1)

sites (Weinstein 1987:96). The principal ceramic types associated with this phase include Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*; Mazique Incised, *var. Manchac*; L'Eau Noire Incised and Addis Plain, *var. Addis*. Delta Natchezan is a late Plaquemine phase which is based on Quimby's (1957) excavations at the Bayou Goula (16IV11) site. Weinstein (1987:Figure 11) identified another component at the Peter Hill site (16IV2). The ceramic markers of the phase include Fatherland Incised, *vars. Fatherland* and *Bayou Goula*; and Addis Plain, *vars. Greenville* and *St. Catherine*.

Brown (1985:Figure 2) also identified a Bayou Petre phase of the Plaquemine culture in the Baton Rouge region which he dates to the middle portion of the Mississippi period. Most authorities associate the Bayou Petre phase with the Pensacola variant of Mississippian culture and do not extend its range this far west (Weinstein 1987:Figure 11).

Historic Indians

The first mention of aboriginal groups in the project area is made by Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, who was informed of the presence of the Houma during their exploration of the lower Mississippi River in 1682 (Swanton 1911:285). Four years later, La Salle returned to the area and made the first contact with Indians in the project area. La Salle's lieutenant, Henri de Tonti, was probably the first European to visit the area now encompassing the Louisiana State Penitentiary in West Feliciana Parish. He stayed briefly with the Houma Indians in 1686, and formed an alliance with the tribe before departing the area (Swanton 1946:139).

The next contact with the Houmas Indians occurred thirteen years later in 1699 when Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville was exploring the Mississippi River from the Gulf Coast. Iberville found the Houmas living in a village on the east side of the river (Guevin 1979:49-64). Iberville stopped again at the Houmas village in 1700. At that time, he found that their population had significantly decreased apparently due to disease (Swanton 1911:287-288). Before the explorers departed, Father Paul du Ru constructed a chapel opposite the Houma temple. Later that same year, Father Joseph de Limoges arrived to establish a mission at the village. Limoges was recalled to France in 1703 and missionary efforts among the Houma were abandoned (Gravier 1700:149, 266; Swanton 1946:139). The Houma village was described as being located in the "Hills of the houmas"

[sic], about one and one-half leagues inland from the Mississippi River via "a very bad road . . . through the Canes" (Gravier 1700:145) (Figure 3-2).

The year 1706 is generally the accepted date of the migration of the Tunica from the Yazoo River to the location of the Houmas village (Brain 1988:31). This move was the result of hostility by Chickasaw, Alibamii, and other groups (Swanton 1911:311). The actual method the Tunica used to acquire the Houmas village, either by force or simply occupying a vacant village, is still debatable (Brain 1988:31). Various descriptions of the Tunica village have been given and have been reviewed in Brain's *Tunica Archaeology* (1988:31). They all state that the village was located on the east side of the river on or near a lake. Different accounts state that several villages were located in the area (Charlevoix 1744:433; Thwaites 1900:305). The d'Artaquiette map, based on observations made in 1719 supports these accounts (Figure 3-3).

In June of 1731 the Natchez Indians sought revenge on the Tunica for their support of the French during the Natchez Rebellion. The Natchez attacked the main Tunica village, killing many of its inhabitants including Chief Cahura-Jolio (Brain 1988:33; Swanton 1911:314). Soon thereafter the Tunica moved to a site on Tunica Bayou just south of the present project area. The 1731 Broutin map shows the new location of the Tunica village (Figure 3-4). Other earlier villages are also shown on the map supporting the dispersed settlement pattern. In 1764 a group of Tunica fired upon an English regiment proceeding upriver heading towards Ft. Chartres in Illinois Country. While retreating the British fired on the villages. Fearing reprisals the Tunica fled the nearby hills, eventually removing themselves to Mobile.

Another group of Indians noted in the project area were the Biloxi. The Biloxi entered the area as guides for Iberville on his 1699 expedition up the Mississippi. In 1708 some of the Biloxi moved from the Pascagoula River to the Mississippi River to help sustain the garrison at Fort de la Boulaye. Fourteen years later, in 1722, they relocated from the Mississippi River to an abandoned Acolapissa village on the Pearl River. In 1771 the Biloxi moved again, this time to the Amite River. However fear of the Choctaw caused them, along with some Pascagoulas, to move to the west side of the Mississippi River. Renewed threats from the Choctaw forced the Pascagoula, Chato, and Biloxi to move to the east side of the river a little below the mouth of the Red

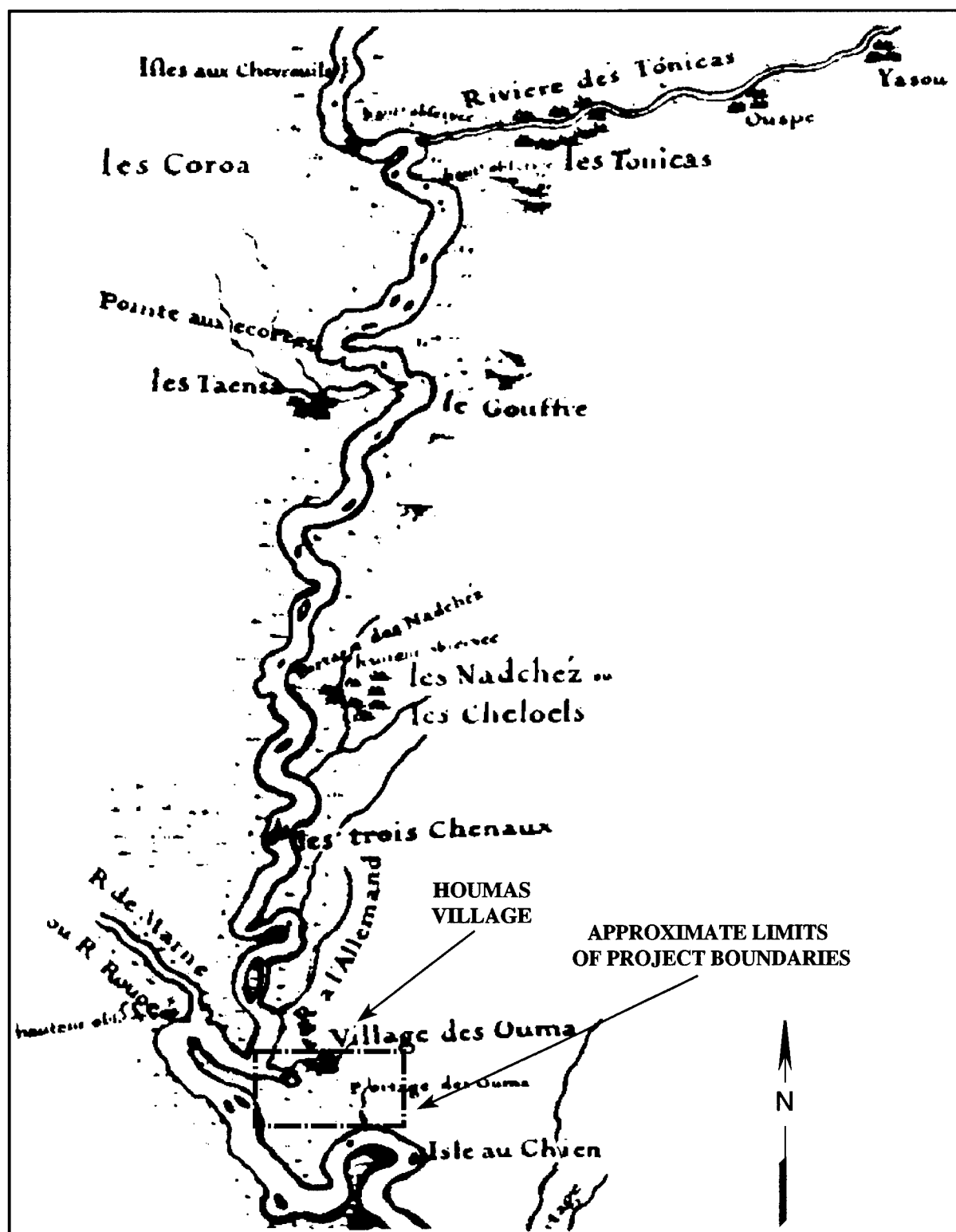


Figure 3-2. Portion of the 1702 Delisle map showing the location of the Houmas Indian village (source: Brain 1988:Figure 20).

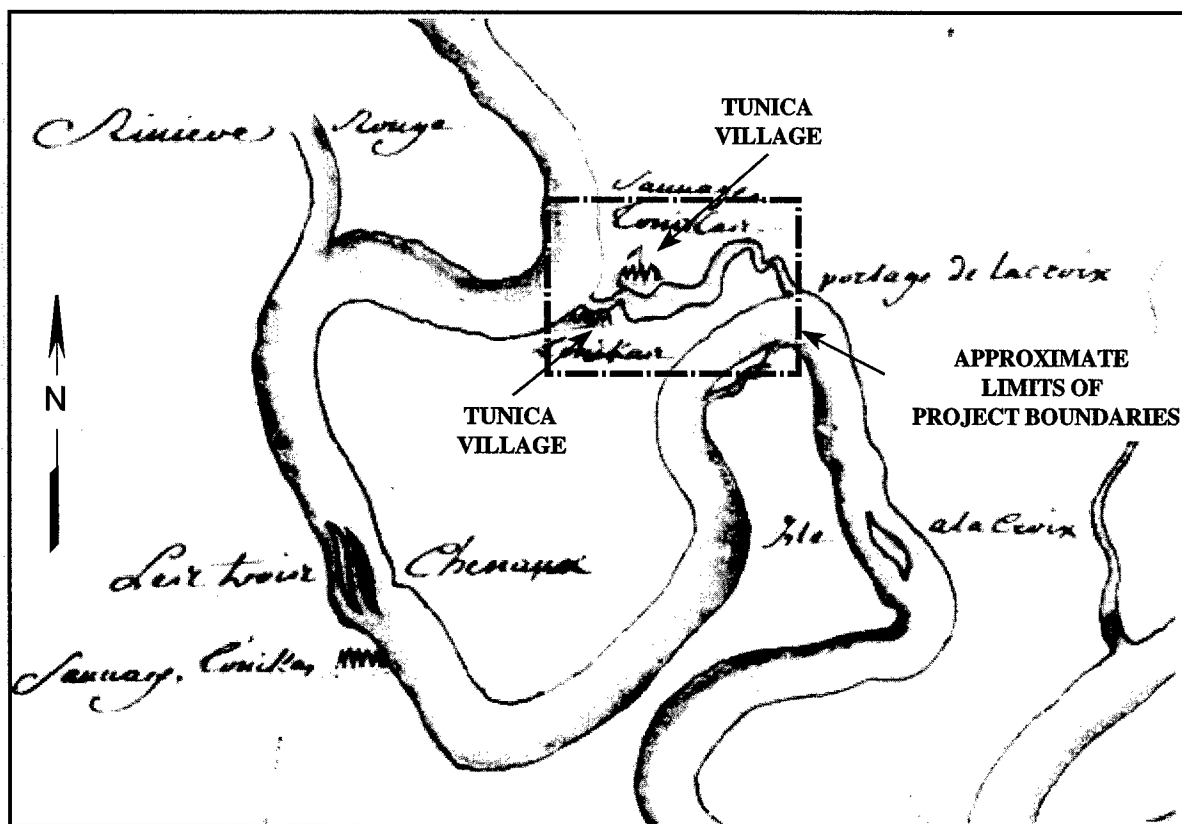


Figure 3-3. Portion of the 1732 d'Artaguiette map showing several Tunica villages in the area (source: Brain 1988:Figure 24).

River. The Gauld map (Figure 3-5) and the Wilton map (Figure 3-6) show the location of Biloxi villages in the project area. Of note is the more southerly location of the Tunica village near Tunica Bayou. In September of 1774, the Biloxi moved to the Rapide District, probably near the Pascagoula (Hunter 1994).

Historic Cultural Setting

European Exploration, 1542-1710

The expedition of Hernando de Soto in 1542 brought the first Europeans into the lower Mississippi River Valley, but no effort was made to establish a presence there until the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. In an attempt to extend its holdings, and to prevent Spain from achieving total control of southeastern North America, Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle, explored the lower Mississippi River in 1682 and claimed Louisiana for the French crown.

Seventeen years passed before Pierre le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, led a group of explorers up the Mississippi River from the Gulf Coast. Iberville reached the Houma in March of 1699, finding them settled on the east side of the Mississippi River within the confines of the present-day Louisiana State Penitentiary (Guevin 1979:49-64).

European Colonization, 1710-1763

The earliest mention of European settlers in the vicinity of the project area was in 1712 to 1713 when a few French "stragglers" were said to be settled among the Tunica (Butler 1924:94). Not until 1720 would any concerted effort be made to establish a presence so far upriver from New Orleans.

Struggling to place themselves competitively within the European economy dominated by Spain, Portugal, and England, France experimented with systems designed to convert resources from Louisi-

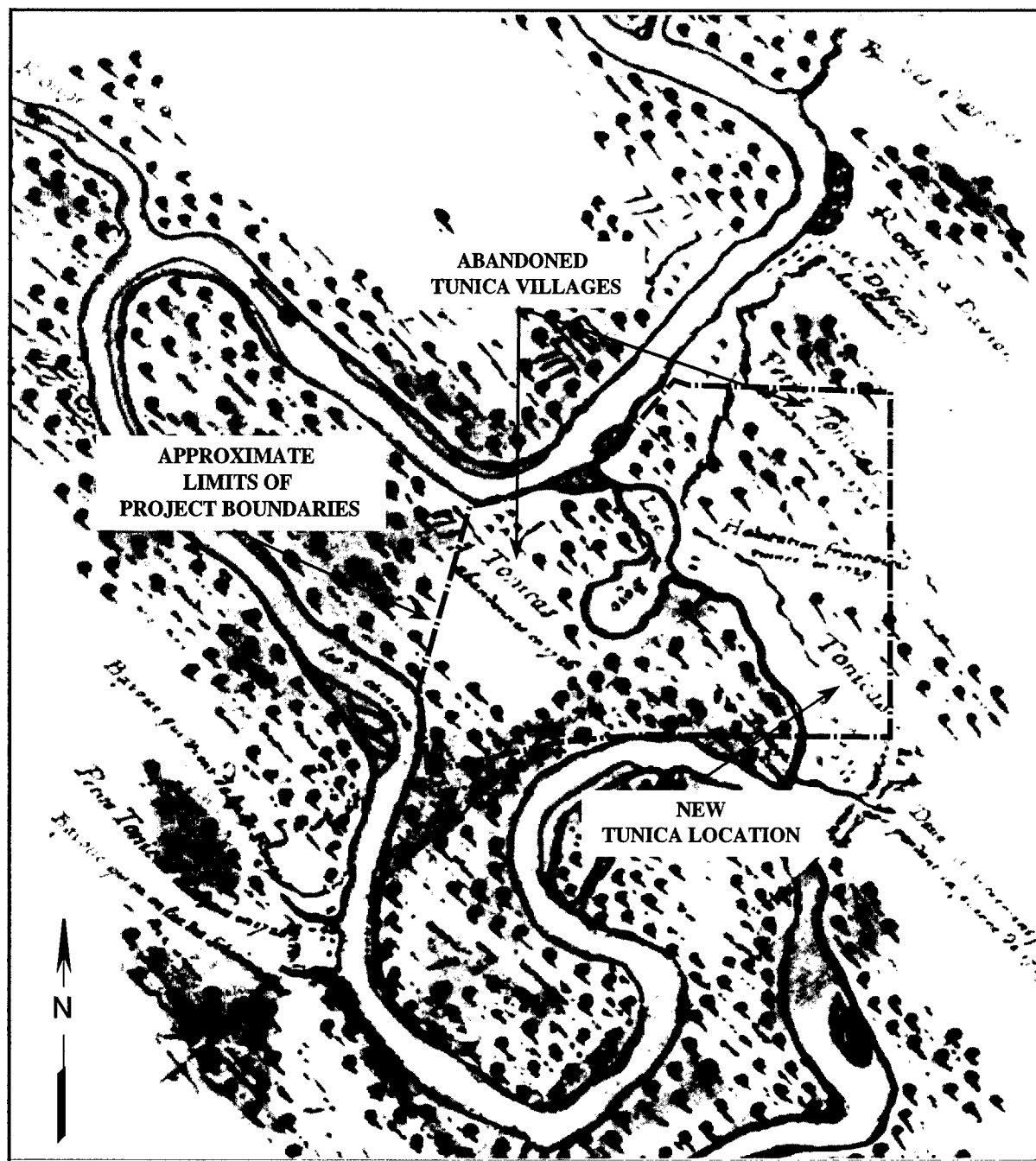


Figure 3-4. Portion of the 1731 Broutin map showing the new location of the Tunica village on Tunica Bayou (source: Brain 1988:Figure 25).

ana into wealth on the European markets. After Antoine Crozat relinquished his proprietorship over the colony in 1717, financial responsibility was transferred to Scottish financier, John Law (Allain 1988:61-7).

Law sold the French government a plan to liquidate the debt of the state, increase its revenue, and

diminish taxation by the creation of a private bank over which he would serve as director. The initial success of this financial scheme placed Law in charge of the Royal Bank, created to take over Law's bank and make it a royal institution. The Mississippi Company was created in 1716 to administer trade and colonization in Louisiana, which became a "sort

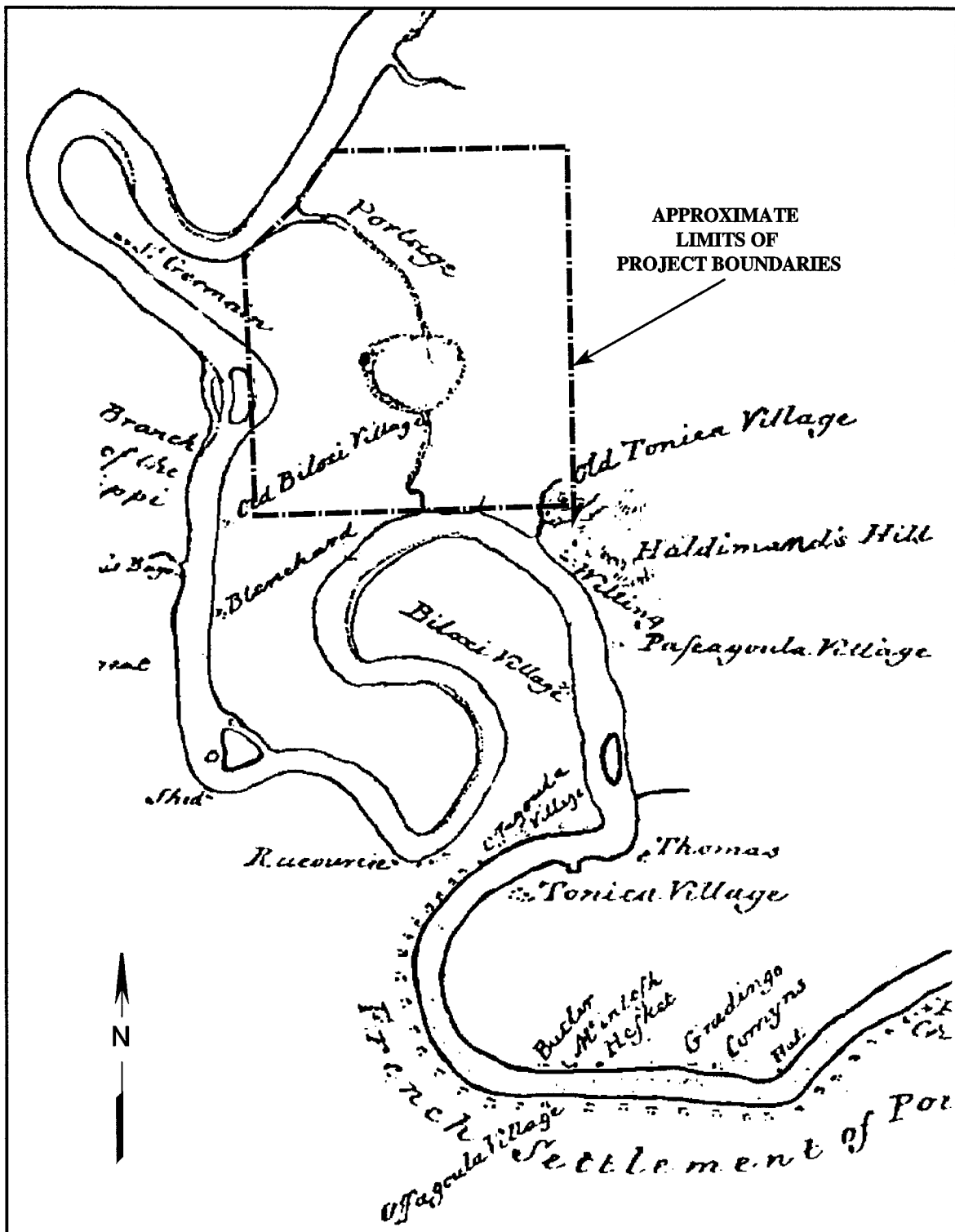


Figure 3-5. Portion of the Gauld map showing the locations of the Biloxi, Pascagoula, and Tunica villages, and European settlers in the vicinity of the project area (source: Brain 1988:Figure 33).

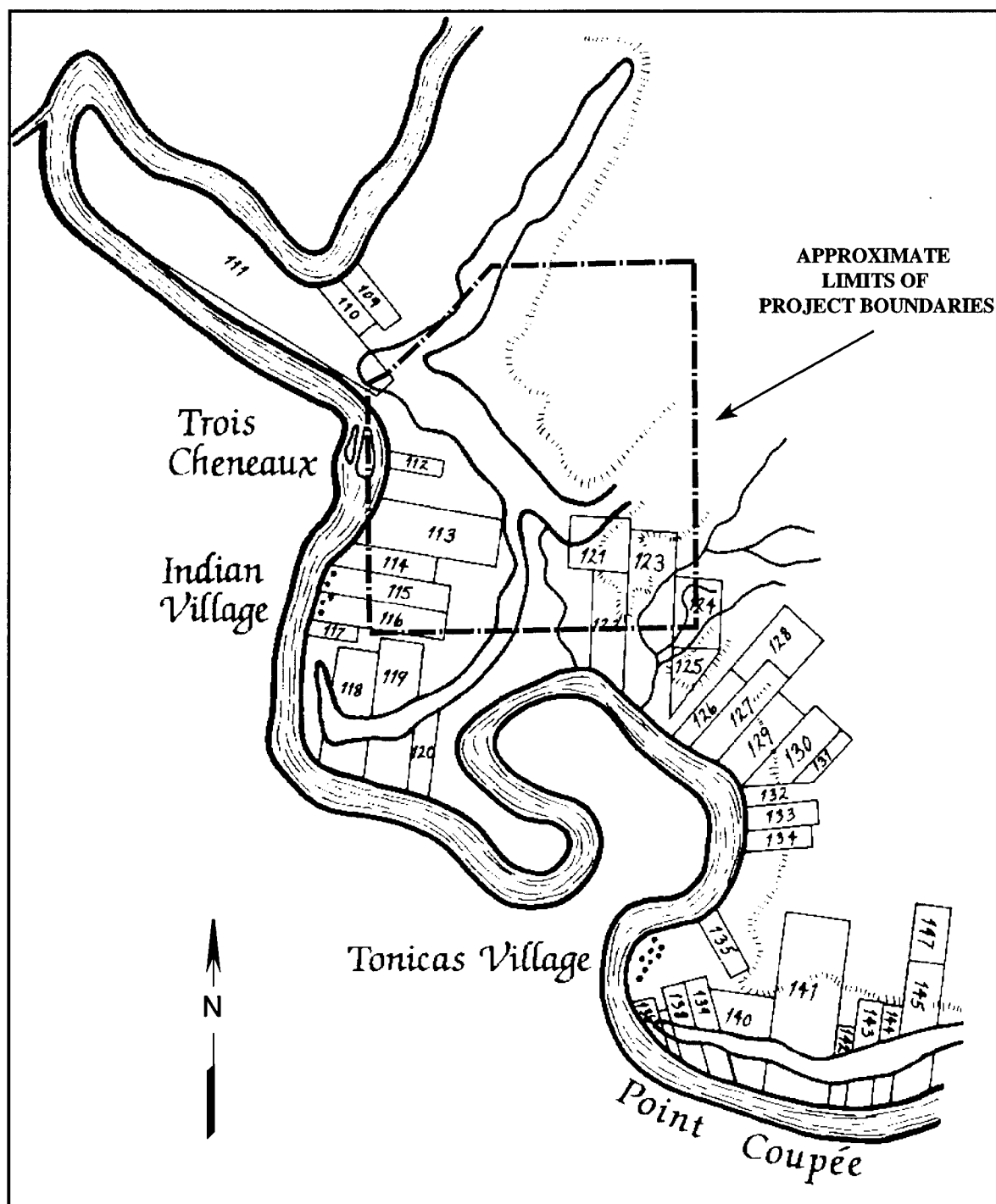


Figure 3-6. Section of the 1774 Wilton map showing the locations of the Biloxi (labeled Indian Village) and Tunica villages in the vicinity of the project area (source: Brain 1988:Figure 34).

of commercial fief" in support of France. In 1717 Law was appointed director-general of the Mississippi Company, which merged with the Royal Bank to become the Company of the Indies (Fortier 1909:II:629).

Law's plan was to exploit Louisiana's vast agricultural and mineral wealth through minimal colonization. The Company granted charters to "prominent capitalists and noblemen" anxious to reap the profits they imagined the colony would gener-

ate (Charlevoix 1977:265). The concessions they established were financed with state notes issued by Law's bank, which would then implement loans to the Company to fund colonization. Ideally the Company would enrich the state through trade and the retiring of the national debt (Allain 1988:67).

Although the concessions were usually made in the name of one concessioner, in fact, a company of colonization generally included many partners or investors (Giraud 1966:205). A grant of four square leagues required an investment of at least 200,000 livres and about two hundred workers to succeed (Charlevoix 1977:265).

Law's plan placed an incredible responsibility upon the individuals granted concessions in Louisiana, many of whom would never see their New World properties. Concessioners were required to provide considerable monetary support, which became increasingly difficult. Certainly the concessioners had great hopes for their settlements, but absentee ownership, administrative and financial problems, and New World hardships combined to doom Law's system to failure.

One of the large land grants made under Law's administration was "St. Reine in the Tunicas" (Butler 1924:94). The exact location of this concession is uncertain, but it is thought by some to have been near present-day St. Francisville (Arthur 1935:6). Several French maps dating from the 1720s and 1730s show this concession to have been well below the project area. However, the Broutin map of 1731 (see Figure 3-4) locates a French habitation destroyed in 1729 just to the east of the Lake of the Bay of the Tunica [later Lake of the Cross]. This "habitation" may have actually been Fort St. Reyne at the Tunicas, established by the French in 1729 near present-day St. Francisville (Hamilton 1983:1). This site was probably the same abandoned French fort shown on the Ross map of 1775 located above the old St. Reine concession (Figure 3-7).

Noting that it was "impossible to obtain from any printed or manuscript source examined a history of this early settlement or fortification," (Arthur 1935:6), Stanley Clisby Arthur presumed that the Sainte-Reyne concession was owned by a M. de Sainte Reyne, who held property in New Orleans at about the same time (Arthur 1935:6).

The information concerning the St. Reine or Sainte-Reyne concession is somewhat vague. Father Pierre

Charlevoix, passing by the concession above Pointe Coupée in 1722, called it "the feeble beginnings of a grant, called Sainte Reine, belonging to Messrs. Coetlogon and Kolli. It is situated on a very fertile spot, and has nothing to fear from the overflowing of the river; but from nothing, nothing can proceed, especially when people are not industrious, and in such a situation this settlement appeared to be" (Charlevoix 1977:265). The map that accompanied Charlevoix's work (1977:XXXIII) places the concession near present-day St. Francisville, and his description of the site would appear to support that location (Figure 3-8).

Charlevoix was mistaken in his assumption that the Sainte Reine concession belonged to Kolli and Coetlogon. Formed under a financial organization called a society, the Sainte-Reyne concession was headed and managed by French banker, Jean-Daniel Kolly (Giraud 1966:34; 195). Charles-Elizabeth de Coëtlogon headed the Sainte-Catherine concession at Natchez (Giraud 1966:205-6). The Sainte-Reyne concession was actually two separate concessions of four square leagues each. The larger and more successful of the two was in the Tchopitoulas district above New Orleans, the other was near Pointe Coupée on the east bank of the river. The Sainte-Reyne and Sainte-Catherine concessions "formed in 1722 the foundation of the colony's entire economy" (Giraud 1991:162).

Late in 1720, 195 contracted workers, twenty-four women, and eleven children set sail from France to populate and work the Sainte-Reyne concession (Giraud 1966:224). Their distribution between Tchopitoulas and Pointe Coupée is unknown. The exact location of the upper Sainte-Reyne concession is also unknown. Although "Pointe Coupée" is now used in reference to the False River area on the west bank of the Mississippi River, during the early colonial period it referred instead to the area of the actual cutoff on the east bank of the river, between the present-day communities of Powell and Port Hudson. The Sainte-Reyne society quickly abandoned its northern settlement altogether, concentrating its efforts on the more profitable concession near New Orleans (Giraud 1991:162-3).

French historian, Marcel Giraud (1991:178-9), notes that after the abandonment of the concessions at Pointe Coupée, the area became the focus of settlement for former indentured servants, including "some who had left the Sainte-Reyne concession when it evacuated the position it had temporarily occupied

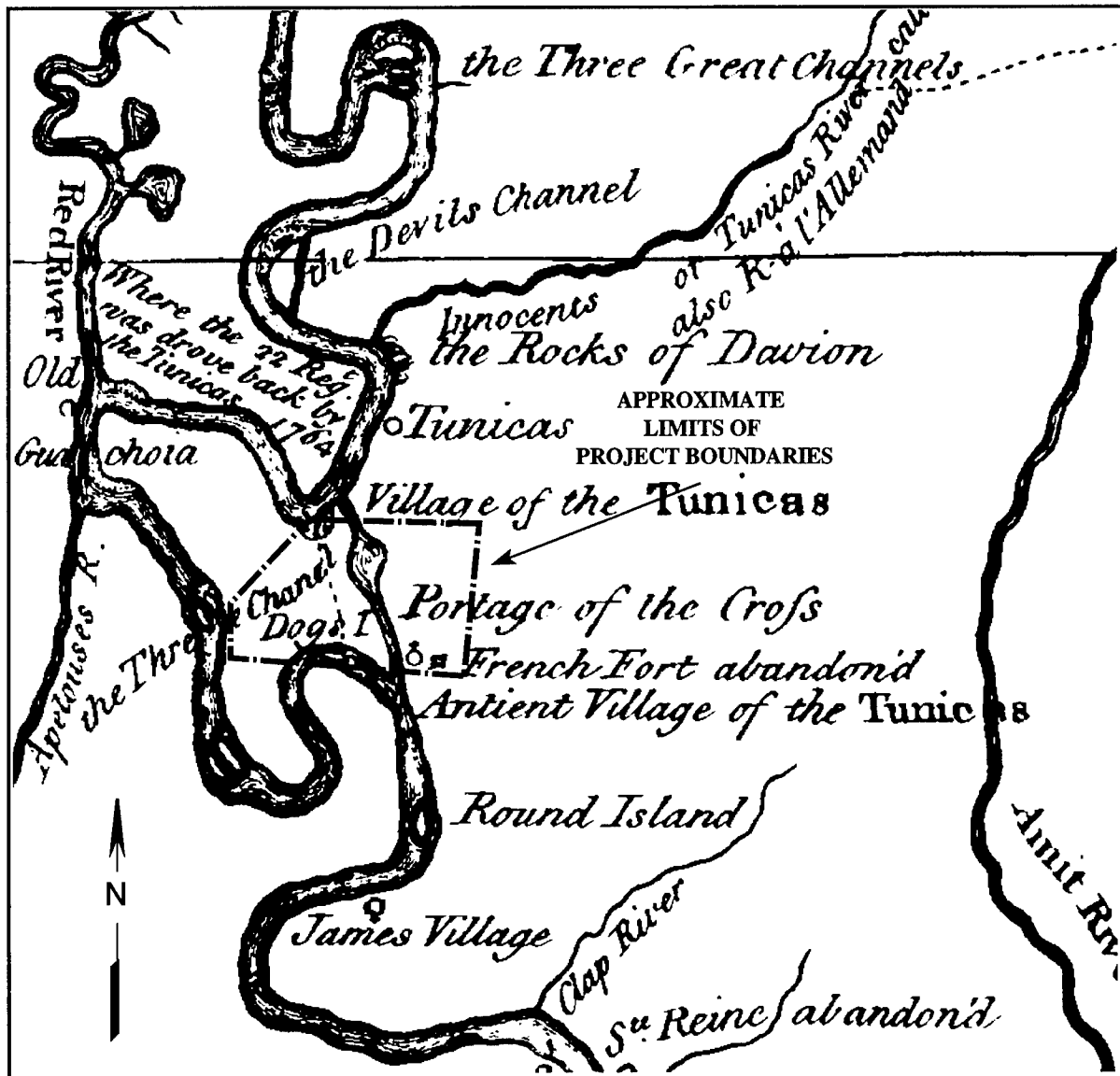


Figure 3-7. Portion of the 1772 Ross map showing an abandoned French fort above the St. Reine concession (source: Brain 1988:Figure 32).

upstream of the previous one." Although Giraud does not elaborate upon the two locations, his statement does explain why the concession was located in two different areas on French maps.

The French colonization movement was brief, and the concessions contributed little to the overall economic development of Louisiana. The failure of John Law's economic plan for the colony caused the rapid abandonment or reduction of most of the concessions. Workers went unpaid and deserted the concessions, others were released or fired, and the settlements dwindled. Some former indentured servants

who remained became landowners as concessioners withdrew their financial support.

For the most part, the concessions were no more than small, agricultural enterprises which were poorly equipped and under-supported. A few settlements like Pointe Coupée held on through the French dominion over Louisiana and eventually grew into small towns, but most others were abandoned within the first few years.

The European population between Natchez and Pointe Coupée was sparse during the French colo-

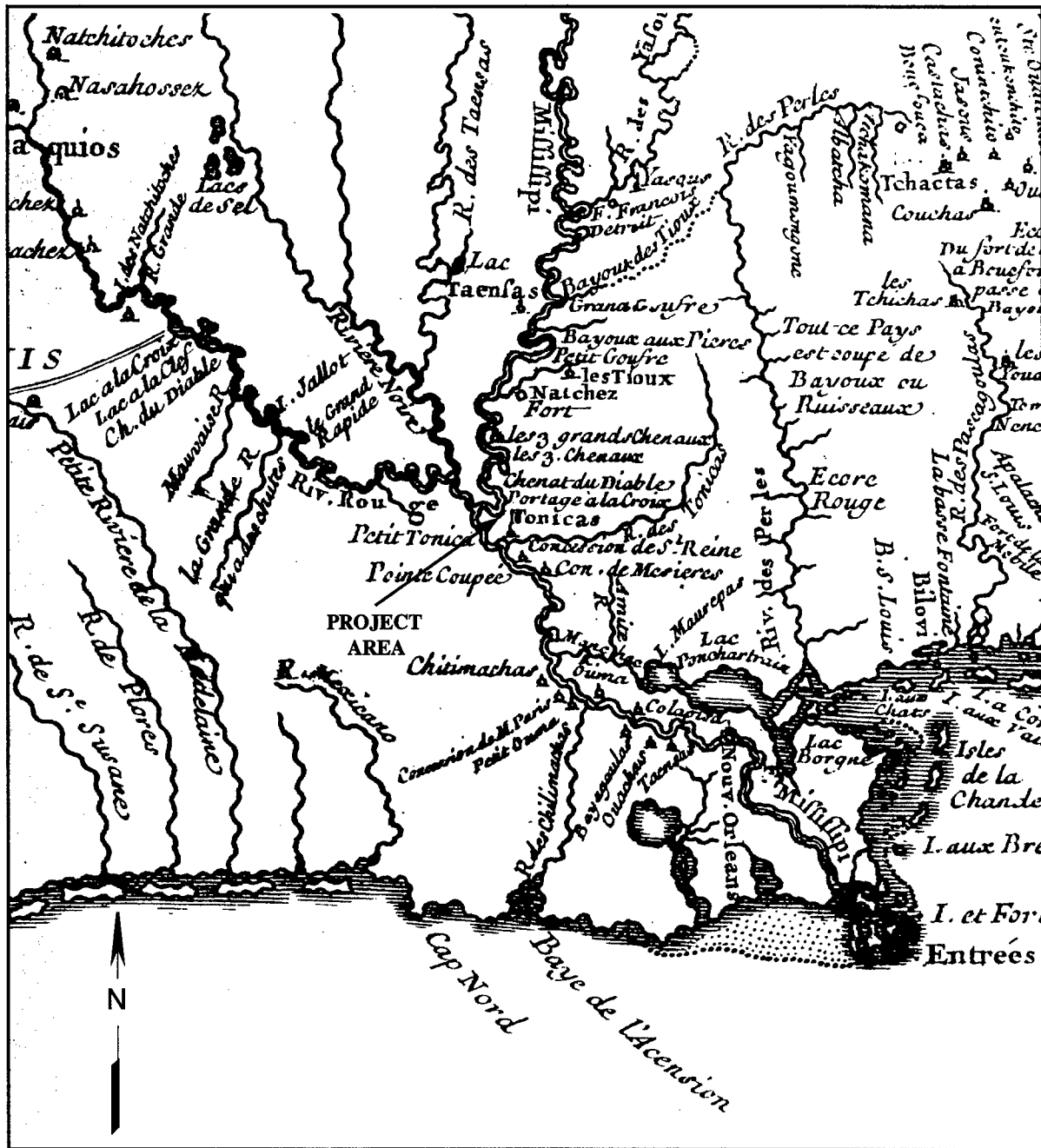


Figure 3-8. Portion of the 1744 Bellin map (Charlevoix 1977: XXXIII).

nial period. Apart from the concessions, settlement consisted of a few isolated groups living at the villages of small Indian nations like the Tunica. Although census figures for this area are sketchy, settlement was certainly diminished after the Natchez Indians revolted between 1729 and 1731. After 1731, only about 30 settlers remained between New Orleans and Natchez. A few years prior to that time, nearly 50

Europeans had lived among the Tunica alone (Giraud 1991:186).

A census of French citizens at the Tunica village taken on May 13, 1722, counted 12 men, 13 women, two children, and five negro slaves (Conrad 1970 [2]:9-10). Five years later, in January, 1726, the French settlement at the Tunica village consisted

of 17 men, 14 "wives," 17 children and five engagés or domestics. Fifteen of the men had cleared between four and seven arpents each, with a total area of 78 arpents cleared. There were no slaves counted in the census (Conrad 1970 [2]:26-7). It is likely that at least some of the French citizens settled with the Tunica were former engagés from the Sainte-Reyne concession.

After the first Natchez uprising in 1729, in which most of that settlement and Fort Rosalie were destroyed, and during which Jean-Daniel Kolly and his son were killed, many of the French inhabitants settled among the Tunica relocated across the river to Pointe Coupée (Giraud 1991:381, 398). After the civilian inhabitants abandoned the Tunica village, it became a rendezvous point for troops taking part in expeditions against the Natchez. At least 90 soldiers and 110 volunteer inhabitants remained there for some time awaiting orders to proceed. According to Giraud, Lieutenant Pierre Gabriel Juzan was the Commander at the Tunica village (Giraud 1991:410, 426).

Stanley Clisby Arthur, however, believed that Jean Joseph Delfau de Pontalba was appointed commandant at the Sainte Reine, or Queen's fort, by Governor Bienville in 1733. Pontalba supposedly remained there until 1736, when he and his troops were called back to New Orleans to participate in Bienville's Chickasaw campaigns. Fort Sainte Reine was permanently abandoned at that time (Arthur 1935:11-12).

A more lasting, but less lively presence was established in West Feliciana by French Capuchin friars in 1738. They established a chapel in present-day Pointe Coupée Parish, but severe and regular flooding caused them to move their cemetery east across the Mississippi River near the abandoned Fort Sainte Reine (Arthur 1935:19).

Colonial West Florida, 1763-1810

France lost her holdings in the Mississippi Valley as a result of the Seven Years War, and England received the area known as West Florida in the 1763 Treaty of Paris. The British immediately initiated colonization efforts. King George III, in his Proclamation of October 7, 1763, conferred grants of land to officers and men who had fought in the Seven Years' War. The grants ranged in size from 5,000 acres for a field officer, to 50 acres for a private. Civilians were also allowed to settle in West Florida.

The pre-revolutionary unrest of the northern colonies went virtually unnoticed in West Florida. Governor Peter Chester issued a proclamation naming West Florida a sanctuary for loyalist refugees, and by April, 1776, immigrants were arriving in large numbers (Dalrymple 1978:23). The Florida Parishes received so many English settlers that in 1778, the area was organized as a distinct district. Governor Chester declared that West Florida contained a greater number of respectable and wealthy English planters than any other place in the colony (Butler 1924:5-6).

Under the terms of King George's grants, settlers were required to construct a minimum of one dwelling of at least twenty by sixteen feet, and to cultivate three acres for every fifty acres of arable land. If the land was swamp, three acres were required to be drained. Pasture land had to support at least three head of cattle for every fifty acres. Land grant recipients were not allowed to leave their holdings undeveloped. However, the majority of British land grants remained unimproved (Myers 1976:26-8).

The Wilton map of 1774 (see Figure 3-6) delineates thirteen British land grants in the vicinity of the study area, most of which appear to have never been inhabited or developed (Table 3-1). There were only two presumably improved concessions, that of Charles Blanchard (117), and one designated as "St. Germaine," located within the 10,000 acre Thomas Comyns grant (111) (see Figure 3-5). St. Germaine may represent the name of Comyns's grant, his plantation, an overseer, a purchaser of the property, or simply an error by Gauld. A search of available literature revealed neither an English settler named St. Germaine, nor any information regarding Thomas Comyns. These two improved grants lie just outside the present project area.

There was a Pierre Germain counted in both censuses of the Tunica village (Conrad 1970:10, 27), but it is unlikely that he continued to inhabit the area almost fifty years after the last French census was made. Regardless, the habitation or improved site designated St. Germaine on the Gauld map is on the west side of Raccourci Cutoff and outside the project area.

Of those who received British land concessions, we know but a little. Four of the grantees lived in Pensacola and probably never improved their Feliciana lands. David Hodge (115) was a Pensacola merchant and member of the Provincial Council (Dalrymple

Table 3-1. British Land Grants within the Study Area Shown on the 1774 Wilton Map and on the Proprietors List (source: Wells 1966:155).

Map. No.	Grantee	Acres	Date	Notes
109	James Crawford	500	7/4/1768	•2/20/1768, 500 ac. on M.R. where vacant, granted he settle within two years. No record that he did so (Peterson 1971:334).
110	Thomas Green	500	6/24/1768	•2/16/1768, 500 ac. on M.R. n.e. of land laid out to James Crawford. In Jan., 1769, he arrived at Natchez and repitioned for 500 ac., but was granted only 50 provided he take the oath of allegiance. Take up grant in 7 mos. (Peterson 1972:88).
111	Thomas Comyns	10,000	9/23/1771	mandamus
112	Thomas Topham	300	9/27/1772	
113	David Waugh	1,550	[1850 ac. 6/10/1770]	1,050 ac.
114	Arthur Gordon	1,000	1/6/1769	•8/16/1768, 1,000 ac. on M. R. Take up grant in 7 months & settle. No record that he did so (Peterson 1972:88).
115	David Hodge	1,000	2/11/1772	•2/11/1772, 1,000 ac. in Feliciana Parish; 7/30/1772, 500 ac. on M. R. He also bought certificates of military men, thus acquiring many thousands of additional acres (Peterson 1972:89).
116	Elizabeth Hodge	1,000	2/11/1772	
117	Charles Blanchard	200	9/27/1772	•1/18/1773, 250 ac. on M. R. adjoining Mrs. Hodge's land, 21 mi. above Tonica village. Himself & 2 indentured apprentices in family (Peterson 1971:326).
118	Walter & Alexander Hood	2,000	1/3/1769	•2/3/1768, 2,000 ac. on M.R. where vacant. To give bond to settle in 2 yrs. No record of settlement (Peterson 1972:89)
119	Francis Vignoles			
120	Edwin Thomas	500	7/24/1772	
121	Gov. Peter Chester	900	n.d.	950 acres Royal Order
122	Thomas Hardy	500	[600 acres 7/30/1772]	600 ac. •11/24/1768, 500 ac. on M. R. Had long been an inhabitant of the province. Family of 5. Ground was barren & desired good land. Granted on condition of giving bond to settle within 2 yrs. On 9/1/1772, he petitioned for 600 ac. on purchase to adjoining land of Henry Fairchild (Peterson 1972:89).

1978:162). Elizabeth Hodge (116) was probably a female relative of David Hodge. The Old Biloxi Village, noted on Gauld's map and indicated by dots on the Wilton map, was on the Hodge properties.

Arthur Gordon (114) was Attorney General at Pensacola under Governor George Johnstone (Rowland 1911:198-9). Thomas Hardy (122), who served as Deputy Clerk of the West Florida Assembly, was also a merchant. He was granted two town lots in Pensacola and two grants on the Mississippi River below Natchez (Dalrymple 1978:64).

Three of the grantees were domiciled in present-day Louisiana. Thomas Topham (112), an English Jew, was also granted a town lot in Manchac in 1772, where he resided, married, and set up a business with George Proffitt. He later managed a successful mercantile business in Natchez (Dalrymple 1978:224). It is not known if he ever developed or cultivated his lands in West Feliciana.

Another Louisiana resident, Charles Blanchard (117), owned one of the English ships that traded along the Mississippi River and resided in Manchac in 1772 (Dalrymple 1978:205). Blanchard is the only grantee known to have improved his Feliciana property, but it is not known what types of improvements were made. With the benefit of shipping, Blanchard probably used his West Feliciana lands for agricultural production.

Dr. Edwin Thomas (120) of New Orleans was a retired military physician. He appears to have been of slightly embarrassed circumstances, as noted in correspondence of Manchac merchant, John Fitzpatrick (Dalrymple 1978). After several attempts to collect monies owed for merchandise, Fitzpatrick finally sold Thomas's debt to Captain John Davis (March 2, 1780, Dalrymple 1978:340-1).

No information is available on Thomas Green (110), David Waugh (113), Walter and Alexander Hood (118), or Francis Vignoles (119). Peter Chester was the third English Governor of West Florida (121). It is doubtful that any of these men took up residence in the Feliciana area or made improvements on their Mississippi River grants.

In 1779, Spain threw in her lot with the American revolutionaries and declared war on Great Britain. Even before the declaration of war, Spanish Governor Bernardo de Gálvez in New Orleans conspired with the Americans and funneled money and

supplies to the rebels. American Captain James Willing visited West Florida in 1777 to win support for the American cause, but the locals remained loyal to the British crown for the most part.

In a sweeping campaign, Gálvez and an army of over fourteen hundred officers and men easily overwhelmed the British at Fort Bute (Manchac) and captured Richmond (Baton Rouge). Colonel Don Carlos de Grand Pré captured two British outposts, one of which was near present-day St. Francisville. The Florida parishes were awarded to Spain in 1779, and Grand Pré was given command of the District of Baton Rouge. Residents were required to take an oath of loyalty to the Spanish king, but were allowed to retain all properties, real and personal (Myers 1976:39-43). It does not appear that any of the grants within the area awarded under British administration of West Florida were maintained after 1779.

When Spain took over West Florida, no settlement existed at either Bayou Sara or at St. Francisville. The area along the Tunica Hills was known as Distrito de Bayou Sara. A census taken in 1792 lists twelve male inhabitants (Arthur 1935:16). A census taken the following year for the Feliciana district shows a substantial increase in population (De Ville 1987). Neither census included men who would later receive Spanish land grants within the present project area.

West Feliciana from Bayou Sara north was included in the Natchez District, one of the most important civil and military districts in the Louisiana Province (Butler 1924:96). In order to secure control of their new possession, Spanish administrators encouraged settlement by awarding extensive land grants to loyal citizens. Spanish governors awarded grants of as many as 5,000 acres to military personnel, while civilians received grants of one thousand acres provided they agreed to occupy and cultivate the land. Additional grants of fifty acres each could be awarded in the name of a child or slave (Webb 1983:xiv).

The Pintado map reveals that almost all of the land within the present study area was under individual grants by 1799 (Figure 3-9). Large grants awarded to Spanish officials and officers remained vacant for the most part, like the 10,707 acre grant to José Rofiñiac, Captain of the Company of the Dragoons of Mexico in charge of civil affairs in the District of Feliciana (Levy 1937 9:51).

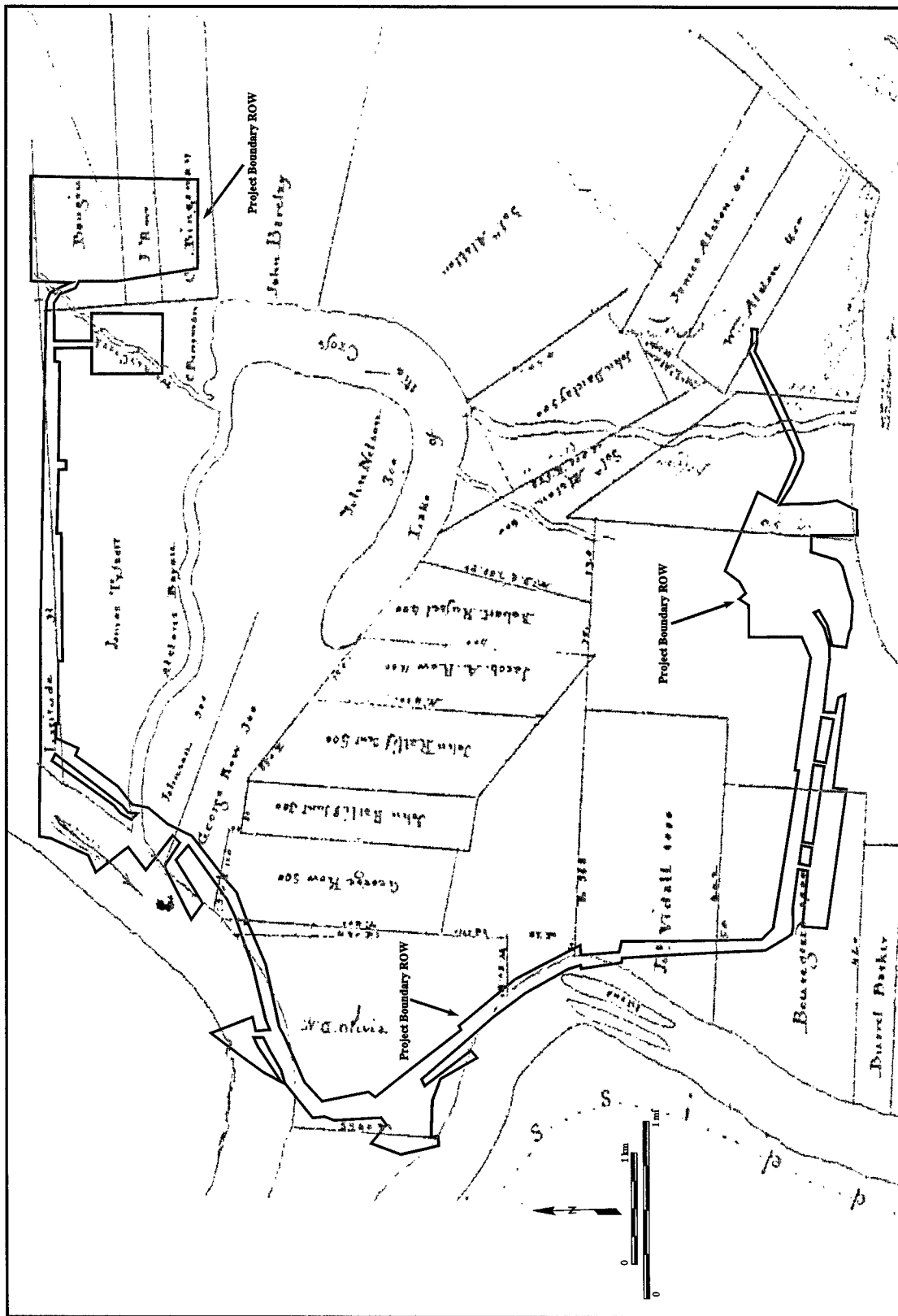


Figure 3-9. Portion of an anonymous map in the Pintado Collection showing Spanish land grants in the vicinity of the project area circa 1805 (source: Anonymous 1805).

Although the area was not heavily populated during the English period, the generous land grants of the Spanish resulted in a rapid increase of immigration. The most active period of immigration was between 1800 and 1830, and the majority of immigrants were Americans of Scottish, Irish, and English ancestry (Butler 1924:106; Davis 1943:6). Newly-arrived planters abandoned the eastern seaboard when their lands became depleted through successive plantings of crops. The lower Mississippi valley with its mild winters, long growing seasons, abundant rainfall, and semi-tropical climate was attractive to those original settlers of Virginia and the Carolinas. They arrived with money and slaves and quickly set about clearing and improving their new properties (Webb 1983:xvi-xviii).

The Spanish Capuchins acquired a grant from the Spanish King and built a monastery on land presently held by Grace Episcopal Church in St. Francisville. The monastery was maintained from 1775 until 1789, when it burned and was abandoned by the monks. During the Spanish period, two principal towns grew up in West Feliciana—St. Francisville and Bayou Sara. Close relations were maintained with Natchez, and several landowners in Feliciana still maintained their primary residences in Natchez (Butler 1924:93, 100).

The community of Bayou Sara was founded in 1790 by John H. Mills. Mills had come from the Natchez District to set up a trading post on the river batture to exploit increasing flatboat trade on the Mississippi River. The Bayou Sara settlement quickly became the most important flatboat stop between Natchez and New Orleans (Arthur 1935:17-18).

St. Francisville grew up on the mile-long ridge that parallels the river above the town of Bayou Sara where the French Capuchin fathers had earlier buried the dead from Pointe Coupée. The town was chartered by John S. Johnson, an American-born Scotsman, in 1806 (Holderman n.d.:2). The town was first known as the Village of St. Francis, purportedly named to honor a wandering Catholic missionary, Father Francis, who had baptized and married the inhabitants after the Catholic church was destroyed by fire (Arthur 1935:19-20).

St. Francisville and Bayou Sara soon became thriving communities. St. Francisville, secure from devastating floods, boasted churches, schools, inns, cultural activities, and a steady stagecoach traffic. With these advantages, however, came lawlessness.

The disputed Spanish/American boundary line between 31° and 32° latitude created a kind of no-man's land which became home to highwaymen and bandits, especially within the Tunica Hills. The presence of these brigands was a contributing reason for the West Florida Rebellion of 1810 (Butler 1924:93, 100).

In 1800 Spain retroceded the Louisiana colony to France, and three years later President Thomas Jefferson enacted the Louisiana Purchase. West Florida became a hotly-disputed area, claimed by England and the United States, but ruled by Spain. Spain's liberal land policy had lured vast numbers of Americans into the area west of the Pearl River, and by 1809, nine-tenths of the district's inhabitants were loyal to the United States. President James Madison, emboldened by the presence of American citizens, decided to make a play to secure the entire region by advancing the theory that West Florida was part of the Louisiana Purchase (Billington and Ridge 1982:269-70).

The inhabitants of the Florida Parishes, frustrated by the bandits who lived in the disputed zone and with close ties to United States, took matters into their own hands on June 23, 1810. Five hundred inhabitants met and elected Johns Mills, John Rhea, William Barrow and John Johnson as representatives of the District of New Feliciana. These men, working with representatives from the other Baton Rouge districts, sent a committee to Spanish Governor Carlos de Haulte de Lassus to ask for aid and to obtain a promise to enforce law and order. Despite giving assurances of support, De Lassus requested troops from Pensacola to suppress a rebellion. His act gave the West Floridians the impetus they needed to truly rebel against Spain (Butler 1924:101; Arthur 1978:93-6).

Colonel Philemon Thomas gathered forces and marched to Baton Rouge, capturing the fort and de Lassus on September 23, 1810, 31 years to the day after Gálvez had taken Baton Rouge from the English (Arthur 1978:99-100). The rebels declared West Florida a free and independent state, adopted a constitution, elected a governor, and waited to see what would happen. On December 7, 1810, Louisiana Governor William C. C. Claiborne, acting on orders from President Madison, marched into St. Francisville and took possession of the fledgling republic for the United States. Claiborne subsequently divided the republic into six parishes, of which Feliciana was one (Fortier 1909:II:635-638).

County of Feliciana, 1810-1824

While the majority of the settlers in West Florida wanted to become part of the United States, a small group did not and tried to resurrect the republic in January 1811 (Favrot n.d.:11-12). The uprising was quickly quelled and order restored to the area. After a brief period of independence, all of Louisiana, including West Florida, was officially recognized as the eighteenth state of the United States in 1812. Feliciana was divided into east and west parishes in 1824, and St. Francisville became the parish seat for West Feliciana Parish (Hamilton 1983:78).

West Feliciana Parish, 1824 to 1861

During the last years of the Spanish colonial administration of Louisiana, two events occurred which would revolutionize the state's agricultural economy and pave the way for even more rapid immigration – the invention of the cotton gin and the discovery of a process for granulating sugar. Eli Whitney's saw gin, invented in 1793, revolutionized cotton production. Thereafter, the construction of cotton gins exerted a profound influence upon settlement and commerce in the Gulf South prior to the Civil War.

The last Spanish census for the district of Baton Rouge, which included settlements to the line of demarcation, counted a total population of 974 whites and 539 slaves. Twenty years later, when East and West Feliciana parishes were formed in 1824, West Feliciana had a population of 5,566 white inhabitants and 7,164 slaves. The increasing importance of cotton agriculture is apparent in the number of slaves counted. In 1830 the white to slave ratio was 2,109 to 6,345; in 1840, 2,064 to 8,755; and in 1850, 2,473 whites to 10,666 slaves (Davis 1943:6).

The plantation system flourished in West Feliciana Parish. Possessed of huge land holdings, large numbers of slaves, and adequate capital and supplies, Feliciana planters, like their brethren from New Orleans to Natchez, constructed magnificent Greek Revival mansions, located five to ten miles apart, along the banks of the Mississippi River. The distance between the plantation houses paralleled the distance between the manor houses of England. Like the English manorial system, the plantation system created a certain amount of economic self-sufficiency for the planter class. In the Felicianas, "cotton was king and sugar was white gold" (Webb 1983:xix).

Between 1830 and 1850 cotton was the primary cash crop for West Feliciana Parish planters, who enjoyed immense and increasing profits. The price of raw cotton rose from fourteen to twenty-eight cents per pound between 1790 and 1800. Prices stabilized at about twenty-one cents per pound before the financial panic of 1837, after which prices were substantially lower. Cotton acreage was increased to compensate for the reduction in price per pound. By 1840 West Feliciana Parish was one of the primary cotton-producing areas in Louisiana (Webb 1983:xvii-xviii).

The increase of cotton production in West Feliciana Parish reflected national trends. Although the Atlantic states produced most of the nation's cotton before 1830, the Gulf states had become the leading cotton-producing area by 1835 (Gates 1955:12). The cotton gin, high-yield varieties of cotton, and increasing demand from northern and foreign markets – combined with rich lands and extensive waterways – contributed to the importance of cotton as a primary cash crop in antebellum West Feliciana Parish.

Sugar cane was grown on a small scale in Louisiana as early as 1745, but the sugar culture did not really take hold until after 1794. The colonial powers had their own sugar-producing areas located in Central America and the Caribbean, so the impetus to expand the area of growth for sugar cane was lacking (Rehder 1971:66). Further, the process of manufacturing sugar from cane was not well-developed in eighteenth-century Louisiana. In 1795 a successful granulation process was developed, and the introduction of commercial sugar manufacturing catapulted Louisiana into a half-century of unprecedented sugar production (Rehder 1971:44-5). Between 1799 and 1802 alone, sugar exported from Louisiana to other parts of the United States increased from 773,542 to 1,576,933 pounds (Tregle 1942:25-7).

The lucrative sugar industry was brought to the forefront of agriculture in the mid-1840s with a high demand in the trade markets and a tariff bill in 1842 that protected the sugar trade (De Bow 1846, referenced in Heitmann 1987:34). These two factors convinced many cotton farmers to shift their efforts to sugar cane production. Despite the geographically northern and upland location of its sugar plantations, West Feliciana yielded a greater sugar output throughout the entire decade of the 1850s than any other parish in Louisiana (Champomier 1850;

1851; 1852; 1853; 1854; 1855; 1856; 1857; 1858; 1859).

The social distance between the planter and the small farmer was vast, as were the sizes of their holdings of land and slaves. West Feliciana planters lived "in the grand manner," entertaining frequent guests, traveling extensively, and educating their children in New York, New Orleans, or France.

West Feliciana land holdings ranged from farms consisting of a few acres to plantations of several thousand acres. Prime agricultural land was quickly bought up by big planters, and usually increased in value each time it was sold. In addition to ever-increasing land values, the cotton and sugar-based economy also drove slave prices up and made it difficult for small farmers to acquire slave labor. Eleven percent of slave holders in Louisiana owned less than fifty acres each, but thirty percent of slaveholding planters owned between one and five thousand acres each (Webb 1983:xix).

Inflation in slave prices nationally was due to several factors: the closing of the slave trade, trading in slaves for speculation, and the need for additional slaves in the newly-opened lands in the South. A field hand who sold for \$400 in 1800 averaged \$1,200 in 1860, a 67 percent increase in price. Unfortunately for cotton planters, this inflation in slave prices did not reflect a similar increase in the price of cotton. Skilled slaves, like carpenters and blacksmiths, were valued higher – \$1,500 each compared to male farm-hands of similar age and health, priced from \$800 to \$1,000 each (Francis Routh inventory, sheriff's sale, February 26, 1838, Notary Record F:367).

Annual production on a West Feliciana cotton plantation followed a strict schedule, interrupted only by natural disasters. Rarely was there any slack-time for the slave population. The two weeks before Christmas signaled the beginning of the agricultural year. Field preparation and planting began then and extended usually through February or March, when the cotton was planted by hand. Ideally, barring torrential rains and flooding, planting was completed by the first of April. Once the plants were above ground, cultivation began and growing crops of cotton and produce were tended until mid-August (Davis 1943:24-5).

Harvest began in August, and all available hands were recruited to work the cotton fields. Cotton was

thrashed, ginned, and pressed, and by September the baled cotton was hauled to landing places along the Mississippi River. After the cotton was harvested, other crops like corn and potatoes were gathered. In the winter months and when bad weather dictated, building repairs were made, cotton was spun, wood was cut and hauled, and machinery tended and repaired. Livestock was usually under the care of a few hands who showed an aptitude for animal husbandry (Davis 1943:25-7).

Cotton crops were affected by both weather and insects. In May, 1838, cutworms and bugs damaged the cotton crop. In 1840, cotton rot attacked the crops, and in 1842, rot and "a small Bug" ruined the cotton harvest. The 1844 yield was reduced by lice, worms, and grasshoppers (Davis 1943:27-8).

Another problem suffered by planters in West Feliciana parish, aside from the occasional financial burdens of running agricultural enterprises, was the ever-present threat of epidemic disease. At least two severe epidemics of yellow fever in 1829 and 1839 were documented, as well as several episodes of cholera between 1832 and 1834, and two instances of scarlet fever in 1834 and 1844 (Webb 1983:38-9, 219; 72-4, 104-6, 151-3; 143, 254). An unidentified epidemic in September, 1840, left Dr. Ira Smith, owner of Section 51 within the project area, with only fourteen out of 148 field hands able to work the fields (Webb 1983:224). Other epidemics of measles, mumps, and whooping cough plagued local inhabitants and their slaves (Webb 1983:199).

Planters suffered financial problems brought on by the Panics of 1829 and 1837, which resulted in escalating prices for supplies and foodstuffs and forced some planters to sell off slaves and livestock just to put food on the table (Webb 1983:35, 206-7). Financial problems intensified over the next few years and in 1842, interest on loans was as "high as 4 per cent a month" (Davis 1943:16). Some landowners, lost their plantations as a result of the national financial conditions. Financial problems were exacerbated by speculation in land. For the most part, however, financial problems for the planters were short-lived in West Feliciana Parish. When the crops came in, debts were paid and extravagance was once again a way of life.

The "urban center" of Bayou Sara/St. Francisville continued to gain prominence in the area, and by 1825 St. Francisville had a newspaper, the *Louisiana Journal*, which consistently promoted the area.

Although shipping statistics are unavailable, the riverfront of Bayou Sara was crowded with wharves, warehouses, and merchants' offices. Large steamboats like the *Belle Creole*, *Bayou Sara*, and *Persian*, loaded and unloaded freight and passengers daily. According to the *Louisiana Journal*, between three and four thousand teams of horses "traverse our streets annually, bringing to our landing the produce of the finest cotton growing country upon earth, and carrying there from the products of the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. We ourselves are lost in wonder that the growth of our village does not keep pace with our commerce" (in Davis 1943:8).

After 1820, improvements within the parish made the area more accessible and more secure. The police jury established road systems and ferries at strategic locations on the Mississippi River, and erected bridges over streams and bayous. Stagecoach lines ran from Baton Rouge, Jackson, and Natchez. One line, advertised as a "modern" post coach drawn by four fine horses, departed St. Francisville three mornings a week (Davis 1943:9).

The West Feliciana Railroad was initiated in St. Francisville in 1830, and incorporated by the state in 1831. Construction began that same year and, by the end of the decade, the twenty-four mile line reached Woodville, Mississippi (Davis 1943:9) (Figure 3-10). The railroad was important in opening up the Feliciana country and in enlarging the state's commerce. The track was constructed of standard gauge, and the Illinois Central Railroad was not obliged to alter the tracks when it took over the system later in the century (Butler 1924:114).

With the railroad, port, and agricultural production, West Feliciana Parish, along with the southwestern counties of Mississippi, became one of the richest economic sections south of the Mason-Dixon line. Large plantations, a cultured and educated aristocracy, and agricultural wealth exemplified the area (Davis 1943:9). Plantation agriculture in West Feliciana reached its zenith in the two decades prior to the Civil War before virtually disappearing during Reconstruction.

West Feliciana Parish was primarily a cotton-producing region until the 1840s. In 1841, one-fifth of the two hundred thousand acres of land in the parish were in cotton cultivation, producing more than forty thousand bales weighing four hundred pounds each. By the 1850s, however, many planters had

either replaced cotton with sugar cane, or grew both. In 1850, the production of sugar in West Feliciana reached more than 4,750 hogsheads, while cotton production fell to just over eighteen thousand bales (Davis 1943:6-7). However, cotton continued to be the primary cash crop grown within the project area (Figure 3-11). Other local products in 1850 included 360,000 bushels of corn, eight thousand pounds of rice, and nearly four hundred thousand gallons of molasses.

Livestock within the parish, which included horses, asses, mules, milk cows, oxen, other cattle, sheep, and hogs, was valued at \$400,000. Farm implements and machinery counted in 1850 had a value of \$323,000, and the value of real and personal property reached \$8,156,000. This figure is higher than that from any other rural section of the state except a few of the sugar-producing parishes (Davis 1943:7).

Just prior to the Civil War, life in West Feliciana Parish was good. Cotton prices were stable, and the planter class enjoyed the benefits of wealth and culture. Statistical figures published by the *St. Francisville Chronicle*, quoting from the 1853 parish tax rolls, reflect the bounty and production of the area (Table 3-2).

Civil War Period, 1861-1865

West Feliciana Parish, with its important access to the Mississippi River and one of the few railways in the south, experienced many hardships during the Civil War. Although nearby Port Hudson was the site of one of the pivotal battles of the Civil War, there were no major battles in West Feliciana Parish. After his failure to capture Baton Rouge, Confederate General John Breckenridge in August, 1862, went to secure Port Hudson on Thompson Creek, the southern boundary of West Feliciana Parish. There, at "one of the strongest points on the river," he had batteries placed upon the bluffs which could command the entire river front. For some time afterward, Port Hudson and its railway that linked the Mississippi River with Clinton in East Feliciana Parish, was the conduit through which food, supplies, and men could be transported to Vicksburg and other points subject to Federal embargo (Winters 1963:123-124).

On 10 August 1862 the U.S. gunboat *Essex* shelled the town while a small landing party set it ablaze. The Union navy continued to harass Bayou Sara for a period of two weeks, during which time the U.S. ram *Sumter* was burned (14 August) and Bayou Sara

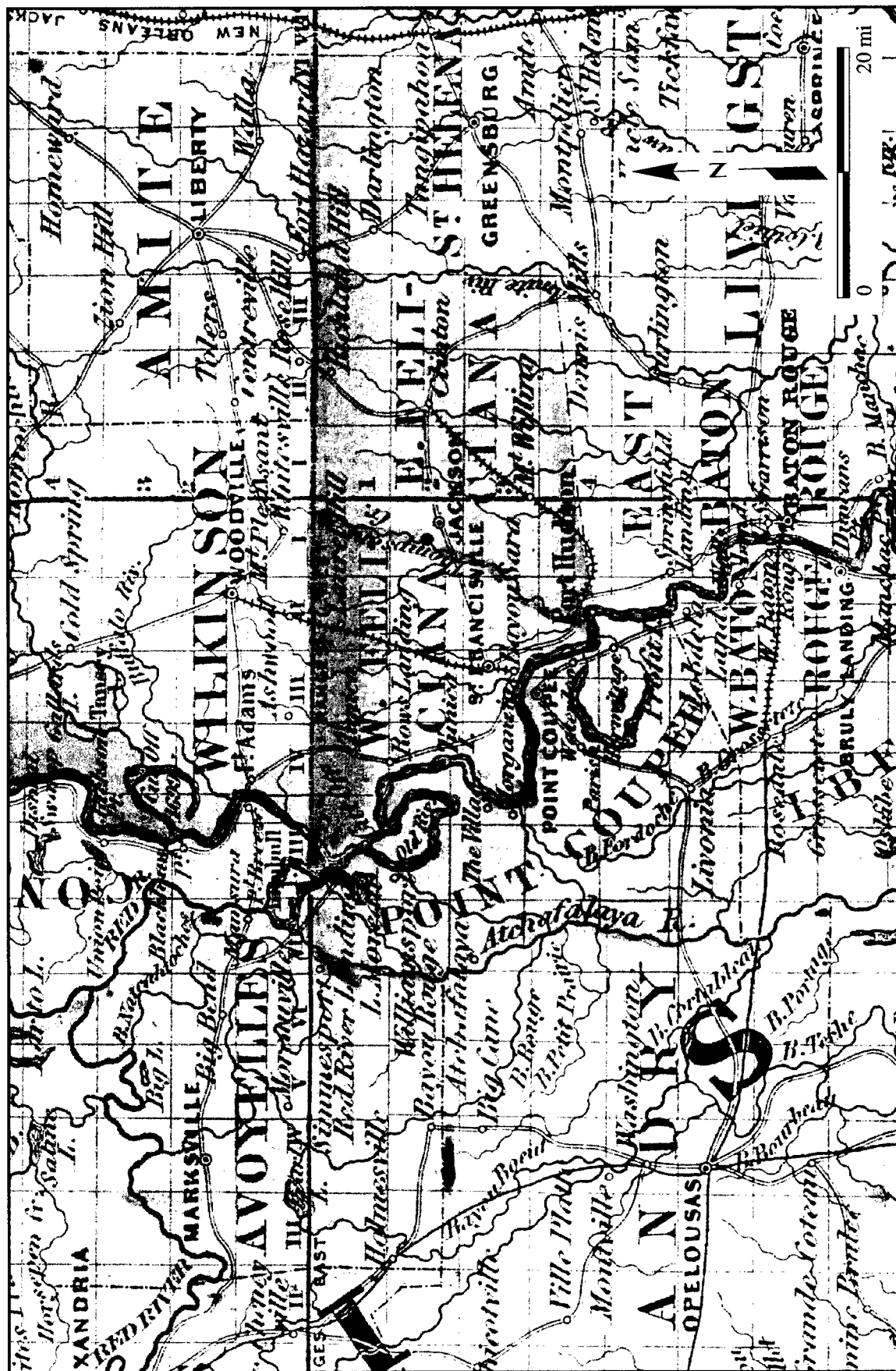


Figure 3-10. Portion of the 1855 Johnson map showing locations of railroad lines during the mid-nineteenth century in West Feliciana Parish and surrounding area (sources: Johnson 1866).

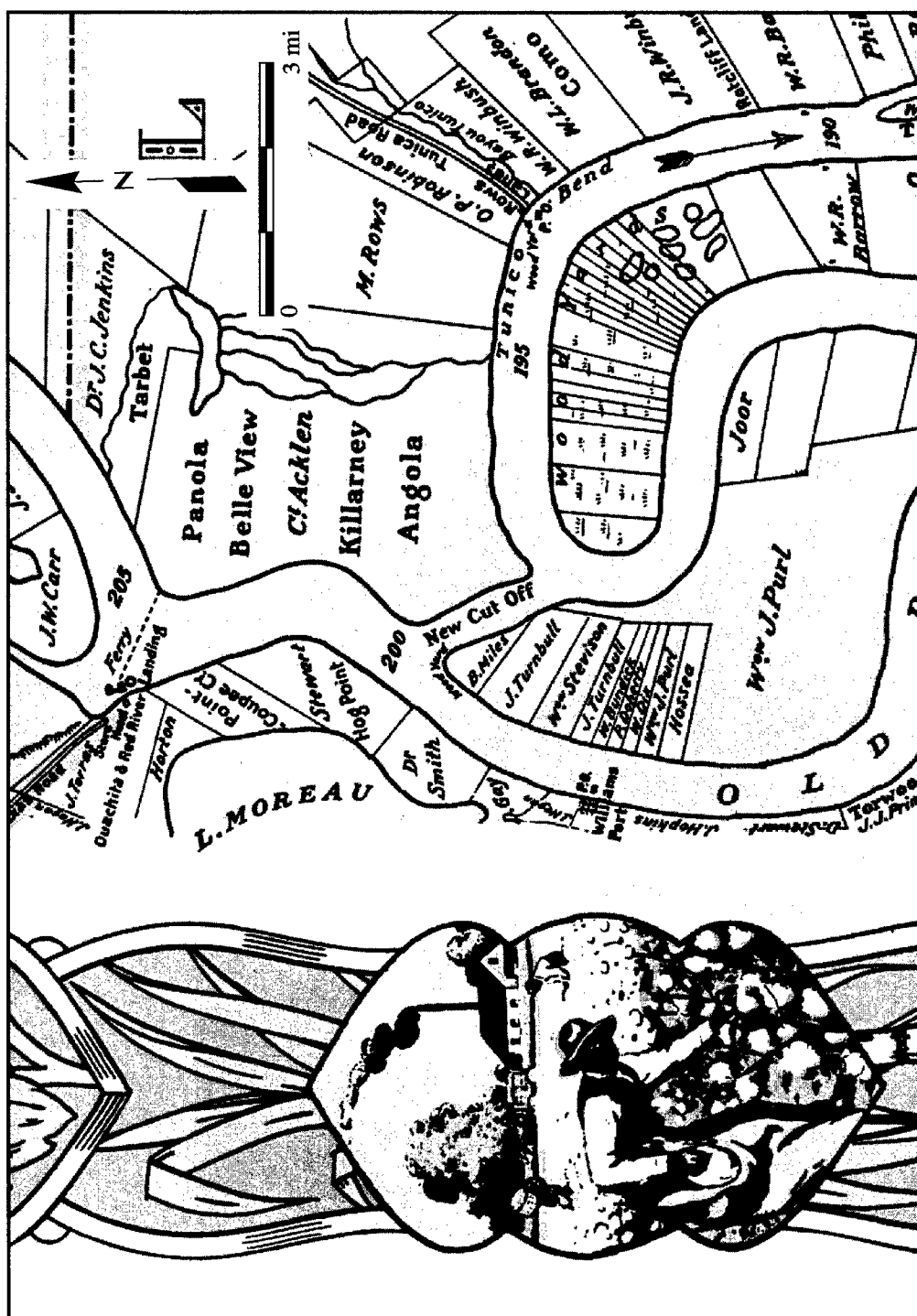


Figure 3-11. Portion of the 1858 Persac map showing cotton plantations in the vicinity of the project area during the mid-nineteenth century (sources: Persac 1967).

Table 3-2. West Feliciana Statistics Compiled from the 1853 Tax Rolls by the St. Francisville Chronicle.

Number of free whites	2,231
Number of free blacks	70
Number of slaves	10,298
Number of males, 18 to 45	523
Number of hogsheads of sugar	2,873
Number of barrels of molasses	4,318
Number of bushels of corn	334,000
Number of bales of cotton	23,860
Value of real estate	\$2,879,545
Number of qualified voters	560
Number of persons having trades or professions	55

(Butler 1924:96)

was shelled and burned (23 and 24 August). Nine months later, on 22-23 May 1863, Federal troops under the command of Nathaniel P. Banks crossed the Mississippi River at Bayou Sara on their way to lay siege at Port Hudson (Howell 1989:33-34). By that time, Bayou Sara was virtually leveled from shelling by Union gunboats (Winters 1963:241).

Following his first Red River Campaign, Union General Nathaniel P. Banks was determined to take Port Hudson from the Confederates. General Ulysses S. Grant wanted Banks to bypass Port Hudson and join his Union forces at Vicksburg, which Banks agreed to do after first receiving support from Grant to take Port Hudson. Messages sent between the two generals were delayed and misinterpreted. Believing that Grant would send twenty thousand men to join his troops at Bayou Sara on May 25, 1863, Banks decided to proceed immediately with his assault on Port Hudson (Winters 1963:239-40).

Banks used the deserted village of Bayou Sara as a point of reconnoiter during his campaign against Port Hudson. With only 6,500 Confederate soldiers at Port Hudson, General Franklin Gardner held back an assault by 30,000 Union soldiers from May to July, 1863. He surrendered only after learning of the fall of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863 (Winters 1963:246).

On 16 June 1863, the U.S. gunboat *Albatross* shelled the town of St. Francisville. Two weeks later the town was shelled again, during which time several houses were damaged. On 16 January 1864, St. Francisville was shelled once again, this time by the gunboat *Lafayette*. Confederate troops remained in the area until late in the war, firing on the steamers *White Cloud* and *Henry Chouteau* from Bayou Sara on 29 August 1864 (Howell 1989:33-36). During the following months, there were several skirmishes in the Bayou Sara and St. Francisville vicinity, none of which could be considered as major actions.

Postbellum Period, 1865-Present

Reconstruction hit the primarily agricultural economy of West Feliciana Parish hard. Anger and resentment between the liberated black population and their former masters led to civil unrest and open hostility (Taylor 1974:298).

Most residents found themselves in dire economic straits. Northern carpetbaggers acquired southern plantations and in many cases were the only planters able to afford to pay wages. Many plantations under the administration of outsiders were run with no thought to renaissance, but were merely exploited for immediate profit. Out-of-state laborers came to

take advantage of the high wages being paid by the Northerners, who also lured workers away from local plantations (Taylor 1974:324-9).

The system of sharecropping, which would come to dominate agricultural production after the Civil War, grew out of the difficulty faced by Union authorities attempting to control and feed the newly-liberated blacks. General Nathaniel Banks ordered that a yearly labor system be devised to provide the freedmen with food, clothing, proper treatment, and just compensation, either through fixed wages or on an equitable share basis (Phillips 1953:100).

Sharecropping was being practiced in the Felicianas by 1865 and while it was an imperfect system, was tolerated by both blacks and whites. Crop failures in 1866 and 1867 and an over-reliance on credit kept planters from being able to pay actual wages, and the black freedmen were landless laborers. Sharecropping, then, was the answer to the hardships common to both sides. Sharecropping was not limited to blacks, however. After Reconstruction, white sharecroppers came to outnumber black sharecroppers in the South (Taylor 1974:375-6).

The sharecrop system became an integral part of the postbellum southern plantation system and is responsible for notable changes in settlement patterns after 1860. Whereas antebellum plantation buildings were clustered and surrounded by vast areas of cultivated acreage, in the share system each tenant worked an average fifteen to twenty-five acre plot and several sharecroppers might work fields within one plantation. Generally, central quarters were no longer constructed, as houses were placed near the tenant's share to be farmed. Tenants were provided with tools, work animals, and seed, which required the construction of small, makeshift outbuildings associated with each tenant house. There was an increase in the number of small farms of three to fifty acres worked by both freed blacks and poor whites. This era also saw the birth of the plantation commissary, where tenants charged goods against the next year's crops (Phillips 1953:100-3).

Inaccurate census data in 1870 resulted in the assumption that large cotton plantations were generally broken up into small farms after the Civil War. However, in the Felicianas, plantations not only survived, but experienced growth during and after Reconstruction. The superior economic resources, managerial skills, and perhaps the loyalty of some freedmen who had been their slaves before emanci-

pation gave an advantage to planters in the Felicianas. Another advantage was that the large plantations had cotton gins, which small planters did not have (Taylor 1974:376-7).

Cotton remained the cash crop within the project area in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Sugar cane production had so diminished after 1871 that West Feliciana Parish sugar-growers were no longer counted separately in Bouchereau's annual statistics (1872-1890). The economically-strapped planter desired to get the greatest yield possible per laborer, best accomplished by extensive rather than intensive farming. Post-war labor was expensive and land was cheap, conditions which favored cotton over sugar cane agriculture (Taylor 1974:378-9).

In 1875, the Felicianas produced 5.6 percent of the state's cotton on less than three percent of the state's area. Production per acre was lower than some of the alluvial parishes along the Mississippi River north of the Red River, because Feliciana lands had long been used for cotton planting. Concordia Parish, for example, produced 395 pounds per acre in 1875, compared to just over two hundred pounds per acre in the Felicianas (Taylor 1974:379).

The reliance on cotton agriculture in West Feliciana Parish had certain disadvantages. Over-production resulted in a drastic drop in cotton prices, soil fertility declined, and there was an increase in soil erosion. The invasion of the boll weevil, which resulted in huge losses in production beginning in 1907, and a series of devastating floods had severe consequences for West Feliciana Parish (Holderman n.d.:1-2).

Cotton was still the primary crop produced in West Feliciana Parish in 1920. The parish had a total of 22 operating gins, and produced 1,484 bales of cotton in 1919, down from 3,738 bales in 1918 (Anonymous 1920:163, 94). Subsidiary crops included corn, hay, oats, peas, sweet and Irish potatoes, tobacco, and sugar cane. The parish, "long . . . noted for its superior breeds of blooded cattle," saw an increase in cattle ranching about this time (Anonymous 1920:163).

Bayou Sara, which was rebuilt following the Civil War, suffered from decline in the cotton market and from the loss of steamboat traffic, which had been supplanted by the railroads (Holderman, n.d.:1-2). Fires in 1880 and 1895 destroyed most of Bayou Sara, and flooding in 1890, 1893, 1912, 1922, and 1927 eventually robbed its citizens of the confidence

to rebuild. The 1912 flood cut a 187 foot breach in the levee protecting the town and most of the houses were washed away. In 1900, Bayou Sara was still a thriving shipping port for cotton and lumber, but with natural disasters and the decline of cotton agriculture, the town had only fifty black families and one registered white voter by 1926. The one voter's failure to pay his poll tax resulted in the town charter being revoked. The 1927 flood destroyed all that was left of Bayou Sara (Holderman n.d.:1-2).

Economic decline in West Feliciana Parish is reflected in census figures for the first part of the twentieth century. In 1900, the parish had 15,994 people, declining to 13,449 in 1910. By 1920, parish population had dropped to only 12,303 (Anonymous 1920:166).

St. Francisville, protected from the ravages of the Mississippi River, has continued to serve as the parish seat and has a fairly consistent population base. In 1900 the town had 1,059 residents; in 1950 there were 936 residents; and in 1990, 1,700 people resided in the town. St. Francisville has preserved many of its early buildings and homes, and now has an economy based almost solely on tourism. Workers from the Baton Rouge area have also made St. Francisville a bedroom community of the capital (Holderman n.d.:3).

In 1901 the State of Louisiana initially purchased the 8,000 acre Angola Plantation, and began transferring inmates to the plantation to be employed in farm labor (Carleton 1971). The prison facility at Baton Rouge was in a state of total disrepair and hundreds of prisoners were already housed at Angola Plantation. Out of a total convict population of 1,014 in 1901, only 128 prisoners were within the penitentiary grounds in Baton Rouge. On March 27, 1901, using monies appropriated from the legislature along with loans of up to one-fourth of the appropriation, the Board of the Central Louisiana State Penitentiary purchased Angola, Loango, Bellevue, and Killarney plantations, totaling approximately eight thousand acres, from the estate of Samuel L. James for \$25 per acre. Included in the sale price were all buildings, implements, tools, machinery, stock, cotton seed, mules, and effects, as well as rights of accretion, alluvium, and batture in front of the properties (Notary Record W:623).

In 1902, a bill was passed that outlawed the leasing of convicts outside of the prison; however, convict

labor was still used in state projects like road construction and the building of canals and levees. Reform was slow, but under the supervision of Governor John M. Parker and Henry L. Fuqua, appointed as general manager of the prison after the 1912 floods, the state penitentiary at Angola began to evolve (Rideau 1991:2).

The state did not assume control of the prison system for humanitarian reasons. Rather, it had hopes of developing an industrial and business empire. Toward that end, Angola Plantation was purchased to become an agriculturally-based penal institution, while four levee camps and the Baton Rouge penitentiary were maintained (Rideau 1991:2).

Cotton continued as the main cash crop until 1911 at which time it was replaced by sugar cane. The statement for the sugar crop for the year 1911-1912 shows that the Angola produced at total of 5,781,834 pounds of sugar (Bouchereau 1917:48). Sugar cane remained the primary crop produced at Angola until the 1970s at which time crops such as soybeans, corn, and wheat were introduced.

In an effort to centralize prisoners and eliminate the huge expenditure of paying guards and other personnel at construction sites on which convict labor was used, the legislature decided in 1916 to construct a large penitentiary at Angola. Not only would the penitentiary put an end to outside work for the prisoners, but it would also allow the state to concentrate convict labor on agricultural production.

Severe flooding on the Mississippi River occurred in 1903, 1912, 1922, and 1927, ruining Angola's crops and causing the prison to suffer severe financial hardship. The building and maintenance of levees which surrounded the prison was a full-time job for the convict population. Despite the fact that the prison grew not only cash crops, but also enough produce to feed the prison population, it was "the only state penitentiary in the nation whose greatest annual concern was to avoid being inundated and ruined by the mightiest river in North America" (Carleton 1971:120).

The Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola is presently the largest employer in West Feliciana Parish. Cattle ranching has largely replaced cotton production as the primary agricultural emphasis in the parish. Besides the prison, tourism provides the largest economic base in the parish (Holderman n.d.:3).

***Settlement and Land Use
Within the Project Area***

Probate and notary records at the West Feliciana Parish Clerk of Court, St. Francisville, as well as census records and transcripts of land claims, were examined to determine the history of ownership of properties within the project area. These records show that the consolidation and parceling of land holdings according to marriage and kinship was the general rule. Over time, seven plantations were established: Angola, Bellevue, Loango, Panola, Monrovia, Lake Killarny, and Lochlomand. These plantations were the foundation for the present-day penitentiary.

Figures 3-12a-c provide an outline of the owners for each section of land from the earliest traceable grant to the mid-1920s. The following discussion is divided first by time period and then by section number so that the transfer of ownership may be easily followed. Only those sections that bisect the project area are discussed (Figure 3-13). As discussed in preceding sections of this chapter, settlement and occupation within the project area during the French and British periods was minimal and of short duration, and thus will not be repeated here. If found, any biographical information concerning title holders will also be presented.

Spanish Colonial Period, 1779-1810

After Spain gained control of West Florida in 1779 there was an upsurge in land claims. As noted previously, the Pintado map of 1805 shows that nearly all the land within the present project area had been granted (Figure 3-14). None of the land grants received under British rule were maintained. During this period grants measured several hundred arpents with a limit of 800 arpents (French 1978:117). Traceable land transactions are as follows:

Sections 64 and 65, T1S, R4W

Claudio Bougard, a New Orleans merchant (Levy 1937:10:110), is shown on the 1805 Pintado map (see Figure 3-14) as having a Spanish grant for what would become Sections 64 and 65.

Section 66, T1S, R4W

Section 66 was under original Spanish patent to John Row (see Figure 3-14). Row had two tracts within the project area, and it is not certain on which tract his domicile was located. John, Jacob, Will-

iam, and George Row began to appear in the Spanish West Florida records as residents of the Tunica district in the late 1790s. They were the sons of John and Margaret Row, who emigrated from Germany and settled in Natchez in the mid-eighteenth century. The sons left Natchez for the Felicianas just prior to the turn of the nineteenth century and established residences there. They also had a sister, Mary (Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi 1891 [2]:705-6).

Sections 37 and 38, T1S, R5W

The Pintado map (see Figure 3-14) shows the land encompassed by these sections as claimed by a person named Tysett. No additional information could be found regarding this person.

Section 39, T1S, R5W

The land which makes up Section 39 was not claimed under the Spanish administration when the land was surveyed by Pintado (see Figure 3-14).

Section 40, T1S, R5W

John Row received Section 40 under a Spanish grant at the turn of the nineteenth century. On the Pintado map, circa 1805 (see Figure 3-14), the land is shown as claimed by James Tysett. However, another map of the area included in the Pintado Papers, and also dated 1805 (Hamer 1940 [8]:85), shows John Row as the title holder of the four hundred acre section.

Section 41, T1S, R5W

The Pintado map (see Figure 3-14) shows the area that would become Section 41 as claimed by an individual named Johnson. No additional information is available on this person.

Sections 44 and 46, T1S, R5W

George Row received what would become Sections 44 and 46 under a Spanish grant, by about 1805 (see Figure 3-14), and established his home on Section 46. On December 7, 1805, George Row filed a petition with local administrators in an attempt to define the boundaries of his land. William Barber had established himself on land adjoining Row, originally granted to N. G. Olivier, and had Row's land surveyed as part of his own (Figure 3-15). Citing his previous petition for title to the tract, Row stated that he had already cleared part of the land, con-

structed buildings, and made improvements. He had not yet received clear title, however. After review by Spanish administrators, Row was quickly awarded title to the land (Levy 1937:10:75).

Section 45, T1S, R5W

Nicolas Godfrey Olivier de Vezin, a Spanish surveyor who lived in New Orleans, received what would become Section 45 under a Spanish grant before 1799 (Levy 1937:5:80). Olivier sold or leased part of the land to William Barber, circa 1805. Barber is known to have made improvements to the land. As mentioned above, it was this tract which came under the complaint filed by George Row (Levy 1937:10:75). No record of conveyance from Olivier to Barber could be found in the Spanish West Florida Archives.

Sections 57 and 58, T1S, R5W

Sections 57 and 58 were part of a 1,000 acre Spanish grant to Joseph Vidal. Vidal served as Intendant under the Marquis de Casa Calvo, and was a commissioned captain of the cavalry charged with the dispatch of affairs of the Spanish Government in New Orleans (Levy 1937:13:106). Joseph Vidal may have been the visitor noted in an entry in Bennet Barrow's journal. "Mr. Vadal staid all night with me last night – a perfect Jack ass – Fop & gawk" (n.d., in Davis 1943:63).

Section 60, T1S, R5W

The land that would become Section 60 was included in a 1,000 acre Spanish grant to Bouregard (see Figure 3-14). "Bouregard" was actually Elie Beaugard who established Beaugard Town at Baton Rouge.

Sections 26 and 27, T1S, R5W

Sections 26 and 27 were originally included within the 10,707 acre Spanish grant to Captain José Rofiñiac (sometimes spelled Rofiñaco). Rofiñiac was a captain of the Company of Dragoons of Mexico who was, for a time, in charge of civil affairs in the West Florida jurisdiction (Levy 1937:9:51). There is no evidence that Rofiñiac ever settled on or improved his Feliciana lands.

On February 7, 1810, Rofiñiac sold a half interest in his grant to Joseph Vidal (Levy 1937:18:151).

Vidal does not appear to have made improvements on the land, and was later engaged in several lawsuits in which parts of his vast grant were made subject to public sale.

Section 51, T1S, R5W

The area later designated as Section 51 was granted to Solomon Alston near the end of the eighteenth century. Solomon Alston was one of five children of John and Elizabeth Alston, loyal English citizens of Carolina. To escape the revolutionary spirit, of which he heartily disapproved, John Alston in 1770 brought his family south to Natchez, which remained under the British flag. After Natchez was captured by the Spaniards, Alston and other British loyalists laid siege to the Spanish garrison and briefly reclaimed Natchez. Alston was later captured by the Spaniards and imprisoned in New Orleans (Seebold 1941:152-3).

Solomon Alston and his siblings were hidden by a friend of John Alston's in a swamp near False River, and suffered many hardships. John Alston was later released and pardoned by the Spanish Governor. He returned to find his two older sons had established plantations in the Tunica district and had become very prosperous. His youngest son, Solomon, never married (Seebold 1941:154-5).

Sections 56 and 24, T1S, R5W

The area that encompasses Sections 56 and 24 are shown as unclaimed lands on the 1805 Pintado map (see Figure 3-14).

Early American Period, 1810-1834

Subsequent to the United States gaining control over West Florida, land owners were required to register claims acquired under the previous regime. The United States recognized deeds, survey maps, and orders of survey made under Spanish rule as evidence of land ownership. At this time West Florida was designated as the Greensburg District, and Townships, Ranges, and Sections were established (Figures 3-16 and 3-17). It should be noted that the sections established in this area are predominantly based on the boundaries of Spanish grants (compare to Figure 3-14). By the end of this period, small tracts of land were consolidated, and the era of large land holdings organized into vast plantations begins.

(1)

	Sec. 64	Sec. 65	Sec. 66	Sec. 37	Sec. 38	Sec. 39	Sec. 40
1925		State of Louisiana					
1920	Parra W. Davis			State of Louisiana			
1915	Charles Mathews	George Pitcher		George Pitcher			
1910							
1905	Frank P. Row						
1900		Elizabeth Pitcher Harris		Elizabeth Pitcher Harris			William and Claude Acklen
1895	J. Frejhan & Co.						
	Claborn & Turner Jackson						
1890	J. Frejhan & Co.						
		Novia, Beverly, & Elizabeth Pitcher Harris		Novia, Beverly, & Elizabeth Pitcher Harris			
1885		Joseph L. Harris		Joseph L. Harris			Louis Trager
1880	McMichen Hein						
						Samuel L. Jones and Louis Trager	
1875							
1870		J. C. Jenkins		J. C. Jenkins			William Hayes Acklen
1865							
1860			John Row Hein				Franklin/Ackle Hein
1855	Charles McMichen						
1850							Franklin Hein
1845							

(2)

1905	Frank P. Row	Elizabeth Pitcher Harris	Elizabeth Pitcher Harris	William and Claude Acklen
1900				
1895	J. Freyhan & Co.			
	Cuthorne & Turner Jackson			
1890	J. Freyhan & Co.	Novia, Beverly, & Elizabeth Pitcher Harris Joseph L. Harris	Novia, Beverly, & Elizabeth Pitcher Harris Joseph L. Harris	Louis Tager
1885				Samuel L. Jones and Louis Tager
1880	McMicken Heins			William Hayes Acklen
1875				
1870		J. C. Jenkins	J. C. Jenkins	Franklin/Ackle Heins
1865				
1860	Charles McMicken			Franklin Heins
1855				
1850				
1845				
1840			Cornichael Heins	Isaac Franklin
1835	William E. Collins			Francis Routh
1830				
1825				Kenyon Kendrick
1820	Parker Christiana St.			John Traverses

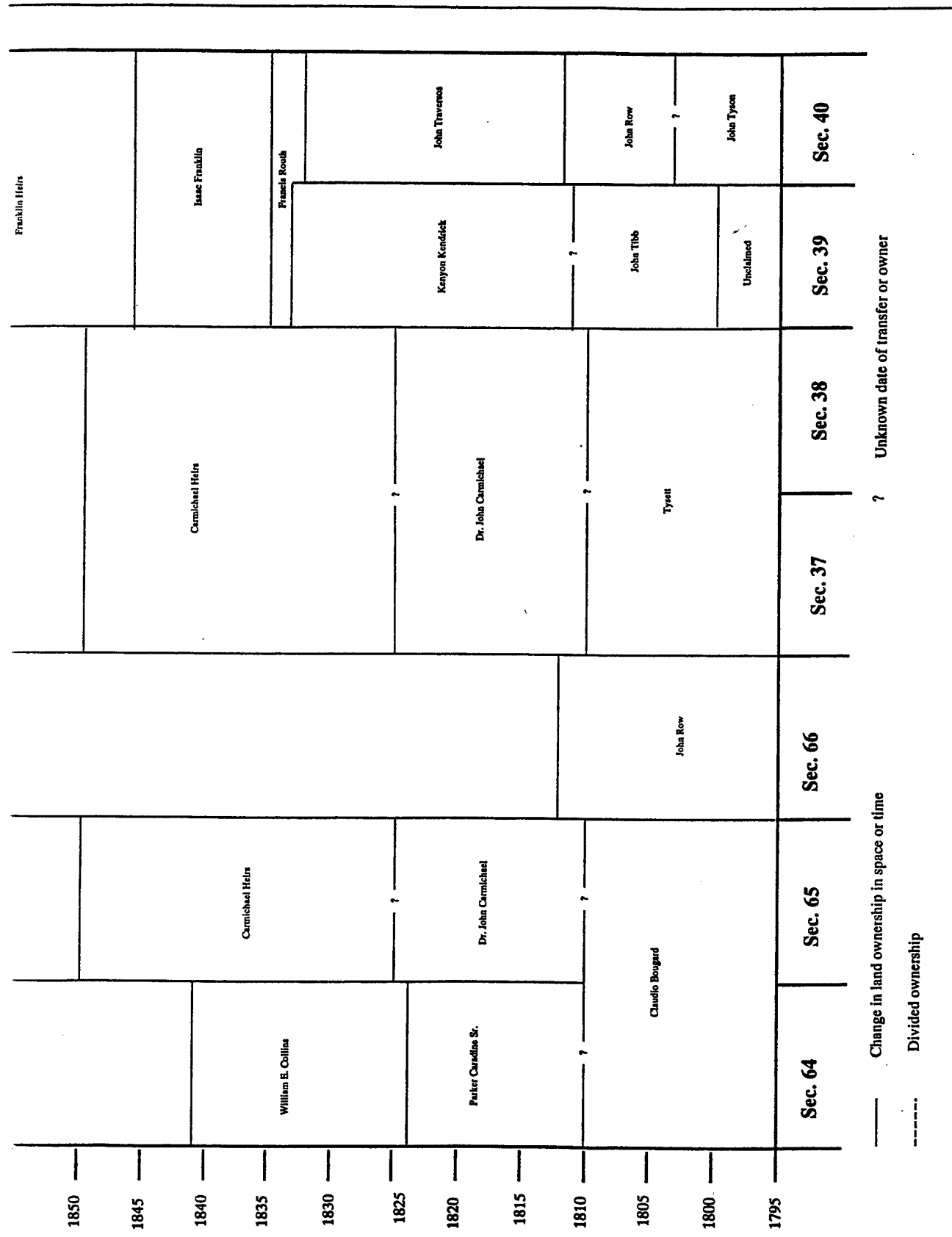


Figure 3-12a. Land owners within the project area from 1795 to 1925.

	Sec. 41	Sec. 44	Sec. 46	Sec. 45	Sec. 57	Sec. 58	
1925							
1920	William and Claude Actien			State of Louisiana			
1915							
1910							
1905							
1900							
1895	Louis Trager			James Heins			
1890							
1885							
1880				Samuel L. James and Louis Trager			
1875	William Hayes Actien		Adelicia Franklin Actien Chatham and William Hayes Actien				
1870							
1865	Actien Heins					Franklin/Actien Heins	
1860	Joseph Actien						
1855	J.C. Jenkins					Franklin Heins	
1850							

1900	James Hein	
1895		
1890	Samuel L. James	
1885		
1880	Samuel L. James and Louis Trager	
1875	William Hayes Acklen	Adelicia Franklin Acklen Chesnut and William Hayes Acklen
1870		
1865	Acklen Heins	Franklin/Acklen Heins
1860	Joseph Acklen	
1855	J.C. Jenkins	Franklin Heins
1850		
1845		
1840	Cumichael Family Heins	Isaac Franklin
1835	Francis Routh	John Travence
1830		
1825		
1820		
	Dr. John Cumichael	William Justice
		Robert & Elizabeth Coville
		Cyrus Ruffin
		Wm. Barrow
		B. H. Barrow
		Francis Routh
		William B. Lane
		Wm. Barrow
		Quinn Ruffin
		Andrew Travence

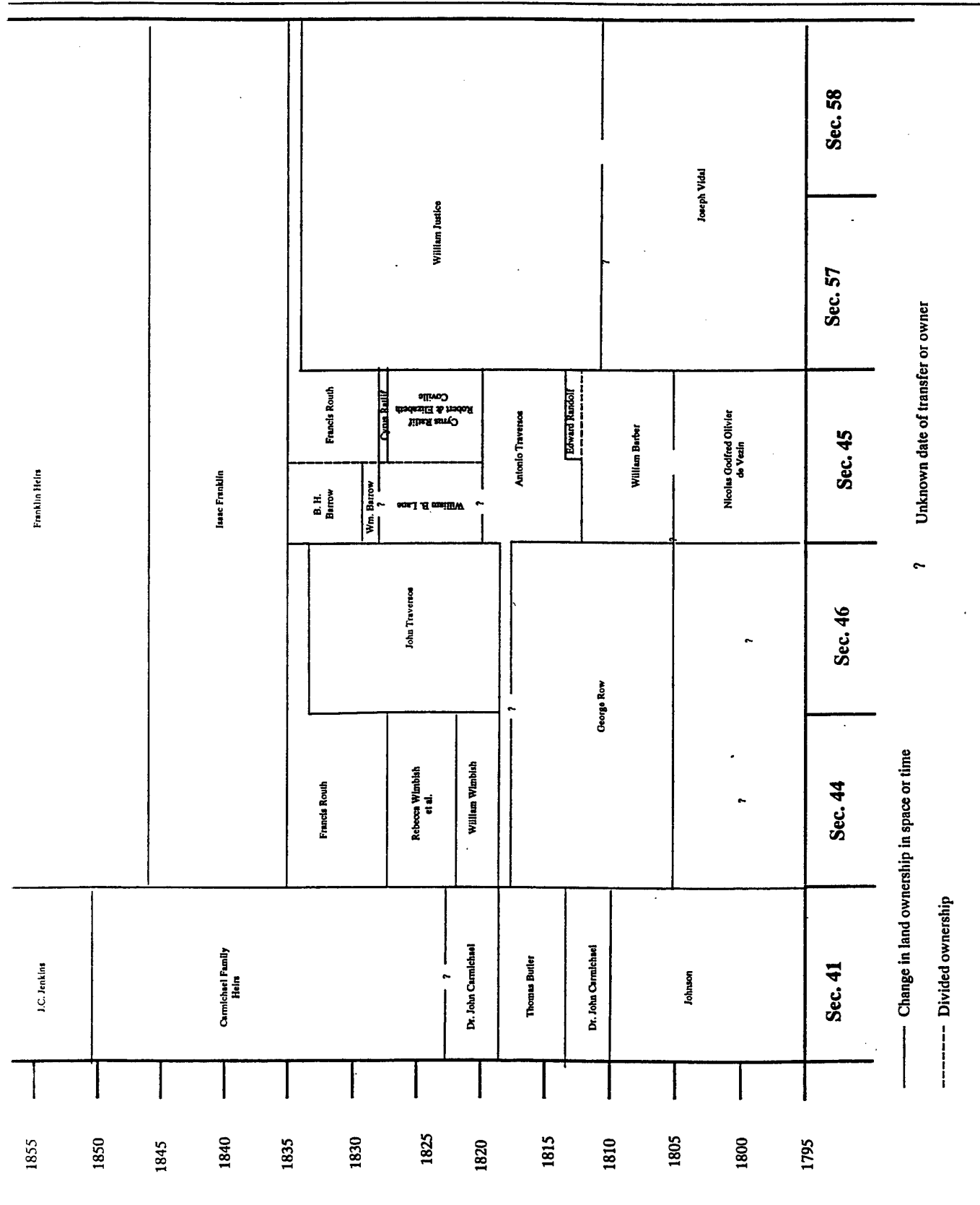


Figure 3-12b. Land owners within the project area from 1795 to 1925.

	Sec. 60	Sec. 26	Sec. 27	Sec. 51	Sec. 56	Sec. 24
1925						
1920						
1915		State of Louisiana				
1910						William and Claude Acklen
1905						
1900		James Heins				
1895						
1890						
1885		Samuel L. James				Leola Trager
1880						
1875		Adelida Franklin Acklen Cheatham and William Hayes Acklen				William Hayes Acklen
1870						
1865	Acklen Heins		Franklin/Acklen Heins		Acklen Heins	Franklin/Acklen Heins
1860						
1855	Joseph Acklen		Franklin Heins		Joseph Acklen	Franklin Heins
1850						
1845					David E. Comly and Heins	

1915	State of Louisiana		William and Claude Acklen	
1910				
1905				
1900	James Hein			
1895				
1890				
1885	Samuel L. James		Louis Trager	
1880	Samuel L. James and Louis Trager			
1875	Adelida Franklin Acklen Chatham and William Hayes Acklen		William Hayes Acklen	
1870				
1865	Acklen Hein	Franklin/Acklen Hein	Acklen Hein	Franklin/Acklen Hein
1860	Joseph Acklen	Franklin Hein	Joseph Acklen	Franklin Hein
1855	Ferrell Thomason		David E. Comly and Hein	
1850	Isaac Franklin	Isaac Franklin		
1845			Isaac Franklin	
1840				
1835	PIERCE ROBIN		Benjamin Collins & James Standen	7
1830	Dr. Ira & Mary Pirie Smith			
1825	William Row	Public Lands	unclaimed	
1820				

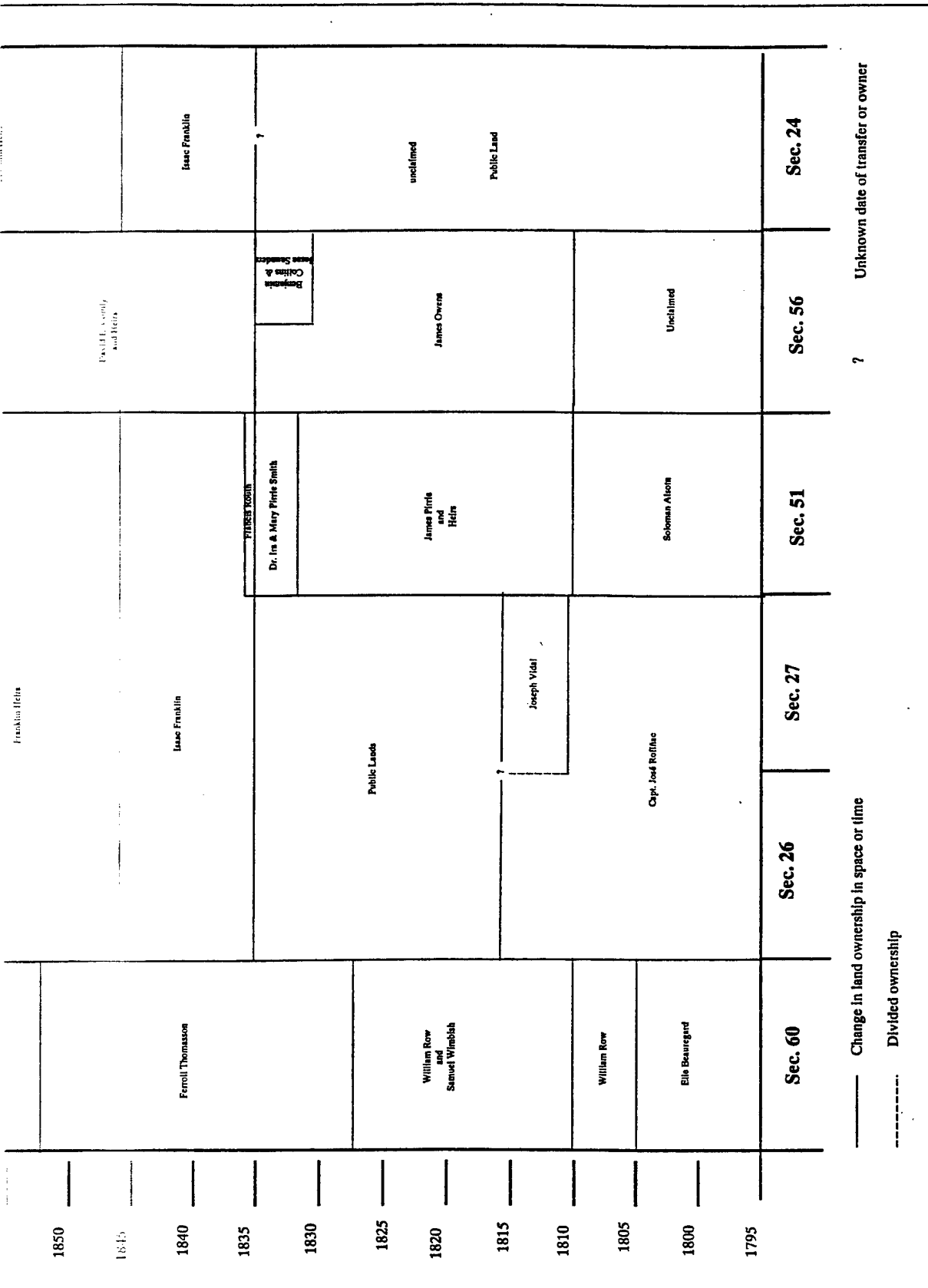
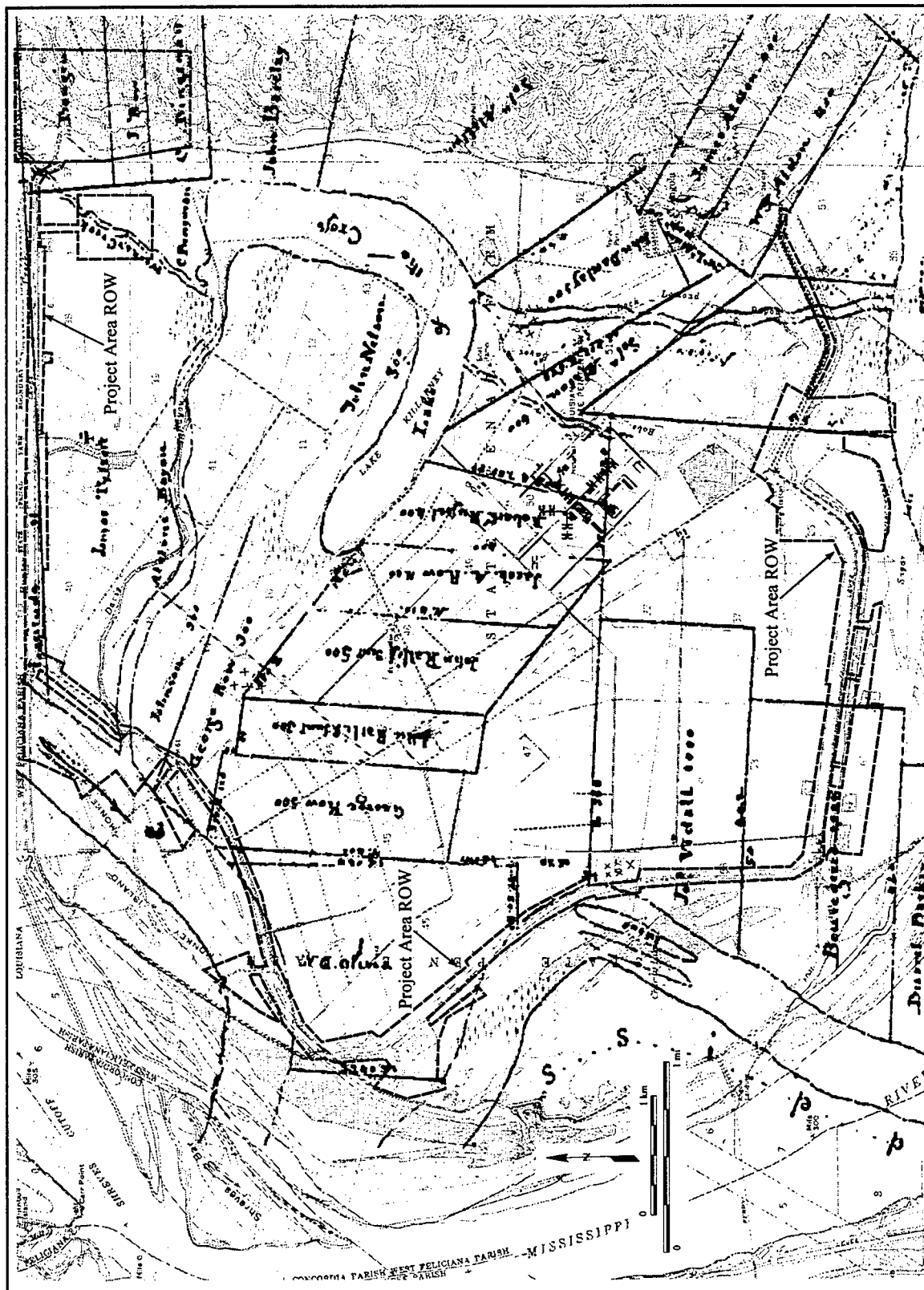


Figure 3-12c. Land owners within the project area from 1795 to 1925.



Figure 3-13. Modern topographic map showing sections that bisect the project area ROW, and present-day levee alignments and structure locations (sources: Angola, LA-Miss 1994; and Innis, LA-Miss 1994, 7.5-min. U.S.G.S. topographic maps).



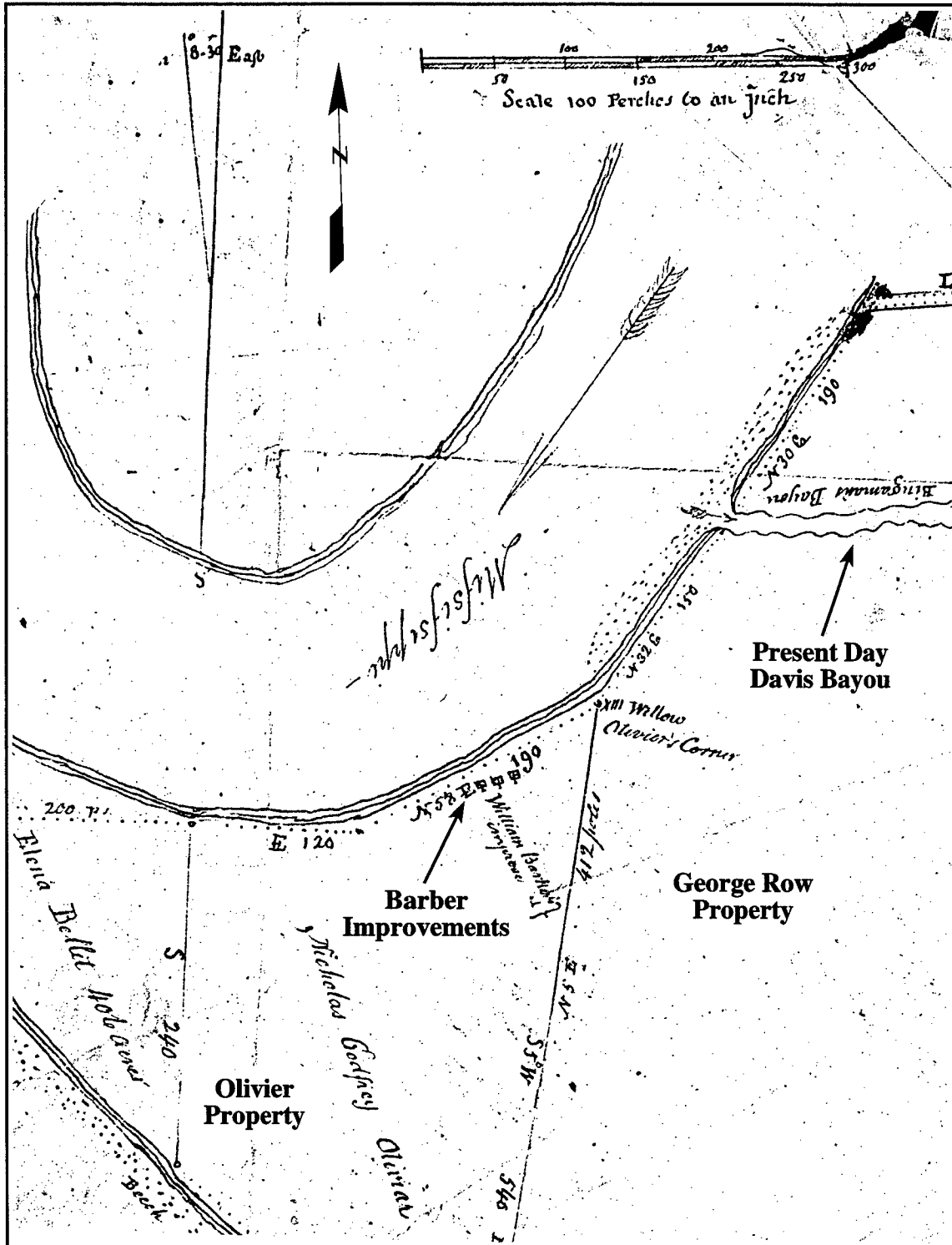


Figure 3-15. Portion of an 1805 map from the Pintado Collection showing improvements made by William Barber. Scale approximately 1:25,700 (source: Bolling 1805).

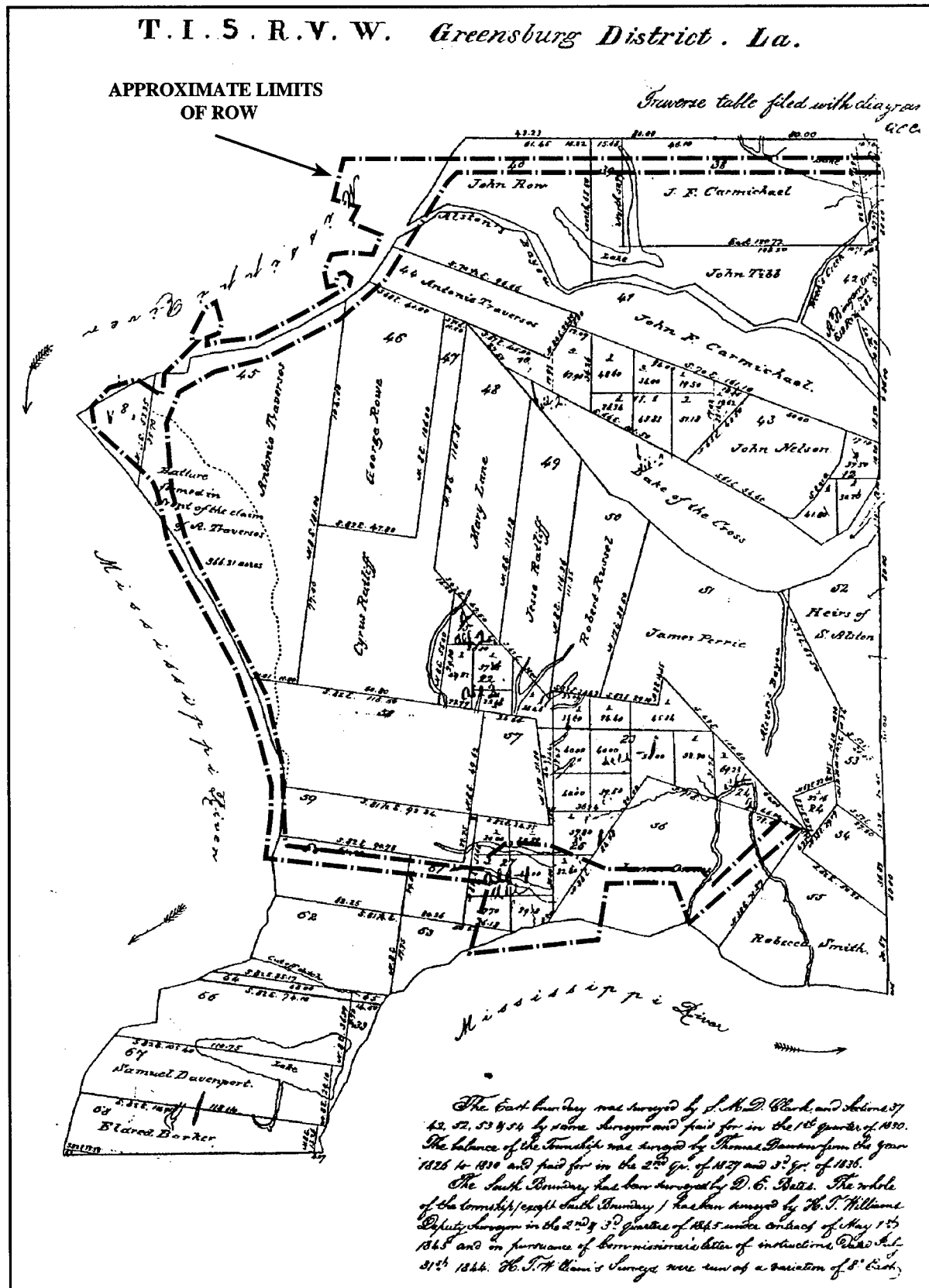


Figure 3-16. Portion of an 1845 plat map of T1S R5W of the Greensburg District showing landowners and approximate limits of the project area.

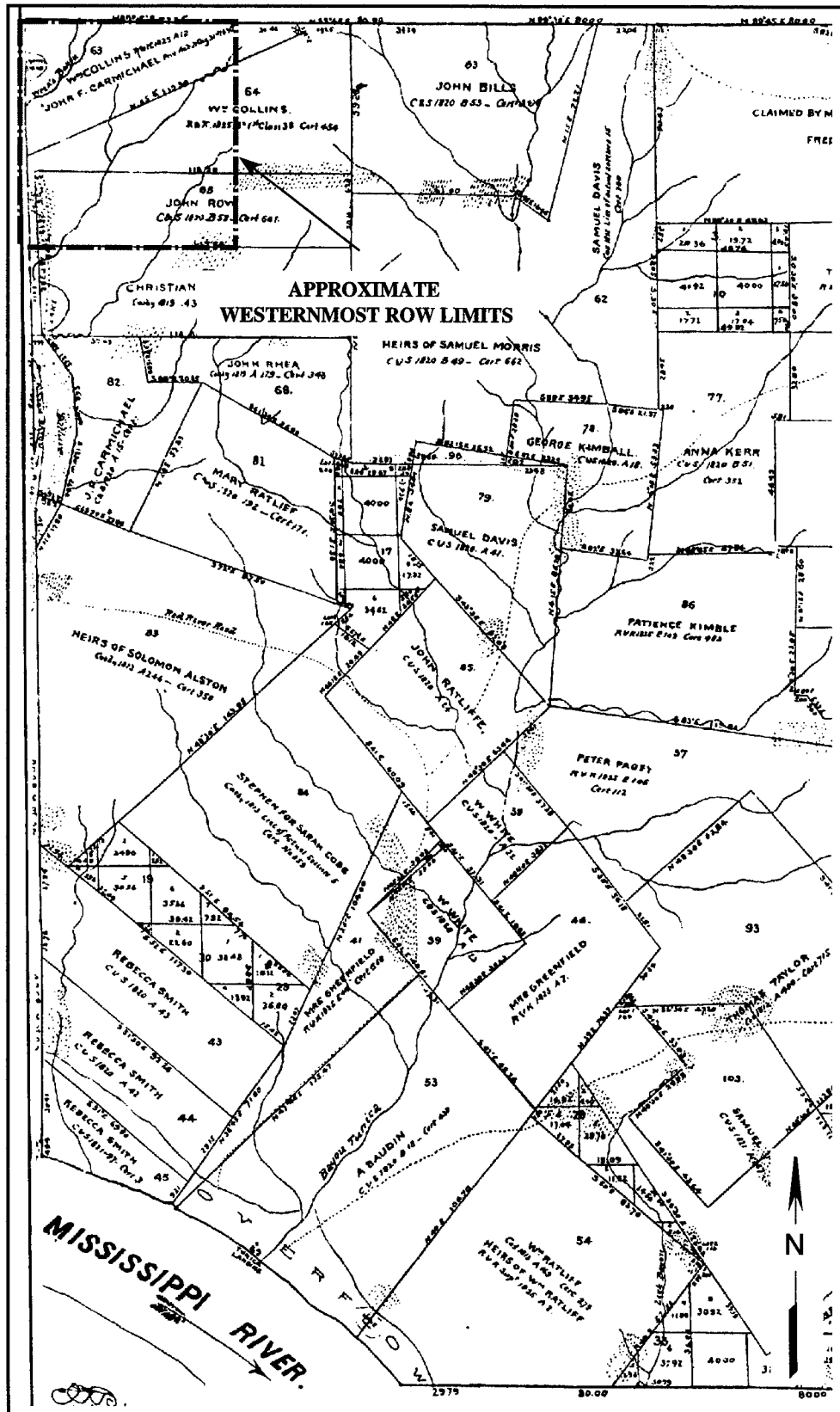


Figure 3-17. Portion of an 1857 plat map of T1S R4W of the Greensburg District showing landowners and approximate limits of the project area.

Section 64, T1S, R4W

In the first conveyance of this land during the American period, Parker Caradine, Sr. is noted as having received Section 64 by *requette* (by order of survey) from the Spanish government (Notary Record AA:295). Caradine sold the 500 acre tract, with unnamed improvements, to William E. Collins of Wilkinson County, Mississippi, on June 23, 1824. The selling price was \$500 (Notary Record AA:295).

Collins entered an intent to settle in West Feliciana Parish on February 25, 1825 (Notary Record AA:99). He apparently did establish a residence in the parish because he was counted, presumably with his family, in the 1830 census of West Feliciana. Enumerated in his household were one male, 60 to 70 years old, one male 50 to 60 years old, one female between 40 and 50, and one male 15 to 20 years old (Johnson et al. 1976:4).

Section 65, T1S, R4W

Although the plat map for T1S, R4W lists W. E. Collins and John F. Carmichael as having claimed Section 65, a tract of 262.4 acres (see Figure 3-17), conveyance records for West Feliciana Parish show ownership solely under Dr. John F. Carmichael. Carmichael, like Collins, was a planter from Wilkinson County, Mississippi. Because both men were from Wilkinson County, Mississippi, it is possible that Carmichael purchased Collins' interest without having the conveyance registered in St. Francisville.

Section 66, T1S, R4W

John Row died in 1812 and his property, including Section 66, passed to his heirs. An inventory of his possessions was made on March 7, 1812 (Probate Box 88). From the inventory (Table 3-3), it is impossible to determine what crops Row produced. One would assume that he was not engaged in large-scale cotton agriculture, because he owned only two slaves. In a probate notice filed on May 5, 1817, Row's heirs were listed as Margaret Culbertson, Robert C. Row, Mary Row, John and Nancy R. Jones, Barsheba Row, John Traversos under his father, Antonio Traversos, and minors John, Catherine, and William Row (Probate Record 1:325). Row also owned Section 40, T1S, R4W. If he had a home on either section, it was probably Section 66, since he had owned this tract since at least 1799 (see Figure 3-14).

Sections 37 and 38, T1S, R5W

The U. S. plat map (see Figure 3-16) shows this area as claimed by Dr. John Carmichael of Wilkinson County, Mississippi. The property was to remain in the hands of the Carmichael family (heirs of John Carmichael: Phoebe Carmichael, Catherine Carmichael, and Fransine Allen, all of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania) throughout the early nineteenth century.

Section 39, T1S, R5W

According to the T1S, R5W plat map (see Figure 3-16), Section 39 was under U. S. patent to John Tibb. However, no record of Tibb was found in the West Feliciana Parish records. Later in the early nineteenth century Kenyon Kendrick appeared in the records as owner of Section 39. Kenyon Kendrick was apparently a resident of West Feliciana Parish, as he appears in the 1830 census in a household containing two adult men, 40 to 50 years old, one man between 30 and 40, one between 20 and 30, one male child under five years old, one female of 40 to 50, one of 20 to 30, and two female children, one between five and ten, and one under five years old (Johnson et al. 1976:5).

Section 40, T1S, R5W

As noted in the above discussion of Section 66, John Row died in 1812. Row's grandson, John Traversos, solely inherited Section 40. Traversos, in turn sold, Section 40 to Francis Routh on January 28, 1833. Routh paid \$2,500 for the 422 arpent tract (Notary Record E:12).

Section 41, T1S, R5W

The U. S. Plat map (see Figure 3-16) assigned the 641.58 acre section to Dr. John F. Carmichael. On September 24, 1812, Dr. Carmichael sold the tract to Thomas Butler of West Feliciana Parish (Notary Record A:116). Butler was descended from the Fitzwater Butler dynasty from Dublin, Ireland. His father's family immigrated to America in the mid-eighteenth century, settling in Pennsylvania (Seebold 1941:52-5). Thomas Butler, III, born on April 14, 1785, relocated to Louisiana after receiving his law degree. He opened his practice in Feliciana, later West Feliciana Parish, and purchased the plantation known as *The Cottage*. He was one of the men instrumental in planning the West Florida Rebellion (Seebold 1941:56).

Table 3-3. Inventory and Appraisement of the John Row Estate in 1812.

March 27, 1812 (Probate Box 88)

**Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of John Row,
late of the Parish of Feliciana & Territory of Orleans, deceased**

One tract of land on the Mississippi River containing 400 acres	\$1,200
One tract of land adjoining Christian Bingaman, two hundred & forty acres	600
One Negro fellow named Forster	400
One Negro Winch named Diana	420
Four gentle horses	1,700
Fourteen head ____ horses, different sizes	210
Eighty head of cattle	440
Fifty head of hogs different sizes	75
One plough	12
Three axes	4
Three hoes	2
One rifle	12
One log chain	2
One Foot axe	1
Two ovens	4
Two kettles	6
Three pots	5
One pair smoothing irons	1
Nine chairs	6
Two tables	7
Two Spinning wheels	8
One bed with furniture	25
Two knives and forks	75
Two dishes and seven plates	2
	\$3645.25*

Taken this twenty-seventh day of March AD 1812

[*The total value of this inventory is actually \$5,142.75, a discrepancy of \$1,496.50.]

Dr. Butler kept this tract for six years, selling it back to Carmichael on October 12, 1818, for \$1,500 (Notary Record A:624). No succession for Dr. Carmichael was filed in West Feliciana Parish, so it is uncertain when he died. This property, like Section 65, remained in the hands of the Carmichael family throughout the early nineteenth century.

Sections 44 and 46, T1S, R5W

It is not known when George Row died, as no succession is on file in West Feliciana Parish. Sections 44 and 46 were in the possession of his brother's son-in-law, Antonio Traversos, by 1819, but Traversos may have simply been acting as a representative for the Row estate. On October 5, 1819, Antonio Traversos sold Section 44 to William Wimbish for \$800 (Notary Record B:142).

Wimbish was married to George Row's daughter, Rebecca. William Wimbish died in 1822, and an inventory for his succession was made on March 11 of that year. The only piece of real estate included in the Wimbish inventory was Section 44, suggesting that the family had their homestead there. Also included were two slaves – a sixteen year old girl named Amy, valued at \$600 and a nine year old boy named Aaron Burr, valued at \$500. Fifteen head of stock cattle (\$120), and one horse saddle (\$100), completed the inventory. Section 44 was appraised at \$900 (Probate Box 111).

Section 44 remained in the Wimbish family until May 7, 1827, when Samuel Wimbish sold the 250 arpent tract, which he had inherited from his mother, Rebecca Row Wimbish, to Francis Routh for \$1,000 (Notary Record D:390). No improvements were noted on the land.

Section 46 passed from Antonio Traversos to his son, John. John Traversos sold the tract, "where Mr. Row resided," to Francis Routh on January 28, 1833, for \$2,500 (Notary Record E:12).

Section 45, T1S, R5W

This land tract was patented to Antonio Traversos by the United States (see Figure 3-16). Although no conveyance record could be found in West Feliciana Parish, at least part of the land had been purchased by Traversos at a sheriff's sale as property of Edward Randolph (Notary Record K:260).

Traversos, the son-in-law of John Row, does not appear to have ever resided in West Feliciana Parish. Traversos sold a 423.5 acre tract out of Section 45 to Cyrus Ratliff and Robert and Elizabeth Colville on August 15, 1820 (Notary Record B:260). Ratliff purchased the Colville interest from the estate of Robert Colville on March 8, 1827, then sold the tract to Francis Routh on May 2, 1827 (Notary Record AA:293). This is the eastern part of Section 45, on which William Barber made his improvements during the Spanish Period (see above).

Traversos sold the remaining more-or-less 640 acre western part of Section 45 to William B. Lane, the brother of Mary Lane Routh. Lane established his residence on his property. William Barrow acquired the tract with improvements from Lane's estate, then sold it to Bennet H. Barrow on April 21, 1829, for \$6,000 (Notary Record C:131). Included in the sale price were nine slaves.

Sections 57 and 58, T1S, R5W

At some point, this land was acquired by William Justice of Rapides Parish, who received a U. S. patent on Sections 57 and 58. On May 1, 1834, Francis Routh purchased this 640 acre tract at a public auction held in Rapides Parish (Notary Record E:385).

Section 60, T1S, R5W

This section of land was claimed by William Row under the American administration (see Figure 3-16). Apparently William Row owned this tract in partnership with his nephew, Samuel Wimbish. On December 13, 1827, Row and Wimbish sold the 640 acre tract to Ferroll Thomasson for \$400 (Notary Record AA:328). Census information taken in 1830 includes Ferroll Thomasson as a resident of West Feliciana Parish (Johnson et al. 1976:5; Johnson 1976:76).

Sections 26 and 27, T1S, R5W

Sections 26 and 27 were designated as public lands on the U.S. plat map (see Figure 3-16).

Section 51, T1S, R5W

James Pirrie received the patent on Section 51 from the United States. James Pirrie was married to Lucretia Alston, called Lucy, the youngest sister of Solomon Alston. Pirrie was a member of a dis-

tinguished patrician Scots family and served as an alcalde under Spanish rule (Seebold 1941:156). Mrs. Pirrie was responsible for bringing John James Audubon to Feliciana as a tutor for her daughter, Eliza. The Pirrie home was located at Oakley Plantation southeast of the present project area.

In 1825, Mrs. Pirrie donated part of her estate to her daughter, Eliza Pirrie Barrow (Notary Record AA:110). Mrs. Pirrie suffered chronic poor health throughout the last ten years of her life, and lived almost exclusively with her other daughter, Mary, and her husband, Dr. Ira Smith. Upon her death in 1833, the Smiths inherited the bulk of her estate, including Section 51. Smith was a prosperous Feliciana physician with numerous landholdings (Webb 1983).

Section 56, T1S, R5W

Section 56 was claimed by James Owens of New Orleans during the early American period (see Figure 3-16). Owens sold a portion of the 1,440 acre tract to Benjamin Collins and Jesse Sanders for \$500 on January 31, 1831 (Notary Record D:244).

Section 24, T1S, R5W

The U. S. plat map shows Section 24 as public lands (see Figure 3-16).

Antebellum Plantation Development 1834-1861

It is during this period that the greatest consolidation of land under a single landowner occurred in the project area prior to the establishment of the State Penitentiary. This period also gave rise to the plantations that later became the prison. As noted in the section on the Early American period, consolidation began with Francis Routh (Figure 3-18). Plantation development reached its zenith under Isaac Franklin, and was maintained by his widow, Adelia Franklin, and her sons from a subsequent marriage (Figure 3-19).

Francis Routh was descended from Job Routh, the first man of English blood to settle in Natchez. Francis Routh settled in West Feliciana Parish sometime after 1820 and married Mary Lane, whose family had extensive holdings in the area (Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi 1891[2]:522). Routh was counted in the 1830 census of West Feliciana Parish in a household of four men between the ages of 20 and 30, one woman of 20 to 30, and one female child under one year old (Johnson, et al. 1976:5).

Routh formed a partnership with Isaac Franklin in 1835, selling the Tennessean a half interest in his vast holdings in West Feliciana Parish (Notary Record F:28) (Table 3-4). Routh apparently carried the mortgage on Franklin's purchase. Three years later, Routh was sued by Kelly, Mason and Co., resulting in his inability to pay his debts and was thereby forced to forfeit his West Feliciana holdings to his partner, Isaac Franklin (February 26, 1838, Notary Record F:367). Ultimately, Franklin retained all the property owned in co-partnership between Routh and himself, as well as the mortgages held by the Franklin and Routh Co., "formed to plant corn and cotton and other things common and necessary on cotton plantations" (February 26, 1838, Notary Record F:367). From the inventory which accompanied the conveyance, it appears that the properties contained at least two plantation houses, one at what would become Killarney Plantation and the other at Lochlond Plantation (Table 3-5).

Isaac Franklin was a wealthy Tennessee planter who began to acquire lands in West Feliciana Parish in the 1830s. In addition to planting cotton, Franklin was heavily involved in an illicit trade in slaves, from which he apparently made his fortune. Although Tennessee passed laws that forbade interstate slave traffic as early as 1826 and again in 1855, a lively trade was nevertheless maintained throughout the state. In 1824, Franklin formed a highly successful partnership with John Armfield for the purpose of transporting slaves down the Natchez Trace and throughout the South. The partners were described as having "a positive genius for speculating in slaves" (Folmsbee, et al. 1968 [1]:472). Franklin's clandestine activities made him one of the wealthiest Tennesseans of his time. Fairview, the home he built near Gallatin, Tennessee, is today a National Historic Landmark (Van West 1995:319).

As a result of the financial panic of 1837, Routh lost his property in West Feliciana and left the area before 1840, relocating in the Tensas Basin where he lived until his death. Routh also lost a vast fortune in the Civil War and, with "no hope of recovering it, he retired to the wilds of Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, where his word became law among the small people around him" (Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi 1891:523).

Isaac Franklin married Adelia Hayes in 1839. The 1840 U.S. census of Tennessee counted Isaac Franklin, between 50 and 60 years old, his wife, Adelia, between 20 and 30 years old, and one daughter

Figure 3-18. Topographic map of the project area showing the approximate areal extent of Francis Routh's land and project area ROW (sources: Angola, LA-Miss 1994; and Innis, LA-Miss 1994, 7.5-min. U.S.G.S. topographic maps).

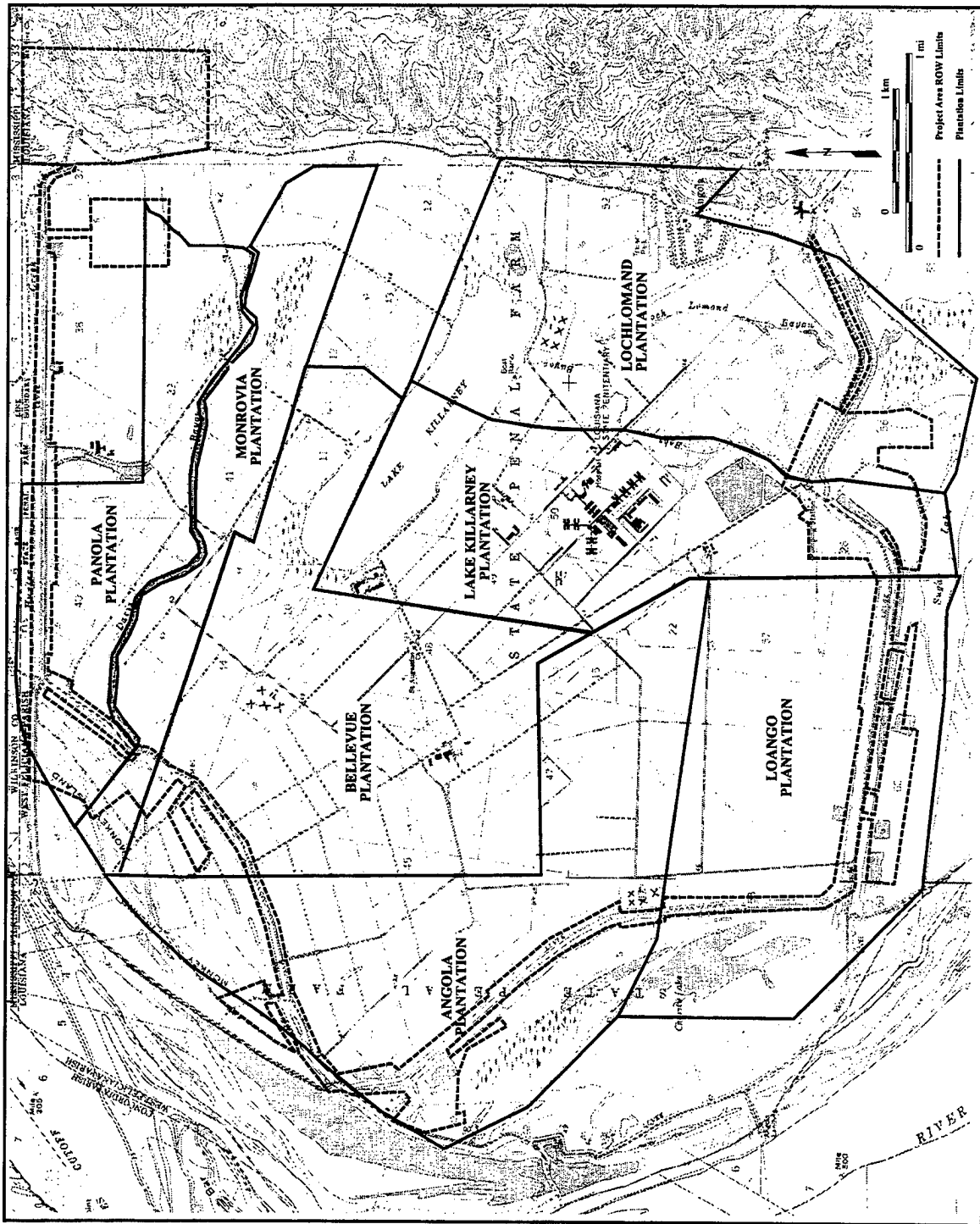


Figure 3-19. Modern topographic map showing the approximate areal distribution of the seven plantations established in the vicinity of the project area (sources: Angola, LA-Miss 1994; and Innis, LA-Miss 1994, 7.5-min. U.S.G.S. topographic maps).

Table 3-4. Property Acquired from Francis Routh by Isaac Franklin in 1835.

Francis Routh to Isaac Franklin, May 27, 1835, F:28

- 1 Tract fronting Mississippi River, more or less 640 acres purchased from Bennet Barrow on September 23, 1826
- 2 Several tracts adjoining each other, 2812.28 acres purchased from Ira Smith, April 13, 1835 adjoining above on east
- 3 Tract on MR , 423 acres, bounded north by above, purchased from Cyrus Ratliff, May 8, 1827
- 4 640 acre donation from U.S. to Cyrus Ratliff, purchased from Ratliff, September 25, 1823
- 5 900 arpents fronting Lake of the Cross adjoining last of above on west side, half of tract from Wm. Lane estate purchased March 23, 1826; other half from Routh's wife, Mary H. Lane
- 6 350 acres adjoining above on west from estate of Robert Russell, January 2, 1828
- 7 422 acres fronting Miss. River between Bennet Barrow tract & C. Ratliff tract purchased from John Traversos December 21, 1832
- 8 640 ac. purchased from Bennet Barrow in 1835
- 9 640 ac. fronting Miss. River purchased by Routh at public sale in Rapides Parish from Wm. Justice, March 4, 1835
- 10 250 arpents fronting Miss. River from Samuel Wimbish, purchased October 2, 1826
- 11 800 ac. fronting Miss. River bounded north by Dr. Carmichael, south by Row's Bayou, purchased from Kenyon T. Kendrick estate, December 6, 1834

All tracts except last adjoin each other about 9 mi. below Ft. Adams on east bank of the Mississippi River = 7767 ac. bounded north by Carmichael, south by F. Thomasson and river, east by Mrs. Rawlings, west by river

•267 adult slaves and 38 children

•stock of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, work oxen, farm utensils, tools and implements

Total sale price \$150,000

under five years old (Sistler 1981 [1]:3). Franklin owned various properties in Tennessee and Texas, as well as in West Feliciana Parish (Isaac Franklin Inventory, September 28, 1847, Inventory Record F:295-300).

Of the seven plantations that would ultimately be organized within the project area, six were established during the Antebellum Period. These plantations were named Bellevue, Killarney, Lochloman, Angola, Panola, and Loango (see Figure 3-19). Bellevue

Table 3-5. Property Acquired from Francis Routh by Isaac Franklin in 1838.

Francis Routh to Isaac Franklin, Sheriff's sale, February 26, 1838 (NR F:367)

All property owned in co-partnership between Routh and Isaac Franklin . . . and mortgages between Franklin & Routh Co. formed to plant corn and cotton and other things common and necessary on cotton plantations. The property was seized in the suit of Kelly, Mason & Co. -v- Francis Routh.

1	tract or plantation from Dr. Ira Smith = 2372 ac.	\$22,800
2	tract or pln. from Kenyan Kendrick = 800 ac.	5,600
3	tract or pln. from Wm. Justice = 640 ac.	3,200
	•47 adult slaves [1 sick], 2 children The slaves work and live on Lochlomand plantation, purchased from Ira Smith	19,350
	•cattle, hogs, horses, farm utensils, household & kitchen furniture at Lochlomand	1,470
		\$52,420
	•slaves at Killarney, 42 adult and 3 children	19,500
	•oxen, carts, hogs, horses, mules, farm utensils, household furniture, etc.	1,650
		\$73,570
	•slaves at Bellevue, 132 adults and children, including 1 carpenter @ \$1500, 1 blacksmith @ \$1,000	55,920
		\$137,315
	•Traversos tract = 346 ac. @ \$12/ac	4,272
	•Bennet Barrow tract = 640 ac @ \$7	4,480
	•210 ginned bales of cotton @ \$32 + seed cotton on Lochlomand & Bellevue estimated to make 240 bales cleaned cotton @ \$28	13,440
	Total value of properties	\$159,507

was the largest of Franklin's West Feliciana plantations, and had the largest number of slaves. No household furnishings were included under the Bellevue Plantation inventory at the time of sale to Franklin

(see Tables 3-4 and 3-5). However, household contents were included in an 1846 inventory that was made at the time of his death (Table 3-6), suggesting that Franklin constructed a house on the plantation.

Table 3-6. Bellevue Plantation Holdings Listed on the Isaac Franklin Inventory, 1846.

Inventory of Isaac Franklin, 5/29/1846 - Probate box 36

Inventory of lands, buildings, improvements, and fixtures

Bellevue Plantation - 2700.53 acres

- George Row tract under Wm. Barker, 518 ac.
- Rebecca Row under A. Traversos, 250 ac.
- John Row, 355.11 ac
- K. T. Kendrick under John Tibbs, 400 ac.
- part of the Cyrus Ratliff tract, 318.70 ac.
- part of Antonio Traversos tract under E. Randolph, 314 ac.
- part of Mary Lane tract under John Ratliff, 210.87 ac.
- Section 10 from state, imp. script, 45.50 ac.
- Section 11, ditto, 288.35 ac.

-with buildings, improvements thereon, appraised @ \$20/acre	\$	54,000
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211 slaves	\$ 95,200
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50 work horses, \$60 ea.

30 out [cut?] horses, \$20 ea.

110 head sheep, \$2 ea.

100 hd. cattle, \$7 ea.

200 hd. hogs, \$2 ea.

1 wagon and 1 cart, \$ 20 ea.

60 ploughs, \$3 ea.

hoses, axes, etc., \$100

4 bedsteads, mattresses & fixtures, \$100

1 side board, \$10

chairs, tables, & other necessary articles about the house, \$100 \$ 5.450

\$154,650

Adelicia Franklin, widow, claimed the following property . . . as property belonging to the community of acquisition rights and gains which lately existed between the deceased & his wife, half of which she claims as made during the marriage & belonging to her subject to the debts of the community:

Section 10, 45.20 ac.

Section 11, 288.35 ac.	@\$20/acre	\$	6,671
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4 slaves	\$	1,500
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Personal property	\$	5,450
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By 1846 a total of 2,700.53 ac of land made up Bellevue Plantation. These tracts of land encompassed a large area located in the northeastern section of the project area. The plantation included part or all of Sections 10, 11, 39, 40, 44, 45, and 46 in Township 1S Range 5W (see Figure 3-19). Sections

10 and 11 are not included in the present project area and therefore are not discussed.

In 1846 the former Killarney Plantation extended south from Lake Killarney to the southern limits of the present project area, encompassing a total of

Table 3-7. Killarney Plantation Holdings Listed on the Isaac Franklin Inventory, 1846.

Inventory of Isaac Franklin, 5/29/1846 - Probate box 36

Inventory of lands, buildings, improvements, and fixtures

Killarney Plantation - 1727.13 acres

- part of Mary Lane tract, 200 ac.
- Jesse Ratliff, 337.87 ac.
- Rbt. Russell, 315.12 ac.
- part of James Perrie tract under John Barclay, 500 Arpents
- Section 23 from state, 374.14 ac.

-with buildings, improvements thereon, appraised @\$25/ac. \$ 43,178.25

90 slaves \$ 44,400

28 work horses, \$60 ea.

16 out [cut?] horses \$20 ea.

65 hd. cattle, \$7 ea.

250 hd. hogs, \$2 ea.

1 wagon, \$75

1 ox cart, \$15

hoes & axes, \$75

30 ploughs, \$3 ea.

14 scrapers @ \$2 ea.

\$ 3,238

\$ 90,816.25

Adelicia Franklin, widow, claimed the following property . . . as property belonging to the community of acquisition rights and gains which lately existed between the dec'd & his wife, half of which she claims as made during the marriage & belonging to her subject to the debts of the community:

Section 23, \$374.04 ac. @ \$25 \$ 9,353.50

4 slaves \$ 2,800

Personal property \$ 3,238

1,727.13 ac of land (see Figure 3-19). Sections 48, 49, 50, 51, and 23 of Township 1S Range 5W, are encompassed in this area. Only part of Section 51 lies within the present project area. Household contents were inventoried for the plantation when Isaac Franklin acquired the property from Francis Routh, suggesting that a "big house" may have been present on the

plantation (February 26, 1838, Notary Record F:367) (see Tables 3-4 and 3-5). Household contents were also inventoried at the time of Isaac Franklin's death (Table 3-7). It is believed that this structure was probably located near the south shore of Lake Killarney, and may have served as the receiving station of prisoners until 1950, as well as bachelor's quarters for

Table 3-8. Lochlomand Plantation Holdings Listed on the Isaac Franklin Inventory, 1846.

Inventory of Isaac Franklin, 5/29/1846 - Probate box 36

Inventory of lands, buildings, improvements, and fixtures

Lochlomand Plantation, 1641.39 ac.

- part of James Perrie tract, 500 Arpents
- Heirs of Solomon Alston, 1040 ac.
- Section 24-1, from state under imp. script, 32.16 ac.
- Section 24-2, ditto, 69.23 ac.

-with buildings, improvements, thereon, @ \$20/ac. \$ 32,827.80

71 slaves \$ 36,400

32 mules & horses, \$60 ea.

60 hd. cattle, \$7 ea.

2 ox carts = \$30 ea.

1 horse cart, \$10

15 double ploughs, \$45

15 single ploughs, \$45

14 scrapers, \$28

200 hd. hogs, \$400

hoses & axes, \$50

\$ 2,948

\$ 72,175.80

Adelicia Franklin, widow, claimed the following property . . . as property belonging to the community of acquisition rights and gains which lately existed between the dec'd & his wife, half of which she claims as made during the marriage & belonging to her subject to the debts of the community:

Section 24-1, 32.16 ac.

Section 24-2, 67.23 = 101.37 ac. @ \$20 ea. \$ 2,027.80

Personal property \$ 2,948

security officers after the penitentiary was established (Nadine Tanner, Personal Communication May 26, 1998).

Lochlomand Plantation was formerly comprised of 1,649.58 ac of land located in the extreme south-eastern portion of the project area, and appears to have been almost exclusively used as farm land (see Figure 3-19). Sandwiched between Killarney Plan-

tation and the Tunica Hills, Lochlomand was made up of Sections 51, 52, and 24 (Table 3-8). Section 52 is outside the project area and will not be discussed. Household furnishings for Lochlomand Plantation were included in the inventories of property acquired by Franklin from Francis Routh (see Tables 3-4 and 3-5), suggesting that a plantation house may have stood on this property at the time of sale.

Table 3-9. Angola Plantation Holdings Listed on the Isaac Franklin Inventory, 1846.

Inventory of Isaac Franklin, 5/29/1846 - Probate box 36

Inventory of lands, buildings, improvements, and fixtures

Angola Plantation - 2304.49 ac.

- part of Ant. Traversos under E. Randolph, 750.20 ac.
- part of C. Ratliff, 318 ac.
- Section 8, pre-emption purchased from Robinson, 93 ac.
- Section 15, state, 33.54 ac.
- Section 22, state, 169.37 ac.
- Wm. Justice tract, 640 ac.
- Section 26, state, 90.20 ac.
- Section 27, state, 210.18 ac.

-with buildings, improvements thereon, @ \$20/ac. \$ 46,089.80

104 slaves \$ 72,650

36 mules, \$80 ea.

70 hd. cattle, \$10 ea.

8 wagons, \$90

7 carts, \$25

about 2000 cords of wood @ \$1.50/cord \$ 7,505
\$ 126,244.80

Adelicia Franklin, widow, claimed the following property . . . as property belonging to the community of acquisition rights and gains which lately existed between the dec'd & his wife, half of which she claims as made during the marriage & belonging to her subject to the debts of the community:

Section 15, 33.59 ac.

Section 22, 169.39 ac.

Section 26, 90.20 ac.

Section 27, 210.18 ac. = 504.29 ac. @ \$20/ac. = \$10,085.80

74 slaves \$ 57,900

Personal property \$ 7,505

Angola Plantation was comprised of 2,304.49 ac of land formerly located in the western and southern portions of the present project area (Table 3-9). Parts or all of Sections 8, 15, 22, 26, 27, 45, 47, 58, and 57 are encompassed within the limits of the plantation (see Figure 3-19). However, only Sections 8,

26, 27, 45, 57, and 58 fall within the present project area.

Loango Plantation consisted of 117.36 ac located in the southwestern portion of the project area (see Figure 3-19). Parts or all of Sections 26, 27, 57,

58, and 59 of Township 1S Range 5W are encompassed within this plantation. Loango was carved from a portion of Angola. An inventory of this property made in the mid-1800s includes buildings, farm implements, cattle, and slaves (Succession Files, Box 46 in Stephenson 1938:180-184).

Panola Plantation consisted of 718.47 ac of land situated in the northwestern portion of the project area between Davis Bayou and the boundary between Louisiana and Mississippi (see Figure 3-19). Sections 40 and 39 of Township 1S Range 5W are included within the limits of this plantation. An inventory of this property made in the mid-1800s includes buildings, farm implements, cattle, and slaves (Succession Files, Box 46 in Stephenson 1938:184-186).

The West Feliciana properties of Isaac Franklin were valued at almost \$500,000, at his death in 1846 (Inventory of the Isaac Franklin estate, May 29, 1846, Probate Box:36). A year later, on May 22, 1847, Adelia Franklin entered an intent to establish her official residence in West Feliciana Parish within two years. Mrs. Franklin, 28 years old at the time, was described as "a native of the state of Tennessee and a Gentlewoman; [who] designs to follow the pursuits of a planter on her said estates" (Notary Record I:370). It is believed that while in residence at their plantation properties in Louisiana, Mrs. Franklin resided at Angola.

The Franklins had three daughters, two of whom, Victoria and Adelia, were deceased by 1847 (Notary Record I:370). Emma Franklin, the surviving daughter, was under tutorship of James L. Stirling, who represented her interest in her father's estate. On January 27, 1848, an agreement was made between Stirling and William Franklin, Isaac Franklin's brother and trustee of his estate, to sell Fairview Plantation in Sumner County, Tennessee, in order to fund an educational facility endowed in Franklin's will. Proceeds of the sale were to be used to erect buildings, buy furniture and fixtures, employ and pay teachers and professors, cover room, board, and clothing for the children of Franklin's brothers and sisters, their descendants, and their descendants, as well as for poor children in Sumner County "of unexceptional character." The seminary or academy was endowed by Franklin to provide a "Good English Education" for its students (Notary Record I:443).

Although very little is known about the workings and arrangement of Adelia Franklin's West Feliciana holdings after her husband's death, they were apparently productive. Agricultural census statistics for 1850 were broken down into six properties, but plantation names were not assigned to the statistics (Table 3-10).

Cartographic data presented on the 1851-1852 Humphreys and Abbot map give some insight into land use during the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 3-20). This map shows levee and structure locations as well as property owners. Only the southwestern portion of the project area is illustrated, as the northernmost point of the levee system reached just several miles south of the state line. Of particular interest is a group of structures located just north of the northernmost extent of the levee. The map indicates that the property was owned by Mrs. Franklin. This complex of structures consists of a large building adjacent to a double row of smaller buildings surrounded by several out buildings. It probably represents a big/overseers house and a quarters area. To the south, a second complex of structures is shown at the location of the present-day Camp C. This complex of structures also consists of a double row of quarters and a big/overseers house. It also is situated on Franklin property. Along the southern extent of the levee a scattering of three structures are shown on property owned by A. Thomasson. Also of note is the change in location of the Mississippi River channel as compared to the Pintado map (see Figure 3-14).

Adelia Franklin married Joseph Acklen, also a Tennessean, in 1849. The 1860 census of Davidson County, Tennessee, counted Joseph Acklen, 41 years old; Adalasia [*sic*], 35; Joseph, Jr., nine; William, five; and Claude, three. Two young women, Sallie (Acklen's niece), 18, and Pauline, eight months, were also counted (Sistler 1981 [1]:3). Sallie and Pauline may have been Acklen's daughters or wards. Emma Franklin was not counted, and may have been deceased by this time.

The properties inherited by Adelia Franklin were counted with those of J. A. S. Acklen in the 1860 agricultural census (Table 3-11). All acreage and production on the Franklin/Acklen properties counted in the 1860 census, except for Indian corn and bales of cotton, were enumerated under Angola

Table 3-10. 1850 Agricultural Census Statistics for the Isaac Franklin Estate.

Improved acres	800	700	700	700	300	20
Unimproved ac.	1262	1020	941	664	480	1153
Cash value of farm	41,250	43,030	32,827	27,282	14,368	11,733
Value farm implements	1970	1550	1600	1475	250	60
Horses	40	15	10	5	10	30
Asses & mules	40	15	20	25		40
Milch cows	40	20	10	20		24
Working oxen	12	10	10	20		
Other cattle	200	100	60	50	30	
Sheep	130					
Swine	200	100	75	50	30	30
Value livestock	3860	2850	2525	3085	1155	3645
Bushels Ind. corn	500	1000	1000	800		overflowed
Ginned cotton, bales of 400 lb.	400	150	200	200	overflowed	overflowed
Wool, lbs.	260					
Peas & beans, bushels	100	50	50		overflowed	overflowed
Irish potatoes, bushels	100	50	50	20	overflowed	overflowed
Sweet potatoes, bushels	500	500	500	200	overflowed	overflowed
Butter, lbs.	1000	475	125	200	overflowed	overflowed
Value of slaughtered animals	320	280	320	160		

[Properties are not designated by plantation name or location].

Plantation. Presently it is unknown which big house Mr. and Mrs. Acklen used as their West Feliciana residence.

Land transactions during this period are as follows:

Section 64, T1S, R4W

William Collins kept Section 64 until March 22, 1841, when he sold the 500 acre tract to Charles McMicken of Cincinnati, Ohio (Notary Record H:127).

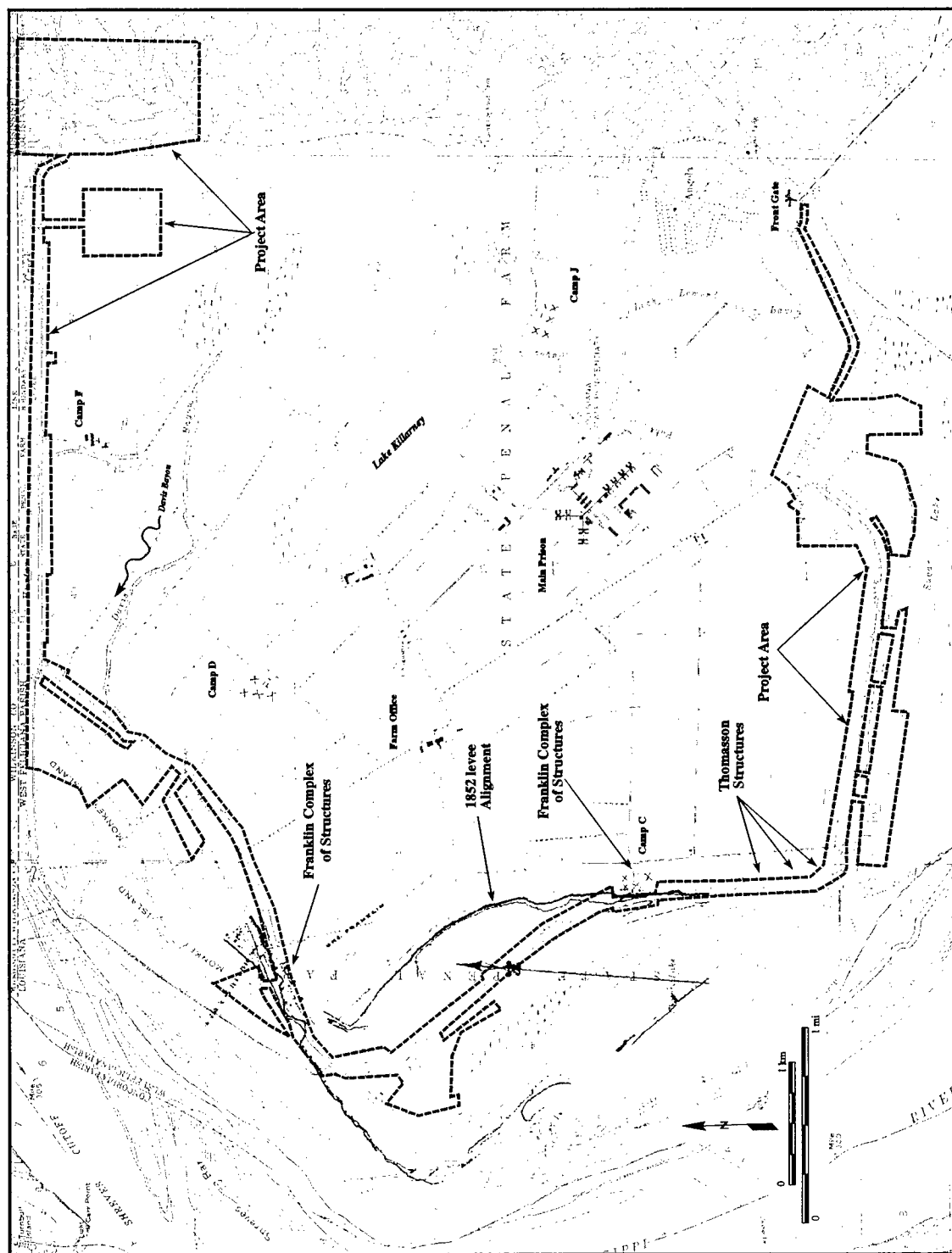


Figure 3-20. Portion of an 1851 Humphreys and Abbot map overlain on modern topographic maps, showing the locations of antebellum structures and levee alignments relative to present-day structures and levee alignments (sources: Humphreys and Abbot 1852; Angola, LA-Miss 1994; and Innis, LA-Miss 1994, 7.5-min. U.S.G.S. topographic maps).

Table 3-11. 1860 Agricultural Census Statistics for Joseph A. S. Acklen.

	ANGOLA	LOANGO	KILLARNEY	BELLEVUE	PANOLA	LOCHLOMAN [sic]
Improved acres	4000					
Unimproved ac.	8320					
Cash value of farm	167,840					
Value farm implements	63,000					
Horses	14					
Asses & mules	205					
Milch cows	60					
Working oxen	64					
Other cattle	481					
Sheep	320					
Swine	400					
Value livestock	47,140					
Bushels Ind. corn	1000		1000	3000	2500	1800
Ginned cotton, bales of 400 lb.	604	425	616	649	205	650
Wool, lbs.	400					
Peas & beans, bushels	2000					
Irish potatoes, bushels	300					
Sweet potatoes, bushels	2100					
Butter, lbs.	1000					
Value of slaughtered animals	2150					

Section 65, T1S, R4W

No succession for Dr. Carmichael was filed in West Feliciana Parish, so it is uncertain when he died. The property remained in the hands of the Carmichael family until August 20, 1850, when the heirs, Phoebe and Catherine Carmichael, and Fransine Allen, all of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, sold the Carmichael holdings in West Feliciana Parish to J. C. Jenkins

of Adams County, Mississippi (Notary Record L:166). Jenkins purchased four tracts of land from Dr. John Carmichael, "planter, deceased, of Wilkinson County, Mississippi," for \$1,766 (Notary Record L:166).

Section 66, T1S, R4W

Agricultural records for the years 1850 through 1880 list neither the John Row heirs as a group, nor

any of them individually. However, it appears that this tract of land remained in the Row family until the early twentieth century.

Sections 37 and 38, T1S, R5W

This property remained in the hands of the Carmichael family until August 20, 1850, when the heirs, Phoebe Carmichael, Catherine Carmichael, and Fransine Allen, sold their holdings in West Feliciana Parish to J. C. Jenkins of Adams County, Mississippi (Notary Record L:166).

Section 39, T1S, R5W

Francis Routh acquired this eight hundred acre tract from the estate of Kenyon T. Kendrick on December 6, 1834 (Notary Record F:28). Francis Routh then sold the land with his other holdings to Isaac Franklin on May 27, 1835 (Notary Record F:28). After Franklin's death in 1846, his heirs inherited this property.

Section 40, T1S, R5W

This land was included in the land sale from Francis Routh to Isaac Franklin on May 27, 1835 (Notary Record F:28). The Franklin heirs acquired the land when Isaac died.

Section 41, T1S, R5W

This Section remained in the hands of the Carmichael family until August 20, 1850, when the Carmichael heirs sold their holdings in West Feliciana Parish to J. C. Jenkins of Adams County, Mississippi (Notary Record L:166).

Jenkins purchased the lands of Dr. John Carmichael, "planter, deceased, of Wilkinson County, Mississippi," for \$1,766. Jenkins sold what was called the 640 acre Shaw tract to Joseph Acklen, the second husband of Adelia Franklin, on June 1, 1854 (Notary Record L:393).

Sections 44 and 46, T1S, R5W

The Sections 44 and 46 tracts were included in the 7,767 acre land sale from Routh to Isaac Franklin on May 27, 1835 (Notary Record F:28). The heirs of Isaac Franklin inherited these two sections in 1846.

Section 45, T1S, R5W

Bennet H. Barrow sold the western half of this section to Francis Routh for \$3,000 on May 22, 1835 (Notary Record E:397). On May 27, 1835, all of Section 45 was sold by Routh to Isaac Franklin (Notary Record F:28). The Franklin heirs inherited the property in 1846.

Sections 57 and 58, T1S, R5W

Francis Routh sold these sections of land to Isaac Franklin on May 27, 1835 (Notary Record F:28). These two sections passed to the Franklin heirs in 1846 when Isaac Franklin died.

Section 60, T1S, R5W

The 1850 census described Ferroll Thomasson, owner of this section, as a 48 year old planter and native of Louisiana. Also counted were his wife, Mary, 44; Eli Thomasson, pilot, 21; St. Clair B. Thomasson, lumberer, 20; Mary, 14; Josephine, 13; Jackson, 10; William, seven; and W. Jackson, five (Johnson 1976:76). Flooding in 1849 and 1850 must have devastated Thomasson, who showed no agricultural production in the 1850 census (Table 3-12). Two years later, Thomasson sold Section 60, "where [he] has his domicile," to Joseph Acklen for \$3,840 (Notary Record K:408).

Sections 26 and 27, T1S, R5W

In 1835 both these sections were purchased by Isaac Franklin (Notary Record F:28). Isaac Franklin's heirs acquired these sections upon his death in 1846.

Section 51, T1S, R5W

On April 13, 1835, Dr. Ira and Mary Pirrie Smith sold Francis Routh three tracts totaling 2812.28 acres, which included Section 51. Thirty-two slaves were included in the sale price of \$37,686.81, as well as "woods, waters, water courses, mines, minerals, ways, commons, easements, improvements, rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances" (Notary Record E:376). Just over a month later, Routh sold the properties to Isaac Franklin (May 27, 1835, Notary Record F:28) (see Table 3-4). After his death in 1846, his heirs inherited the land.

Table 3-12. 1850 Agricultural Census Statistics for Ferroll Thomasson.

Improved acres	10
Unimproved ac.	390
Cash value of farm	3000
Value farm implements	20
Horses	4
Asses & mules	
Milch cows	12
Working oxen	6
Other cattle	30
Sheep	
Swine	
Value livestock	604
Bushels Ind. corn	overflowed
Ginned cotton, bales of 400 lb.	overflowed
Wool, lbs.	
Peas & beans, bushels	overflowed
Irish potatoes, bushels	overflowed
Sweet potatoes, bushels	overflowed
Butter, lbs.	
Value of slaughtered animals	

Section 56, T1S, R5W

Jesse Sanders purchased Benjamin Collins' interest in Section 56 for \$1,100 at a public auction as a result of the suit of U.S. Postmaster-v-Benjamin Collins, et al., on April 10, 1837 (Notary Record F:246). However, it appears that David E. Comly

had already purchased the section on December 3, 1835 for \$2,200 (Notary Record E:496).

David Comly was not noted in the 1830 census of West Feliciana Parish. However, Alexander and Sarah Comly were counted in a household of two males between 20 and 30 years old; two males, 15 to 20; two males, five to 10; one female between 30 and 40 years old, and three females between 10 and 15 (Johnson, et al. 1976:4). Apparently Sarah Comly was the mother of Alexander Comly. Since David Comly was not included in the 1830 census, it appears her husband was probably deceased when the plantation was purchased in his name in 1835.

The 1850 census enumerated the Sarah Comly family as Sarah, a native of New Jersey, 60 years old; Alexander, a planter, a native of Mississippi, 36 years old; Chandler, a native of Mississippi, 33 years old; and Thomas Rees, overseer, a native of Mississippi, 32 years old (Johnson 1976:80). The 1850 agricultural census statistics for Sarah Comly counted no sheep, but 100 pounds of wool (Table 3-13). Presumably, all her sheep had either been sold or slaughtered by the time the census was made. Among her agricultural products were listed hay, beeswax, and honey. Sarah Comly died in 1857 and her property was sold at public auction. Joseph Acklen purchased Section 56, approximately five hundred acres, called the "swamp tract," for \$3,200 (March 20, 1857, Notary Record M:327).

Section 24, T1S, R5W

This section was acquired by Isaac Franklin from the State of Louisiana under improvement script sometime before 1846 and passed to his heirs upon his death.

The Civil War, 1861-1865

No land transactions were filed within the project area for the duration of the Civil War. Properties of Mrs. Franklin/Acklen were counted with those of J. A. S. Acklen in the 1860 agricultural census (see Table 3-7). The bulk of Acklen's wealth was counted in bales of cotton from the 1860 to 1861 growing season. It appears that for the most part Mr. and Mrs. Acklen spent a considerable portion of the war years at their West Feliciana residence.

Although the primary focus of the war centered on the siege at Port Hudson and west of the Mississippi along Red River, there was much activity within

Table 3-13. 1850 Agricultural Census Statistics for Sarah Comly.

Improved acres	30
Unimproved ac.	970
Cash value of farm	5000
Value farm implements	350
Horses	9
Milch cows	10
Other cattle	20
Sheep	
Swine	20
Value livestock	575
Bushels Ind. corn	450
Ginned cotton, bales of 400 lb.	10
Wool, lbs.	100
Peas & beans, bushels	1
Irish potatoes, bushels	20
Sweet potatoes, bushels	60
Butter, lbs.	50
Hay, tons	1
Beeswax & honey, lbs.	100
Value of slaughtered animals	90

the project area. To ensure the preservation of their property, the Acklens were adept at playing both sides of the fence. In April and May of 1862 there were reports of Acklen welcoming the Union Navy at Bellevue Plantation and being offered armed protection (ORN 1904:125-127, 528-531). In 1863

Mr. Acklen also passed on information to Federal troops concerning the defeat of Grant at Jackson, the capture of the USS *Arizona*, and the Confederate mounting of guns captured from the USS *Indianola* at the mouth of Red River (ORN 1905a:33, 204). In the same year Commodore Bell of the U.S. Navy describes at least three bodies were interred on the Acklen plantation, one of which was located "about 1,000 yards below Colonel Acklin's house..." (ORN 1905a:765-767).

Throughout the war, there was considerable movement of people and supplies across the project area by the Confederates. Acklen's property and Angola were specifically named as part of the Confederate route supplying besieged Port Hudson and Vicksburg (ORA 1889:125, ORN 1905a:9, 1905b:51-52). Although effectively under Union control after the fall of Port Hudson, mail and Confederate military correspondence continued to be carried across the project area on a weekly basis (ORA 1896a:230, 345; ORN 1914:707). Near the close of the war as Union troops began closing in on Confederate President Jefferson Davis, they became concerned that he would escape across the Mississippi River. Two of the possible points of crossing were Fort Adams, Mississippi, just north of the present project area, and Tunica Bend, just south of the project area (ORA 1896b:254-255; ORN 1917:177-178). Davis eventually made his crossing in early May of 1865 at Tunica Bend (ORA 1896a:415).

Within the Official Records there are two specific instances questioning Mrs. Acklen's loyalty by both the Confederates and the Union (ORA 1898:700-704; ORN 1914:261). Both entries concern a shipment of 2,000 bales of cotton. According to Lieutenant-Commander Breese of the U.S. Navy, Mrs. Acklen was hauling her cotton in United States wagons, while having it guarded by a company of Confederate soldiers. However, the Confederates discovered the wagons belonged to the Union and seized them; Mrs. Acklen somehow managed to get them back. This caused the Lt. Commander to remark that "Mrs. Acklin has been playing a very deep game ... which convinces me Mrs. Acklin is still a good rebel" (ORN 1914:261). Colonel Frank Powers of the Confederate Army commented that the matter was "wrapped in mystery" (ORA 1898:703).

Joseph Acklen died in 1863. Subsequently, it was noted that Adelicia Acklen "might have been the wealthiest woman in late ante-bellum America . . ." (Van West 1995:105-106). The successions of

Victoria, Adelia, and Emma Franklin listed personal property placed on the Franklin/Acklen plantations after Acklen's death. None of the original Franklin real estate properties were counted in his inventory (Table 3-14). The bulk of Acklen's wealth was counted in bales of cotton from the 1860 to 1861

growing season. This property included 126 mules valued at \$8,820; 140 plows and gears for same, plus one lot of harrows, sweeps [?], and hoes valued at \$300; and four horse wagons, one ox wagon, and two horse wagons valued together at \$200 (March 18, 1872, Probate Box 36).

Table 3-14. Inventory for the Succession of Joseph A. S. Acklen in 1865.

Inventory of J. A. S. Acklen, November 6, 1865 - Probate box 1

Real estate

•tract of about 256.78 acres, from F. Thomasson to Acklen, February 9, 1852 - has a new levee	\$ 1,280
•tract near/adjacent to Lake of the Cross known as the Eagle Bottom, embracing a Spanish grant to John Nelson	
and •tract known as the Shaw tract, bounded west by Miss. River, north by Row's Bayou, & other sides by I. Franklin estate, being between Panola & Bellevue = 640 ac., being the same purchased by Acklen from J. C. Jenkins, June 26, 1854	\$ 6,400
•tract about 500 acres, bounded north by Mr. Row, east by John J. Row estate & R. Day, south by Mrs. M. L. Defruist, west by lands of Franklin estate	\$ 1,250
•tract 319.84 acres on Raccourci Cut off patented to said Acklen by state	\$ 800
•tract 23.77 ac. adjoining above, from state	\$ 60
•tract 129 ac. from state	\$ 322.50
•tract, from state, 93 ac.	\$ 232.50

personal property

Household furniture	\$ 400
1785 bales of cotton, the crops of 1860-1861 valued at	\$ 502,685
1102 bales of cotton valued at	\$ 132,240
1 water cart	25
2 horse carts	40
2 ox carts	50
3 mule wagons	180
1 ox wagon	10
8 old horse carts	80
1 pair of scales	10
60 head of cattle	360
20 mules	400
lot of old plows, harrows, scrapers	100
Total value of estate	\$ 646,925

Postbellum Plantations, 1865-1880

Adelicia Franklin Acklen married a man named W. A. Cheatham in 1867. Nothing is known about Cheatham, but he does not appear to have owned property in West Feliciana Parish. Mrs. Cheatham apparently managed her own properties thereafter.

William Acklen was the middle of three sons of Joseph and Adelicia Acklen. He represented his younger brother, Claude, in land transactions in the latter part of the nineteenth century. On June 17, 1867, Adelicia Cheatham donated part of what was called the Acklen Plantation, totaling more or less 10,000 acres, to her son, William. He was noted as the heir of his sister, Emma Franklin, deceased. The 2,500 acre partition to William Hayes Acklen of Davidson County, Tennessee, made up most of Panola, Monrovia, and Lochlomand plantations (see Figure 3-19). This is the first mention of Monrovia Plantation. It encompassed Section 41 of Township 1S Range 5W, and was situated between Panola and Bellevue plantations, and Lake Killarney. Acklen agreed to allow his mother access to and use of Lake of the Cross. The balance of the total plantation properties was retained in joint ownership between Adelicia and William. No mention was made of Claude or Joseph, her other sons by Acklen (Notary Record R:441).

On June 17, 1867, Joseph H. Acklen, the oldest of the three sons, was sued for some unknown reason by his mother. As a result of that suit, Joseph H. Acklen received properties in Tennessee and New York, and relinquished all rights to Bellevue, Lochlomand, Killarney, Angola, Loango, and Panola plantations, as well as all buildings, improvements, machinery, fixtures, livestock, implements, moveables, and cotton crops (August 1, 1874, Notary Record R:48).

The 1870 census of agriculture for West Feliciana Parish did not count any of the Acklen/Cheatham holdings. However, the 1880 census made on June 3 of that year listed four separate holdings for Mrs. W. A. Cheatham and two for W. H. Acklen (Table 3-15). Although both Mrs. Cheatham and her son were counted with agricultural products of Indian corn and cotton, no improved acres were enumerated.

The only land transaction that took place during this period was that of Section 64, T1S, R4W. Charles McMicken died in November, 1871. His holdings in West Feliciana Parish included Section 64, valued at \$300, and Section 42, T1S, R5W (out-

side the project area), valued at \$1,000. No moveable goods were listed in the succession inventory filed at St. Francisville (November 16, 1871, Probate Box 73). McMicken's heirs held the title of this section collectively.

Major James and the Introduction of Inmate Agriculture, 1880-1901

On December 23, 1880, Adelicia Hayes Cheatham and William H. Acklen sold their West Feliciana properties to the partnership of Louis Trager and Samuel L. James. James was listed as a resident of New York City, and Louis Trager a resident of Concordia Parish. The property included seven plantations (see Figure 3-19), named Angola, Bellevue, Panola, Monrovia, Lake Killarney, Lochlomand, and Loango, two gin houses, buildings, appurtenances, alluvium, and batture ground in front of the properties. The plantations, known collectively as the Acklen Estate, were noted as being cultivated in cotton. The property totaled 10,015 acres, exclusive of batture grounds, and sold to Trager and James for \$100,000 (Notary Record S:394). On January 25, 1881, moveable property associated with the seven plantations was sold by Cheatham and Acklen to James and Trager (Table 3-16).

The partnership of Trager and James was dissolved just over two years later. James retained Angola, Bellevue, and Loango Plantations, and Trager kept Panola, Monrovia, Lake Killarney, and Lochlomand Plantations (see Figure 3-19). It was noted that Trager retained the right to establish a landing, warehouse, and a residence for his warehouse keeper on the river front on property transferred to James, as well as access rights to and from those structures, "subject to change as the formation of the batture changes the usual place of steamboat landing." Goods, stock, and debts were split between the two former partners. It was noted that "the draining machine is on the lake place [Killarney] and not on property conveyed by Trager to James" (January 3, 1883, Notary Record T:126).

The 1882 Mississippi River Commission (MRC) Map depicts levee alignments, structure locations and names of land owners just after the transfer of the property from the Acklens to James and Trager (Figure 3-21). The levee system by the late 1800s extends slightly farther north than previously shown, but only intermittently. Several roads have been constructed as well. The southern most structures, as well as southern complex of big/overseers house and quarters, shown on the Humphreys and Abbot map

Table 3-15. Agricultural Statistics for Mrs. W. A. Cheatham and W. H. Acklen for 1879.

	Cheatham	Cheatham	Cheatham	Cheatham	Acklen	Acklen
Woodland/ forest acres	250	800	200	500	400	250
Other unim- proved acres	300	100	50	20	100	50
Values of farmlands / imprvmts.	15,000	10,000	20,000	5,000	15,000	10,000
Value implements/ machinery	1,800	200	500	300	800	900
Value of livestock	500	300	400	250	500	300
1879 wages/ farm labor	200					
Est'd. value of farm productions	5,700	6,000	10,000	2,500	17,500	7,500
Horses	5	4	20	7	15	14
Mules/asses	11	10	50	10	30	14
Wkg. oxen	10					
Milk cows	15					
Other cattle	50					
Swine	30		20	10	30	20
Poultry barnyard/ other	390	100	450	150	300	125
	50	40	100	40	150	50
Indian corn acres/bshls.	75/1500	50/750	250/1500	15/225	200/2000	60/900
Cotton acres/bales	150/125	125/100	250/200	50/25	450/375	125/100
Forest products cords/value	500/750	100/200	300/600	75/150	400/800	300/600

are apparently still standing (see Figure 3-20). The northernmost complex of structures has been altered since 1852. The most obvious change is found along the northwestern portion of the levee. The double row of quarters is absent, and appears to have been replaced with a single row of quarters east of the big/overseers house. These structures probably represent quarters for tenant farmers. Additionally, several outbuildings with yards have been added west of the big/overseers house. Samuel L. James is shown as the land owner in the western portion of the project area, which is also labeled as Angola Plantation. It is believed that when James lived at Angola this was

the location of his residence. William Trager is noted as the owner of the land just south of Bobbs Bayou (present-day Davis Bayou). An additional complex of structures is shown in the northeastern portion of the project area, probably representing additional tenant farmer quarters. These structures are also shown surrounded by a yard area. These quarters may have been constructed during the Franklin tenure, but cartographic data can not confirm this.

On June 15, 1889, Trager lost Killarney Plantation to James as the result of a suit filed against him (Notary Record U:409). In 1893, the remaining three

Table 3-16. Moveable Property Associated with the Cheatham/Acklen Plantations Sold to Louis Trager and Samuel L. James in 1881.

January 25, 1881, NR S:456 - Property associated with the Plantations

71 mules	
78 head of cattle, branded	
3 yoke of working oxen with yokes and chains	
1 brown horse and 1 sorrel horse	
1 bay stallion	
1 lot of harnesses	
1 lot of hogs	
3 wagons	
2 old wagons	
1 iron safe	
1 pair cotton beams	
1 pair scales	
<u>Value of above</u>	<u>\$5,686</u>
1813 bushels of corn	
1 pair of scales in Killarney gin house	
1 pair counter scales in store	
lumber boards and raft on Acklen estate	
<u>Value of above</u>	<u>\$3,232.60</u>

Cheatham/Acklen plantations rescinded to William Acklen of Tennessee and Claude Acklen of Maryland (Notary Record V:153).

Samuel L. James was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, in 1834. He studied civil engineering, mar-

ried Emma D. Hart in 1859, and moved to New Orleans in 1854, where he entered military service under General P. G. T. Beauregard during the Civil War. Among his many projects in New Orleans, James helped construct the U.S. Customs House and the city's first streetcar line (Carleton 1971:19; Thomas 1985:1).

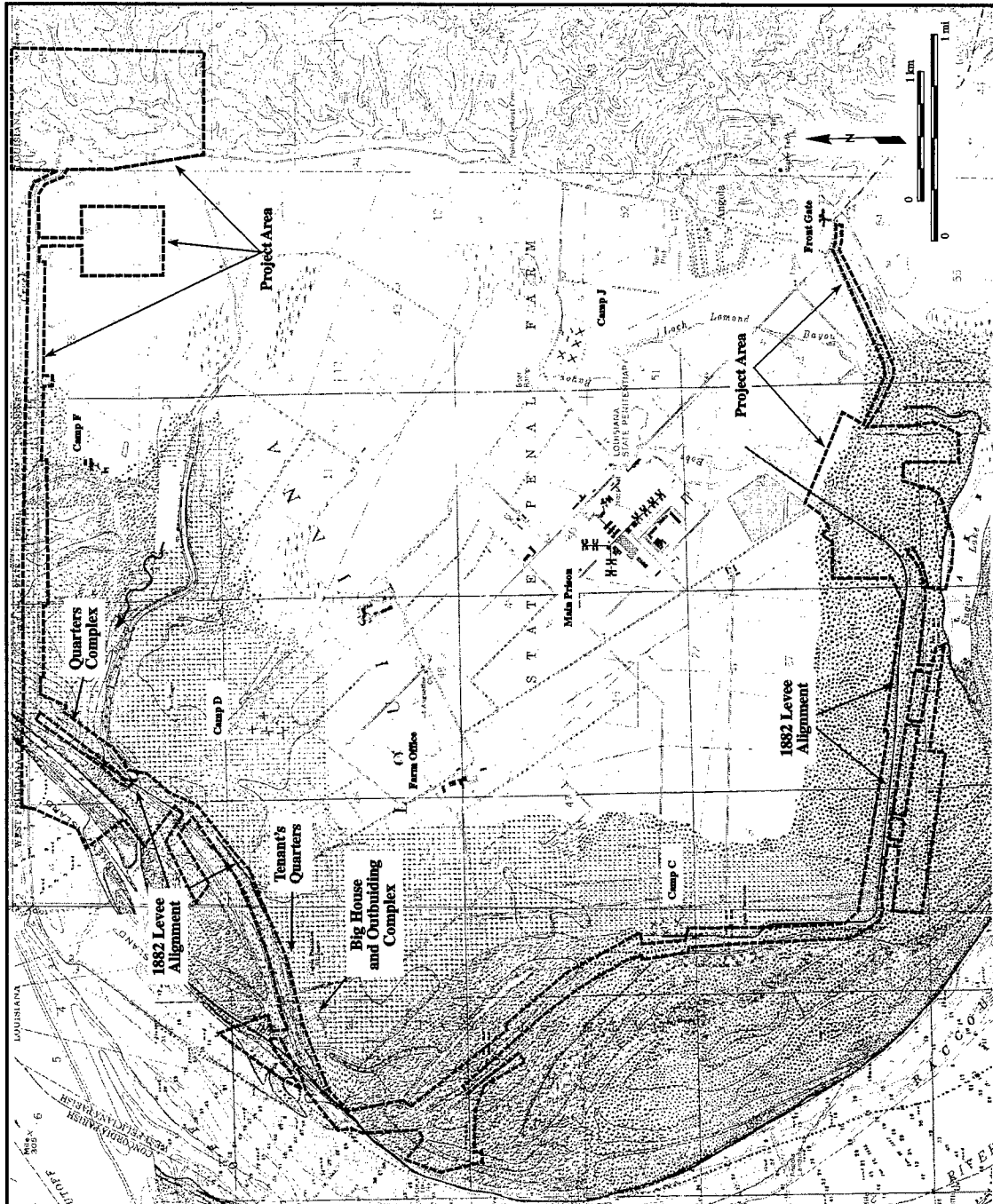


Figure 3-21. Portion of an 1882 MRC map overlain on modern topographic maps, showing the locations of postbellum structures and levee alignments relative to present-day structures and levee alignments (sources: MRC 1882; Angola, LA-Miss 1994; and Innis, LA-Miss 1994, 7.5-min. U.S.G.S. topographic maps).

At the advent of the Civil War, James helped raise the Irish Brigade from the city and was commissioned as a captain in the Sixth Louisiana Infantry Regiment. He fought at First Manassas, and was thereafter promoted to major, a title he would retain until his death. Although assumed to have served valiantly during the remainder of the war, official records reveal that James resigned from the Confederate army in December, 1861 (Carleton 1971:19-20).

James' activities for the next few years are obscure. He apparently traveled extensively after the war, and managed to accumulate considerable wealth. It is interesting to note that James listed his official residence as New York City when he and Trager purchased the Cheatham/Acklen plantations, despite already having secured the Louisiana State Penitentiary lease and possessing a home in New Orleans (Notary Record S:394).

James used his new-found fortune to purchase land in West Feliciana Parish. It was also rumored that he "purchased" members of the General Assembly in order to obtain the lease to manage the state penitentiary at Baton Rouge (Carleton 1971:20).

On January 6, 1893, William and Claude Acklen received Panola, Lochloland, and Monrovia plantations in a rescission from Louis Trager (see Figure 3-19). The three plantations represented Trager's share of the remaining mortgage indebtedness for the seven plantations he had purchased in partnership with James. Adelia Cheatham was apparently deceased at this time, and the property was divided equally between her sons, William and Claude. It was noted that the plantations had suffered disastrous overflows in 1892, and great repairs would be required to make the plantations productive again (Notary Record V:153). It is not known if the Acklen brothers had replanted the acreage or improved upon the properties after the floods as no moveable goods were mentioned in a later conveyance (January 6, 1893, Notary Record V:153). It appears that the lands either remained fallow or were worked by tenants and/or sharecroppers.

Major Samuel James, died of unknown causes at the Angola "Big House" on July 26, 1894. While sitting on the gallery with his family, James was overcome by a "smothering sensation." Blood gushed from his mouth and nose, and within twenty minutes he was dead (Carleton 1971:75-6). James was buried in New Orleans.

James left a fortune estimated at over two million dollars (Carleton 1971:76). In the succession inventory taken on August 2, 1894, in West Feliciana Parish, his personal property included hundreds of shares of stock, 154 horses and mules, household and kitchen furniture, three buggies, plantation implements, and the steamboat *T. G. Sparks*. Also inventoried, but not appraised, was the ten-year-lease for the state penitentiary, not due to expire until 1901 (Probate Box 52).

In addition to James' acquisition of property during this period, land transfers were conducted in the northeastern portion of the project area. They are as follows:

Section 65, T1S, R4W

The Jenkins family retained this tract until it was sold at public auction on February 19, 1887 as a result of a civil suit, Richard Flower -v- W. D. Jenkins. The land, a tract of 263.40 acres, was purchased by Joseph L. Harris (Notary Record U:130).

Harris died a year later, and his West Feliciana properties were inherited by his wife, Elizabeth Pitcher Harris of New Orleans, and his children, Norvin Harris of Jefferson Co., Kentucky, and Beverly Harris of New Orleans (June 19, 1888, Notary Record U:334). One year later, Norvin and Beverly sold their interest in the land to their mother, Elizabeth Harris, for \$6,010.76. The sale included 1,184 acres, being parts of Tarbert and Demarkation Plantations located just north of the state line in Mississippi (June 10, 1889, Notary Record U:407).

Section 64, T1S, R4W

The McMicken heirs retained this property until it was sold at public auction on May 2, 1891, in order to satisfy a civil suit, McMicken Heirs -v- Mrs. M. A. Randall. The plantation of 690 acres, with improvements, sold for \$1,250 to J. Freyhan and Company (Notary Record V:20). The Freyhan Co. sold the land nine days later to Claiborne and Turner Jackson of West Feliciana Parish for \$1,600 (May 11, 1891, Notary Record V:23). The sale was rescinded on December 21, 1893 (Notary Record V:267).

J. Freyhan and Co. sold the plantation known as the McMicken Place to Frank P. Row of Missis-

issippi on January 17, 1900, for \$2,208.03 (Notary Record W:454).

Sections 37 and 38, T1S, R5W

On November 27, 1885, as the result of a suit filed against W. D. Jenkins by J. L. Harris, Harris received the two tracts, noted as part of J. C. Jenkins' Tarbert and Demarkation Plantations. The part in Section 38 was a two hundred acre tract, and the parcel in Section 37 totaled 37.21 acres (Notary Record T:585).

Harris died in 1888, and his West Feliciana properties passed to his wife, Elizabeth Pitcher Harris of New Orleans, and their children, Norvin and Beverly Harris (June 19, 1888, Notary Record U:334). One year later, Norvin and Beverly sold their interest in these Sections to their mother, Elizabeth Harris, for \$6,010.76 (June 10, 1889, Notary Record U:407).

Consolidation of Louisiana State Penitentiary—Angola 1901-1924

The first "official" state penitentiary was constructed in Baton Rouge in 1835 (Carleton 1971:8). This first penitentiary was intended to not only be a penal factory, but a model of reform. Unfortunately, its operating costs were too great and the penitentiary was leased for the first time in 1844. The objective of leasing out prisoners was to defray the expenses of running the penitentiary. During the Civil War, Louisiana convicts at Baton Rouge enjoyed a brief respite when they were uniformly freed by Union General Ben Butler. During Reconstruction, however, the lease system was re-instituted, and in 1868, a lease was granted to John Huger and Col. Charles Jones. A year later, they sold out to Major Samuel L. James (Rideau 1991:1).

In 1869, the firm of James, Buckner and Company received a five-year lease from the state to manage the prison system in Louisiana. This lease gave the company the authority not only to manage the Baton Rouge prison, but also gave it unlimited authority to lease out convicts to work on private plantations and public works projects. In 1870, that lease was extended from five to 21 years, during which time James maintained "the most cynical, profit-oriented, and brutal prison regime in Louisiana history" (Carleton 1971:17-20). Buckner's involvement in the prison system, other than financial, is not certain.

The holders of prison lessees not only utilized convict labor outside the prison, but were also responsible for those convicts who remained inside "the Walls" of the penitentiary at Baton Rouge. Those who remained were involved in the manufacture of textiles, shoes, and other products which contributed to the support of the prison. When James assumed the lease, however, manufacturing equipment at the prison was abandoned and all able-bodied prisoners were employed on outside projects. By 1873, the Baton Rouge facility was all but deserted (Carleton 1971:22-3).

Under James's lease, prisoners worked 14 hour days in the cotton factory and manufacturing ventures and ate three meals a day at the Baton Rouge facility. Prisoners employed on outside projects were generally fed only twice a day and were often subject to longer hours and inhumane working conditions. Approximately 3,000 prisoners died under the James lease between 1870 and 1901 (Wisner 1930:157; Carleton 1971:46). "Beginning in the 1880s, few inmates lived ten years in jail. If they didn't escape or were pardoned, they died. Life in prison was extremely hard, and even those in the best of health and prime of life couldn't survive for more than ten years. Their bodies just gave out" (Thomas 1985:2).

Convicts used outside the prison were not limited to work on the levees. "Experienced" black convicts could be worked almost as profitably on farms or plantations, while any able-bodied convict could be sub-contracted for railroad construction. James and his associates worked the prisoners under their control on all three of these projects from the moment prisoners were "bought" from Huger and Jones [former prison lessees] until the state resumed control in 1901 (Carleton 1971:23).

Under the lease system, inmates were placed in camps throughout the state, each under the direction of a captain. Camp captains were usually former Confederate officers hired by, and beholden to, Samuel James. "Every dollar paid for convict labor went into Samuel James' pocket. Convicts were under his complete control . . . Inmates, no matter [sic] how old or infirm, were put to work shoveling dirt to build levees. If a convict died, he just became part of the levee, and a short notation was made in the convict register" (Thomas 1985:2).

The prison lease was to cost James, Buckner and Company \$5,000 for the first year, increasing by \$1,000

each subsequent year. The lessees were, of course, responsible for the basic needs of the prisoners. Nevertheless, the potential for profit was astronomical. Even before his lease was legally ratified in 1869, James made almost \$100,000 from the labor of convicts he leased to complete levee work along the Mississippi River, thus acquiring a large profit during his first year's lease (Wisner 1930:156; Carleton 1971:22).

Despite these huge profits, however, James and his company were so irregular with lease payments that he was sued by the state in 1875 for failure to pay the previous two years lease. Major James was ordered by the State Legislature in 1879 to pay \$44,833 in back lease payments, which he did not pay until 1881 (Carleton 1971:24-7).

After James obtained the prison lease he was guaranteed a free and expendable labor source with which to build an agricultural empire. Other plantation owners were just beginning to be able to rebuild their plantations with sharecrop labor in 1880 when James was building a fortune on the backs of convicts. "The convicts had made him a rich man, and now he was the only man in the State with slaves" (Thomas 1985:2). In administering to his plantation at Angola, James hired out the majority of land to sharecroppers. The few remaining parcels he could not get sharecroppers to work were farmed by prisoners (Shilstone 1947).

James maintained his home on Prytania Street and an apartment in New Orleans. He traveled on his steamboat, the *T. G. Sparks*, which was used to move convicts up and down the river to fulfill contracts for levee building and repair. The upstairs part of the steamboat housed the family, while the prisoners were relegated to the lower level. The steamboat dock was across the Mississippi from the mouth of the Red River (Thomas 1985:3).

In addition to the *T. G. Sparks*, the prison also had a train ferry to transport prisoners from Baton Rouge and points south of Angola. On the west side of the river, the train engine pushed the cars onto tracks on the ferry, then disengaged. On the east side, another engine was hooked onto the train cars, which were then pulled from the ferry (Nadine Tanner, personal communication 1998).

Despite calls by legislators and reformers to examine his administration of the prison, James remained basically autonomous until his death in 1894. Even after a law was enacted to do away with the

convict leasing system in 1875, James ignored the legislation, which was repealed in 1878. James closed the prison books to both public and official scrutiny, even cutting off the Board of Control for state prisons from any say in how the prison was administered and the prisoners treated. The lease system had been established as a means of relieving the state and the taxpayers from the burden of supporting an increasing convict population and maintaining antiquated facilities. James was given free reign to use the convicts to increase his personal fortune in a "punishment for profit" system that was maintained by his son until 1901 (Carleton 1971:30-1).

After his father's death, Samuel L. James, Jr., nicknamed Law, maintained the prison lease. Law James lacked the political clout of his father. Under constant pressure from the Prison Reform Association, the State of Louisiana resumed control of the convicts under the newly organized Board of Control. Law James was one of its first three members (Thomas 1985:40).

Despite the transfer of prison authority to the board, convicts continued to work and live in plantation and levee camps after 1901. The board was faced with having to make the prison system profitable, so the transition from lease to state authority was less noticeable than reformers might have hoped. Emphasis shifted from levee work under James to agricultural work under the state. Black convicts continued to perform most of the labor, and reform and rehabilitation of prisoners was not given much consideration (Carleton 1971:90).

Because the prison facility at Baton Rouge was deemed irreparable and the majority of prisoners were housed in various prison camps near public works projects and at Angola Plantation, the prison board turned its sights to the James plantations in West Feliciana Parish to provide housing and work for the inmate population (Carleton 1971:90-93). On March 27, 1901, the Board of the Central Louisiana State Penitentiary purchased Angola, Loango, Bellevue, and Killarney plantations (see Figure 3-19), totaling approximately eight thousand acres, from the estate of Samuel L. James for \$25 per acre (Notary Record W:623).

In 1902, a bill was passed that outlawed the leasing of convicts outside of the prison; however, convict labor was still used in state projects like road construction and the building of canals and levees. The state did not retake control of the prison system for

humanitarian reasons. Rather, it had hopes of developing an industrial and business empire (Rideau 1991:2).

At this time it appears the State began a concerted program of construction at Angola. A 1904 Public Works map shows a baseline survey layout for a projected levee project (Figure 3-22). The map shows the proposed levee location and then existing structure locations. Labels for many of the structures are provided. Coverage on this map is limited to the southwestern portion of the project area. Beginning in the northern portion of the map, a series of unlabelled structures are shown along a road south of Lake Killarney. To the southwest of these structures along the proposed levee a hospital is illustrated, as well as a church. The structures representing probable tenant farm quarters shown on the 1882 MRC map (see Figure 3-21) are present, but not labeled. A cell is shown south of these structures. West of the former tenant quarters is a blacksmith shop. A large structure is pictured, but not labeled, in the location of the former big/overseers house. Other structures labeled in this area include a store, a dwelling, a barn, a church, and a stable.

This map also provides the locations of the first known inmate camps built at Angola. Camp A is located south of Lake Killarney, several kilometers east of the proposed levee. Camp B is located adjacent to the proposed levee west of the former big/overseers house. Camp C is depicted at its present-day location along the western portion of the proposed levee. Camp D is situated about half way between Camp A and Camp C. Several warehouses can be noted west of the proposed levee near the bank of the river.

Although the 1915 MRC map provides detailed information in those areas adjacent to the river, coverage does not extend fully into the eastern portion of the project area (Figure 3-23). Few of the structures illustrated on the 1904 map (see Figure 3-22) appear on the 1915 map. Those depicted are the big/overseer house and a few of the out buildings, and one structure in the area of the hospital complex. The single row of dwellings representing the former tenant farm houses are absent, as are the churches, stores, the blacksmith shop, and Camp B. It is not known if the other camps were extant as the map does not cover those areas. A post office is shown in the location of the warehouses depicted on the 1904 map. The levee appears to have been constructed long the proposed 1904 plan with some modifica-

tion. It seems that the levee was built according to plan along its northern extent with additional enclosures around the hospital complex and the former big/overseers house. A levee adjacent to the riverbank was also constructed. This map does not indicate whether the proposed levee adjacent to Camp C was constructed. One change of note is the presence of the Louisiana Railroad and Navigation Company railroad track that extends from the western edge of Lake Killarney westward over the levee and south across Monkey Island, probably to a landing at the river's edge.

In an effort to centralize prisoners and eliminate the huge expenditure of paying guards and other personnel at construction sites on which convict labor was used, the legislature decided in 1916 to construct a large penitentiary at Angola. Not only would the penitentiary put an end to outside work for the prisoners, but it would also allow the state to concentrate convict labor on agricultural production.

The plantations at Angola had always been used for cotton production. Not until 1912, when weevils invaded the area and destroyed the cotton crop, was sugar cane grown at Angola. The transition from cotton to sugar cane required the construction of a large sugar refinery which cost the state more than \$500,000 (Carleton 1971:93). The sugar refinery was inundated and required extensive repairs after the catastrophic 1922 floods, but remained in use until the 1950s, when it was dismantled and sold (Nadine Tanner, personal communication 1998).

By the early 1920s, the Prison was virtually self-supporting. Over 3,000 head of cattle, 387 mules, 200 horses, and 20,000 fowl were kept. Of the 17,800 acres under cultivation, 6,000 were in pasture land and 8,000 acres were planted in sugar cane. In 1921 the prison refinery – at that time, the fourth largest sugar refinery in the south – produced 6,000,000 pounds of granulated sugar and 1,000,000 pounds of lump sugar (Anonymous 1991:28-30). Angola also had one of five sweet potato curing plants in the parish, processing 20,000 of the 56,000 bushels that came out of the parish in 1919 (Anonymous 1920:95).

Severe flooding on the Mississippi River occurred in 1903, 1912, 1922, and 1927, ruining Angola's crops and causing the prison to suffer severe financial hardship. The building and maintenance of levees which surrounded the prison was a full-time job for the convict population. Despite the fact that the prison grew not only cash crops, but also enough produce to feed the prison population, it was "the only state peni-

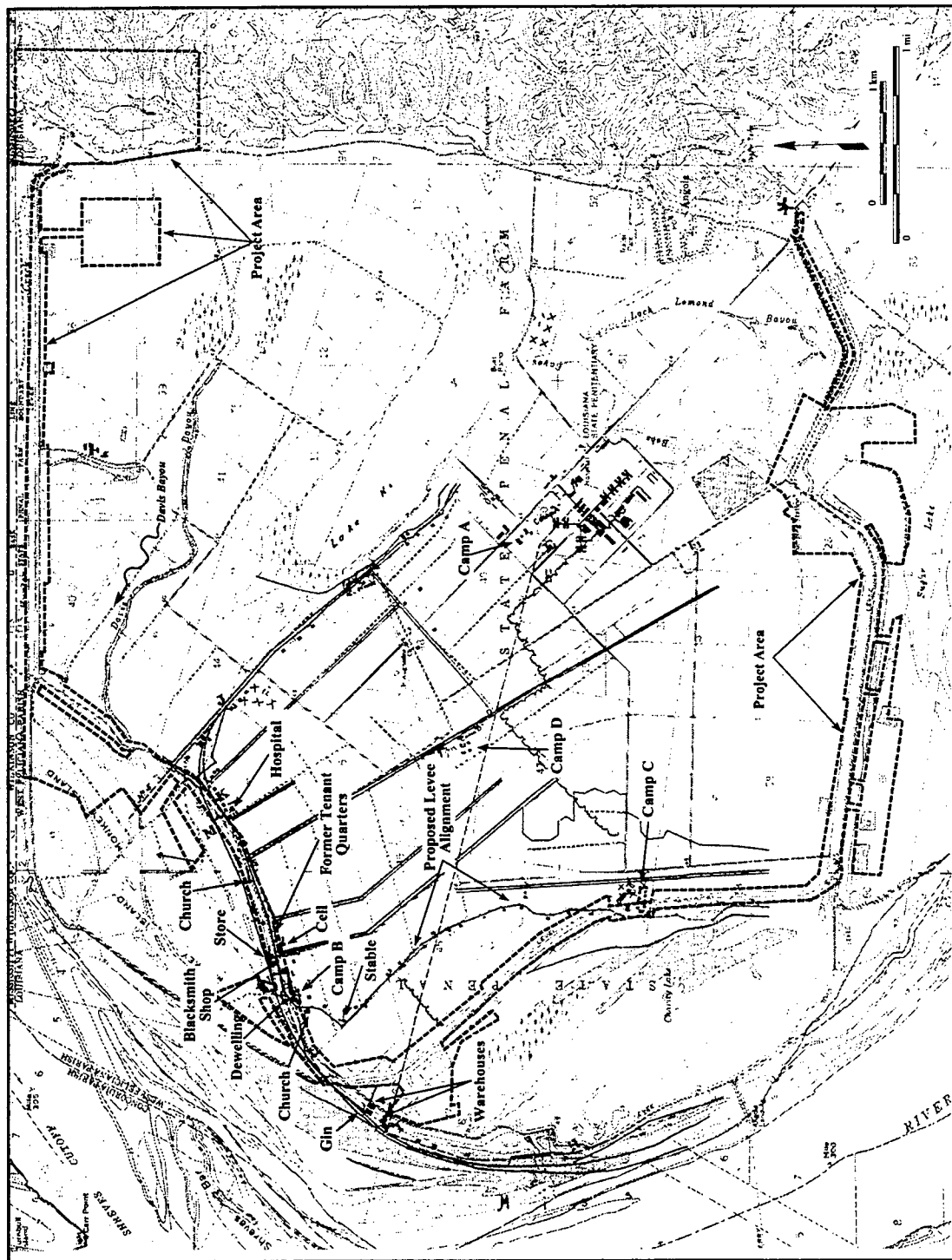


Figure 3-22. Portion of a 1904 Public Works map overlain on modern topographic maps, showing early prison structure locations and the proposed levee alignment relative to present-day structures and levee alignments (sources: Public Works 1904; Angola, LA-Miss 1994; and Innis, LA-Miss 1994, 7.5-min. U.S.G.S. topographic maps).

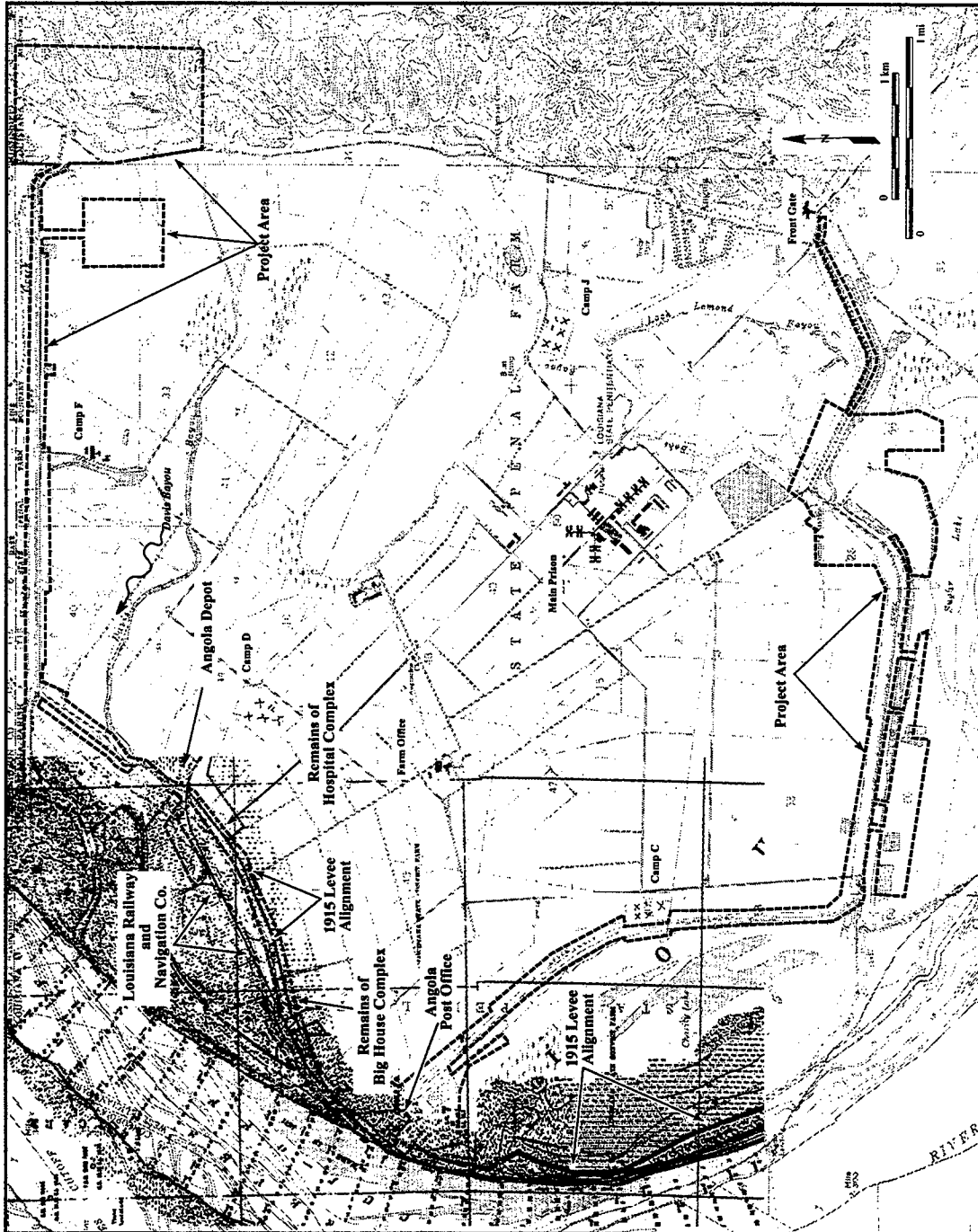


Figure 3-23. Portion of a 1914-1915 MRC map overlain on modern topographic maps, showing the locations of structures and levee alignments relative to present-day structures and levee alignments (sources: MRC 1915; Angola, LA-Miss 1994; and Innis, LA-Miss 1994, 7.5-min. U.S.G.S. topographic maps).

tentiary in the nation whose greatest annual concern was to avoid being inundated and ruined by the mightiest river in North America" (Carleton 1971:120).

James' "Big House," then used to house prison officers, is said to have been destroyed in the 1922 flood, which covered all the buildings at Camp C (Nadine Tanner, personal communication 1998). Flooding that year was so devastating that many surrounding plantation owners sold their holdings to the prison, increasing the total prison area from eight to eighteen thousand acres "of the finest farm land in the south" (Office of the Assistant Warden for Administration 1997:1).

By 1920 conditions began to disintegrate due to mismanagement, a generally poor economy, public indifference, and political maneuverings. Eventually, Angola became known as the "worst prison in America" (Carleton 1971:156-166). Again, conditions at the penitentiary were usually kept from public view. Only in extreme instances would any attempt at reform be made. One such instance occurred in February 1951. A group of inmates slashed their achilles tendons to avoid work in the fields and additional punishment (Carleton 1971:150). Not until the last few decades of this century have real reform and rehabilitation been attempted at Angola.

The Acklen brothers retained the three plantations of Panola, Lochlomand and Monrovia until September 20, 1922, when they sold them to the State of Louisiana for penitentiary use (see Figure 3-19). Panola comprised 5,461.54 acres, Monrovia was 2,645.47 acres, and Lochlomand totaled 2,816.07 acres. The selling price was \$92,846.18 and included all buildings and improvements (Notary Record 33:156). However, no moveable goods were mentioned in the conveyance, therefore the plantation lands may have lain fallow or been worked strictly by tenants and/or sharecroppers in the years between 1893 and 1922.

By 1923, Angola Penitentiary was at its present extent of approximately 18,000 acres. The landscape of the prison, including structures and roads, appeared much as it does today. A 1927 Public Works map of Greater Angola shows the locations of inmate camps, roads, canals, and lookout posts (Figure 3-24). Only the western portion of this map was available for examination. This map depicts the Angola Depot situated adjacent to the levee west of Lake Killarney. A complex of structures is located in the vicinity of the hospital shown on the 1904 Public Works map (see Figure 3-22). This complex is labeled, but is

unreadable. In the area of the big/overseers house shown on previous maps was a structure labeled as the "Old Angola House," indicating that the structure still stood but its function is unknown. Also shown in the approximate center of the map is a refinery. The levee in 1927 appears in its present-day configuration.

Two inmate camps appear in the same locations as on the 1904 Works map: Camp A and Camp C (see Figures 3-22 and 3-24). Camp D has been relocated further to the west and is labeled as the "Womens Camp". Four additional camps have been constructed. Camp E is located just south of the refinery. Camp F is located along the northern reaches of the levee north of Davis Bayou. Camp G is located in the vicinity of the Angola Post Office shown on the 1915 MRC map (see Figure 3-23). Camp H is located along the southern extent of the levee just north of Sugar Lake. Camp B was demolished, and either was not relocated, or relocated outside the coverage of this map.

Over the next twenty years little change to the layout of the prison occurred. A 1955 COE map shows Camps A, C, E, F, and G in the same locations as depicted on the 1927 Public Works map (Figure 3-25). However, a significant number of structures have been constructed at the camps. Camp H has been relocated slightly north of its former location and in its stead is a pump station. Camp B has been relocated to a locale in the southeastern portion of the project area at the foot of the bluffline. One new camp, Camp I has been constructed at the base of the bluffline near the eastern extent of Davis Bayou. A cemetery, Point Lookout Cemetery, has also been established at the foot of the bluffline. The railroad appears in the same location as shown in the 1915 MRC map (see Figure 3-23). Also of note is the Angola Landing located west of Charity Lake at the bank of the river. The only change in the levee configuration is the construction of a segment west of Bobs Bayou that extends from the southern portion of the levee north to Lake Killarney.

Figure 3-13 presented at the beginning of the Land Use and Settlement section shows the prison as it is today. The greatest change has been the construction of a large centralized Main Prison Complex. Camps A, B, E, G, and H, have been abandoned. Although, Camps A and H are still standing. The Camp B locale is now an employee residential area, known as B Line. Adjacent to the former Camp B locale at the present-day Main Gate loca-

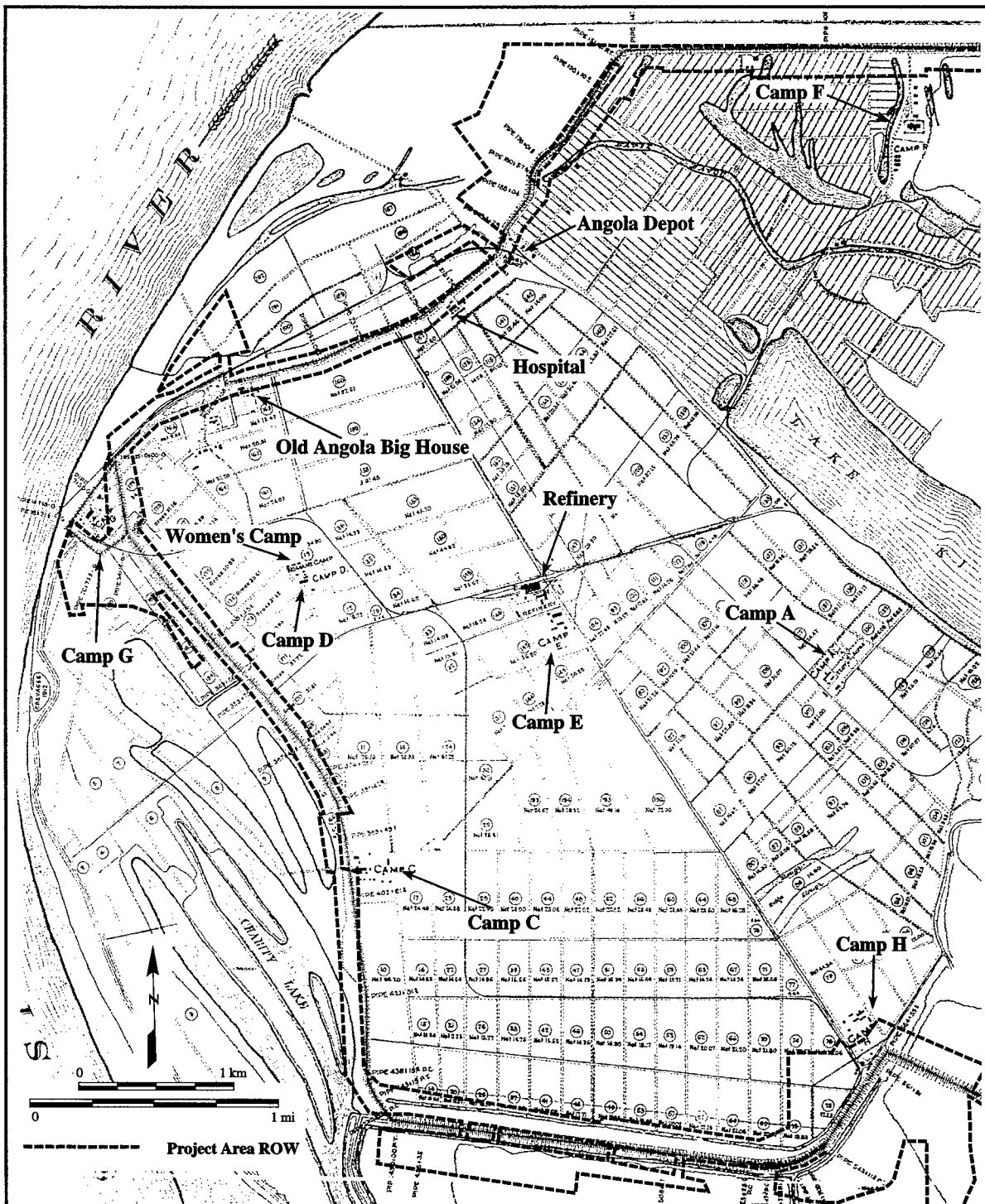


Figure 3-24. Portion of a 1927 Public Works map showing the locations of structures and levee alignments (source: Public Works 1927).

tion is a Complex of structures built in the 1970s. This complex was originally used as a hospital, but now houses the main administrative offices and Death Row. Camp C remains in its previously noted loca-

tion. Camp D has been relocated further to the north approximately half way between Lake Killarney and the levee. It was sometime during the 1960s that female prisoners, formerly housed at Camp D (see

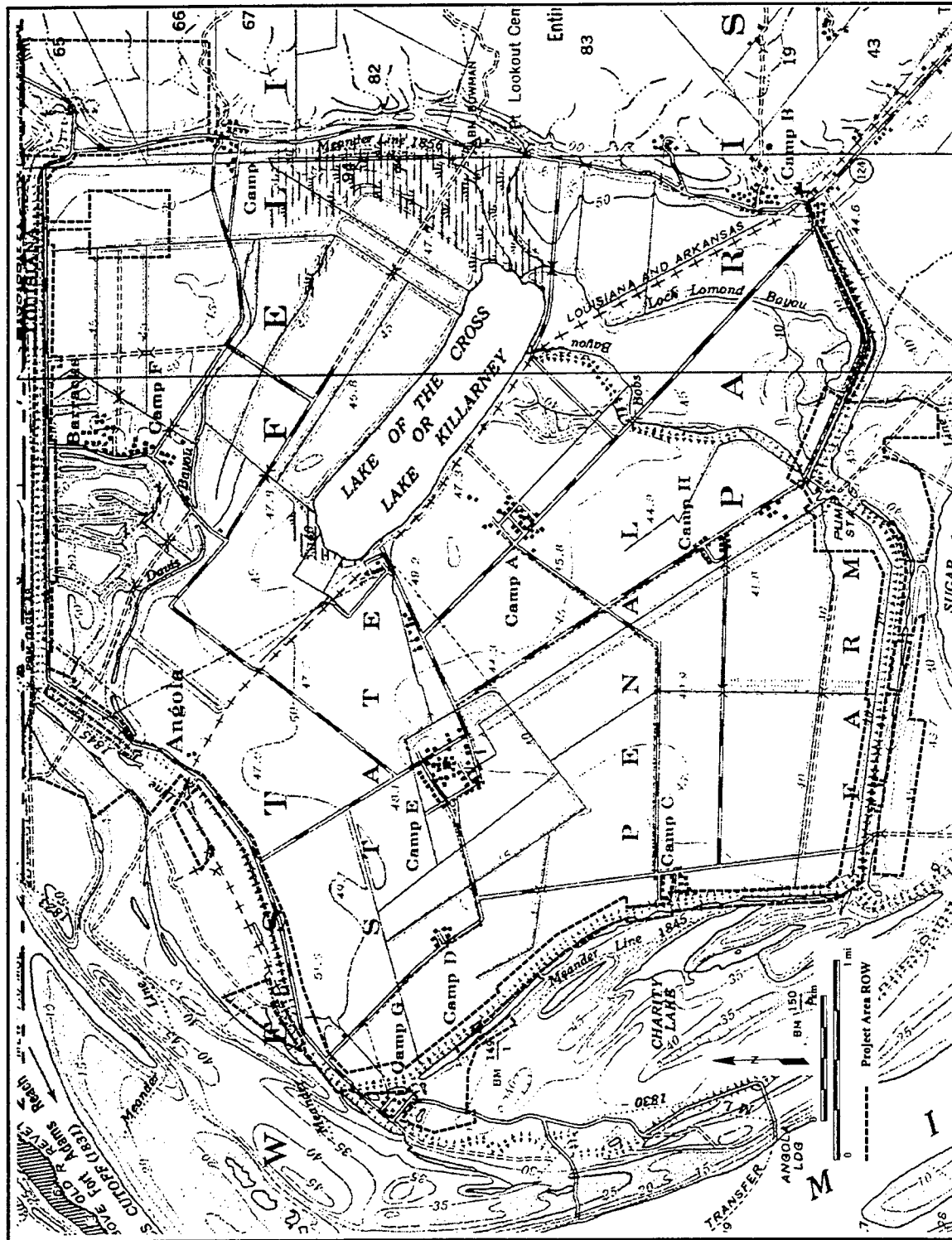


Figure 3-25. Portion of a 1955 COE showing the locations of structures and levee alignments (source: COE 1955).

Figure 3-24), were transferred to a new prison facility at St. Gabriel, Louisiana. Camp E has been converted to the Farm Managers Office. Still standing in this area is a structure known as the "Red Hat". This structure is probably associated with the Camp D first depicted on the 1904 Public Works map (see Figure 3-22). Camp F now houses only trusty inmates. The Death House is also located at Camp F. Camp I is used for security training drills. Those structures related to Camp I located at the foot of the bluffline have been converted to a large dog kennel. A new camp, Camp J has been constructed on the southwest shore of Lake Killarney. This camp houses those inmates from other prisons with violent behavior problems. The Angola Depot as well as the railroad tracks have been removed. The Point Lookout cemetery has now expanded, and includes burial sites directly west across a road.

Today, over thirty types of vegetables are grown by the inmate population to supply the needs of Angola and other correction facilities in Louisiana, as well as for sale on the public market. Almost 3,000 head of cattle are also maintained, and until 1998, 40,200 pounds of milk were produced each week (Office of the Assistant Warden for Administration 1997:2-3).

Not until the second decade of the twentieth century were the sections in the northeastern portion of the project area purchased by the State and incorporated into the existing penitentiary. These land transfers are as follows:

Section 66, T1S, R4W

Agricultural records for the years 1850 through 1880 list neither the John Row heirs as a group nor any of them individually. However, this tract of land remained in the Row family until it was sold along

with Section 67 by Stella Row, Benjamin Row, and Iola Row Lessley of Wilkinson County, Mississippi to the State of Louisiana for penitentiary use on September 7, 1922. The state paid the Row heirs \$10 per acre (Notary Record 33:136).

Section 65, T1S, R4W

On October 30, 1915, Elizabeth Pitcher Harris donated part of her plantation lands, including the 223 acre Section 65, to her brother, George E. Pitcher, of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi (October 30, 1915, Notary Record 29:501). George Pitcher apparently died shortly after receiving this property, and his estate sold the land to the State of Louisiana for Penitentiary use on February 23, 1917 (Notary Record 30:75).

Section 64, T1S, R4W

Frank P. Row sold this section, with unnamed buildings and improvements, to Charles Mathews on April 13, 1914 (Notary Record 29:205). Mathews kept the tract until January 27, 1919, when he sold it to Farrar W. Davis (Notary Record 30:466). Three years later, after severe flooding, Davis sold the 630.74 acre plantation to the State of Louisiana to add to the Penitentiary for \$10,722.58, a price of \$17 per acre (October 5, 1922, Notary Record 33:175).

Sections 37 and 38, T1S, R5W

On October 30, 1915, Elizabeth Pitcher Harris donated the 237.21 acres in Sections 37 and 38, to her brother, George E. Pitcher, of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi (October 30, 1915, Notary Record 29:501). After George Pitcher died, and his estate sold these sections to the State of Louisiana for incorporation into the Penitentiary on February 23, 1917 (Notary Record 30:75).

CHAPTER 4

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological research in the region began in the late nineteenth century with an investigation at the Trudeau site (16WF25) by Captain W. P. Hall in the 1880s (Davenport Academy of Science 1885 in Brain 1988:66-67). Hall provides a description of the site location, burials, and collected artifacts. The initial site description notes the presence of a small mound that no longer exists. The artifacts included items such as brass kettles, glazed pottery, and glass beads. Brain (1988:67) notes that Hall's description agrees with later data concerning Tunica burials of the mid-eighteenth century.

The next archaeological foray into the region was George Beyer's (1896:25-28) excavations at the Riddle Mounds (16WF4), located on the west bank of Thompson Creek 30 miles south of the present project area. In 1896, the Riddle Mounds site consisted of five flat-topped, rectangular mounds. Beyer conducted most of his excavations at the base and summit of the largest mound, revealing three human burials and an associated pipe (Beyer 1896). Today only the largest of the five mounds survives. The remaining four were probably destroyed during the construction of a railroad spur connecting the Illinois Central Railroad line with the Georgia Pacific paper mill (Jones and Shuman 1986:113).

The Trudeau site (16WF25), was again examined by C.B. Moore in the early twentieth century (Moore 1911). Although Moore found little at Trudeau, vast quantities of Tunican, Natchezan, Caddoan and

European artifacts were looted from the site over the subsequent 50 years.

A span of over 20 years separates Beyer's and Moore's investigation from the next phase of archaeological research in the region. The joint Louisiana State University-Works Progress Administration (LSU-WPA) excavations conducted in the parish in the 1930s seemed to focus primarily on mound sites. James A. Ford surface collected at the Tunica Mounds (16WF1) in 1934. These two mounds, located 1.2 km northwest of Tunica, Louisiana, have been severely impacted by the construction of LA 66 and the Louisiana & Arkansas Railroad. Recent work by Dennis Jones and Malcolm Shuman has verified that the mounds are indeed prehistoric constructions, and not simply a natural part of the heavily dissected, surrounding terrain (Jones and Shuman 1986:107). Aboriginal ceramics recovered from the site in 1986 suggest that the mounds date to the Troyville-Coles Creek period.

Two nearby sites, Angola Farm (16WF2) and the Angola Prison Gate Mound (16WF3), were also recorded by Ford in the 1930s (Ford 1936). The human burials, beads, and historic weapons unearthed at 16WF2 were thought to be associated with the Tunica Indians. Fred Kniffen reported that numerous burials and at least 74 Poverty Point objects were apparently discovered in the Angola Prison Gate Mound (16WF3). This site, once located adjacent to the main gate of the penitentiary, was completely de-

stroyed during the construction of the Angola Prison hospital, presently used as the administration building (Jones and Shuman 1986:135).

Following the WPA era, LSU faculty continued to record sites in West Feliciana Parish through the 1950s and 1960s. The Nolan Mound (16WF7), first recorded by William Haag, is a well-preserved conical mound located on the east bank of Bayou Sara, approximately 1.8 km northwest of Bains, Louisiana. Because the shape of the Nolan Mound is very reminiscent of the conical burial mound at the Marks-ville site, Jones and Shuman have suggested that the site dates to the Marks-ville period (Jones and Shuman 1986:122). Little Bayou Sara Mound (16WF8), a large, flat-topped mound once located just 450 m west of Nolan Mound, was completely destroyed by 1985 (de France and Castille 1985:8). Haag also recorded the Tunica Bayou site (16WF12) located on Tunica Bayou about a mile above the town of Tunica. Unfortunately, the Site Record Form provides no information concerning site size, features, or function (Haag, n.d.). However, a surface collection was conducted and the material recovered consisted of prehistoric pottery, faunal material, and stone artifacts. The Floyd site (16WF14), located just north of the Point Lookout cemetery, was recorded by Haag and Fred B. Kniffen in 1964. This site consists of a 100-ft-by-50-ft prehistoric and historic midden (Haag and Kniffen 1964). The Bayou Sara Mound (16WF15), situated east of Bayou Sara, was recorded by Robert Neuman (Jones and Shuman 1986:134). This site consists of a single platform mound (Jones and Shuman 1986:134). Haag recorded the McGehee Mound site (16WF50), located on Baker Creek, east of the penitentiary at Angola (Jones and Shuman 1986:135). Kniffen, Haag, and Robert Neuman recorded the Lee or Solitude Mound (16WF27) in 1969. This platform mound, located on the west bank of Bayou Sara approximately 3 km west of Bains, Louisiana, is thought to date to the Coles Creek and Plaquemine periods (Jones and Shuman 1986:128).

The early 1970s witnessed the beginnings of contract archaeology in the present region. Although much of this research has consisted of small surveys which have provided little or no new information, a few of these studies have contributed to our understanding of the archaeology of the region. One of the earliest surveys conducted in the vicinity of the present project area was Robert Neuman's (1972) survey of the location of the River Bend nuclear facility. This area is situated in the uplands near the communities of Powell and Starhill. Neuman's study

located a series of small prehistoric sites (16WF54-56) on the bluffs overlooking the Mississippi River floodplain.

Another early contract study was a survey sponsored by the New Orleans District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers associated with a levee enlargement project in Concordia, West Feliciana, and Point Coupee parishes (Shenkel 1977). No archaeological or historic properties were recorded during this investigation.

Non-contract research also continued during the 1970s. In 1972 limited excavations were undertaken at the Trudeau site by the Lower Mississippi Survey (LMS) (Brain 1988). In addition to verifying that Trudeau was indeed the site visited by Hall and Moore in the late 1880s, it was determined that the site was a village as well as a cemetery. Eight years later, the LMS returned to assess the condition of the site to determine its potential for additional investigations. A systematic surface collection and subsurface survey, using a magnetometer and a subsurface interface radar, were conducted at the site (Brain 1988:90-110). The distribution of surface artifacts and subsurface features was used to guide the field investigations of the following year. Block excavations were carried out in 1981 (Brain 1988:111-151). The material recovered, related to the "Tunica Treasure," indicates that the site was occupied between A. D. 1720 and 1740. The Trudeau site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977.

The Angola Farm site was re-examined by the LMS in the early 1970s, beginning with a reanalysis of the burials and grave goods obtained during Ford's 1934 excavations (Brain 1988:154-161). This reanalysis found that the burials date to the early eighteenth century. However, it was not conclusively determined that they are associated with the Tunica population present in the area at that time. In 1975 the LMS conducted a surface collection at the site (Brain 1988:161-162). The data obtained during surface collection did not confirm the presence of an eighteenth century Tunican occupation. However, evidence of a late eighteenth, early nineteenth century Anglo-American occupation was found.

Another important investigation carried out in the vicinity of the present project area was the salvage excavation of the Bloodhound Hill site (16WF21). Investigations initiated by Neuman and Haag in 1976

were completed by Jeffrey Brain (Neuman 1984:285-286). Aboriginal burials with associated European weapons and clothing were interpreted to be Tunican (Brain 1988). This site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983.

In addition to the above mentioned excavations, the LMS conducted a survey along the bluffline of the Tunica Hills during which several sites were discovered. At that time, the Angola Gate mound was revisited and a number of prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered (LMS 1973:17). Also recorded were the Brakel (16WF26) and Point Lookout (16WF28) sites. The Brakel site was identified as a prehistoric village site with an historic component located on the east side of Pollocks Bayou overlooking the Mississippi River (Greene et al. 1983). The Point Lookout site is situated several hundred meters north of the Point Lookout cemetery overlooking the Mississippi River floodplain. Aboriginal ceramics representative of the Crippen Point and Anna phases were recovered, as well as a partial hand-painted pearlware bowl dating to the late eighteenth century (LMS 1975:62). The Plantation site (29-J-9), located south of the Angola Farm site, produced nineteenth century ceramics and olive green glass (LMS 1975:62-63). The Dixon site (29-J-20) is located within the present project area on a ridgeline south of Hunter Creek and North of the Bloodhound site. At the time of its discovery, one potsherd and evidence of a midden flecked with daub were found (LMS 1977:28-29). A more thorough discussion of this site appears in Chapter 6.

Contract research continued to be the predominant form of archaeology conducted in the region in the 1980s. In 1983 the National Park Service conducted a survey of the Bayou Sara revetment area in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana (Stuart and Greene 1983a). No sites were located during this study. Additional studies undertaken in the 1980s, include the Pointe Coupee to Arbroth Levee Enlargement project (Stuart and Greene 1983b). This project area had suffered from disturbance, and no new sites were noted.

In 1984 several investigations were carried out in the vicinity of the present project area. The National Park Service conducted a survey of the Hog Point Revetment Project for the New Orleans District, U.S. Corps of Engineers (Shafer et al. 1984). During this survey no cultural resources were recorded.

New World Research, Inc., carried out two surveys for EMANCO, Inc. One of these (New World Research, Inc. 1984) was conducted along the east bank of the Mississippi River, and located no cultural resources. The other survey (Phillips et al. 1984) covered 7.9 km of a Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation right-of-way and recorded six new prehistoric sites and one historic site (16WF41-47). Four of the sites were tested, and it was subsequently concluded that no further work was needed at any of these sites. One of these sites, 16WF42, is a relatively small aboriginal occupation. New World Research carried out extensive test excavations at the site, including systematic shovel testing, a controlled surface collection, excavation of two test units, and machine stripping of a portion of the site (Phillips et al. 1984:30-35). The site produced a few nondiagnostic chipped stone tools, lithic debris, a small quantity of plain grog-tempered pottery, and three unclassified incised sherds (Phillips et al. 1984:Table 6). No intact deposits were located, and the site was therefore, not considered significant.

Another of the Transcontinental Gas Pipeline sites, 16WF44, consists of a relatively large aboriginal occupation. The test excavations conducted at this site were more limited, consisting of systematic shovel testing and a controlled surface collection (Phillips et al. 1984:39-43). A small collection of artifacts was recovered, including an unclassified stemmed projectile point, lithic debris, and a few plain grog-tempered sherds (Phillips et al. 1984:Table 8). As with the previous site, no intact deposits were located, and the site was not considered significant.

Three additional studies were conducted in 1984 that focused on sites south of the present project area. Claudia Holland and Charles Orser (1984) of Louisiana State University surveyed Oakley Plantation (16WF34), the most frequently studied site in West Feliciana Parish. Other investigations conducted at Oakley include those by Deborah Woodiel (1980b; 1985), George Castille (1989; 1990), and Laurie Wilkie and Paul Farnsworth (1992; 1993). The second 1984 study was an assessment of the significance of the remains of a sugar mill (16WF36). The mill, associated with Magnolia Plantation, is now located on the grounds of the River Bend Nuclear facility (Shuman and Orser 1984). Although intact architectural remains were present, the site was judged not to be significant.

Also in 1984, Shuman and Jones surveyed a piece of property immediately south east of Powell, Loui-

siana, that belonged to the Danos family (Shuman and Jones 1986). A black cemetery (16WF51), in use from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, was recorded on the property. A scatter of historic artifacts associated with a tenant house (16WF52) on Forest Plantation, and a prehistoric artifact scatter (16WF53) dating to the Troyville-Coles Creek period were also identified. However, Shuman and Jones recommended no further work at either of these sites.

In 1985, a survey of the proposed Turner subdivision northeast of Solitude, Louisiana, revealed two sites (de France and Castille 1985). Site 16WF48 contained a prehistoric and historic component, while 16WF49 contained only a historic component. Testing at these sites revealed that both had been severely disturbed, and no further work was recommended (Shuman and Jones 1985). These sites are located approximately 2.5 km east of US 61.

Two recent surveys by Coastal Environments, Inc. (CEI) investigated the Arrow Bend Revetment area on the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Labarre, Louisiana (Kelley 1989), and the Mississippi River Crossing of a pipeline for the Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation (Kelley and Hopkins 1991). No sites were noted in the Arrow Bend Revetment area. Known prehistoric site 16WF44, located in the Mississippi River Crossing project area, was re-examined. Testing at the site revealed components ranging in age from the Late Archaic period to the Coles Creek period. However, plowing and erosion have extensively disturbed the deposits at the site.

More recently, a survey was conducted by the Museum of Geoscience, Louisiana State University along revetments on the west bank of the Mississippi River south of the present project area (Jones et al. 1993). This survey resulted in the investigation of the Como Landing site (16WF29). Testing at Como Landing determined that the site was a Late Coles Creek/Plaquemine Period hamlet/village. It was concluded that it is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register (Jones et al. 1993:117).

The Above the Mastodon site (16WF63) was recorded by Rebecca Saunders (1994b), and consists of a possible slave cemetery. It is located on prison property atop a ridge overlooking the Mississippi River floodplain between the Angola Farm and Floyd sites. A single burial was removed at the time of its

discovery, and the site was thus considered possibly eligible for the National Register.

A survey of U.S. Highway 61 between Bains and Thompson Creek was conducted by CEI in 1994 (Hahn et al. 1996). This survey located one spot find, 20 archaeological sites, and 41 standing structures. National Register testing was conducted at the John Dortch site (16WF89), which was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Star Hill Plantation (16WF101) was also considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register, but because it was located outside the project right-of-way, no additional work was conducted. Twenty-five of the standing structures were deemed eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Another CEI investigation was a survey for the proposed St. Francisville Bridge (Hahn, Mahoney, Bond, Cox, Weinstein, Coco, and Doucet 1996). This survey located one archaeological spot find, 33 archaeological sites and 34 standing structures. Ten of the archaeological sites were recommended for additional study: 16WF52, 16WF57, 16WF60, 16WF61, 16WF66, 16WF70, 16WF71, 16WF77, 16WF81, and 16WF84. Eighteen of the 34 standing structures were recommended as eligible for inclusion in the National Register: Division of Historic Preservation, West Feliciana Parish, Structures 280-296, and Division of Historic Preservation, West Feliciana Parish, Structure 211.

A survey of U.S. Highway 61 between Bains, Louisiana and the Mississippi-Louisiana State line was conducted by Gulf Engineers and Consultants (Jones et al. 1998). During this survey four archaeological sites (16WF106, 16WF107, 16WF108, and 16WF109) and seven standing structures were recorded. All properties were assessed for National Register eligibility and were deemed not eligible.

Most recently, Christopher Hays reported on several sites in the vicinity of the present project area in his annual report for the Regional Archaeology Program (Hays 1999). The Barrow Creek site (16WF62) consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter. Aboriginal pottery recovered from the site dates from the Tchefuncte to Mississippi period (Hays 1999:32). However, no evidence of intact deposits was found and the site was determined to be not eligible. The Audubon Woods site (16WF145) consists of an historic artifact scatter, a former structure location, and several concentric

earthen ridges. The ridges were determined to be possibly associated with abandoned tram lines. However, further testing was recommended for this location (Hays 1999:40). The Tunica Bayou site was revisited. Artifacts from the site were examined,

from which it was determined that late Marksville, late Baytown/early Coles Creek, and Plaquemine prehistoric components are present (Hays 1999:34). A single iron kettle represents an historic component. Additional testing was recommended.

CHAPTER 5

ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

This discussion presents the typology used in the analysis of the artifactual material recovered during the course of this study. This typology is intended to provide basic descriptive, and, by extension, temporal information of recovered artifacts. Artifacts were separated into those manufactured by aboriginal populations and those manufactured by Euro-Americans. Aboriginal materials were separated in two classes: aboriginal ceramics and lithics. Four main classes of historic artifacts are considered: historic ceramics, glass, metal, and other historic artifacts. Each class is described fully below.

Aboriginal Artifacts

Aboriginal Ceramic Analysis

Identification of the prehistoric cultural components located during these investigations was based almost entirely on ceramic artifacts. Lithics were not particularly helpful in this regard as they were seldom diagnostic. All aboriginal ceramics recovered during the project were classified according to the type-variety system. Wheat et al. (1958) first developed the system in the southwestern United States. Phillips (1958) modified the system for use in the Southeast, and later (1970) employed it as the backbone of his lower Yazoo Basin research. More recently, the system was revised by Brain (1988) for use in the Tunica Hills area. Many of the types and vari-

eties encountered through the course of this study are discussed in Chapter 3 in relation to the appropriate culture groups. No new types or varieties were encountered in this study.

Lithic Analysis

Lithics are generally grouped into four basic categories: Bifacial Tools, Unifacial Tools, Ground/Pecked Stone Tools, and Debitage. Bifacial tools are identified by flaking on both the obverse and reverse faces. Most of this series consists of what have traditionally been called projectile points, although research over the past several years indicates that many could have been used as knives (Goodyear 1974). In addition, point preforms and bifacial scrapers are included in the bifacial series. Unifacial tools are artifacts which were flaked on one side or on one face only (e.g., unifacial scrapers). They are usually plano-convex in cross section; the ventral side is the flat side and the dorsal surface is the raised (plano) side (Turner and Hester 1985:199). Ground/Pecked stones include tabular cobbles which have been modified by repeated grinding or battering, and are often subdivided into three categories: abraders, pitted cobbles, and hammerstones. Debitage consists of the by-products of the lithic toolmaking industry and includes cores, blades, flakes, and blocky debitage. Virtually all of the lithic material recovered during the course of these investigations consists of debitage.

Historic Artifacts

Historic Ceramic Analysis

A number of historic ceramic types, each with a variety of possible decorative techniques were identified during the present study. Five categories of ceramics were utilized—coarse earthenwares, semi-refined earthenwares, refined earthenwares, stoneware, and porcelain. Although not every type of ceramic ware discussed below was encountered during this survey, all are presented here so that the reader can attain a broader understanding of those that were recovered. A detailed list of the dates of manufacture for the various wares and their decorative techniques are presented in Table 5-1.

Coarse Earthenwares

Coarse earthenware is a broad category that encompasses low-fired ceramics employed primarily as utilitarian vessels. Because of the porosity of the body of these wares, they were normally covered with impermeable glazes and/or slips to make them usable as containers for liquids. Lead-glazed coarse earthenwares frequently occur as hollowware (i.e., bottles, bowls, jugs, jars, shallow pans, etc.). Archaeologists currently know little about the precise chronology of lead-glazed earthenwares since they were in use from the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries (Noël Hume 1969:102).

The glazes of tin-enameled coarse earthenwares are actually lead glazes that have been combined with a tin oxide. These wares typically have a thick white to bluish-white glaze that crazes easily and often exfoliates from the body of the wares. They were produced throughout Europe and parts of the New World and called Faience, Majolica, or Delft, depending on their place of origin. In French-dominated South Louisiana, Faience, is by far the most common tin-enameled coarse earthenware. In English-occupied territories, however, Delft tends to be the more common ware. Although sometimes left undecorated, these wares were often decorated through hand-painting or other means. One of the most common decorative techniques used on Delft ceramics was the application of powdered manganese (Austin 1994:67). Most commonly purple or blue in color, powdered designs may also be found in brown and green (Garner and Archer 1972:35). Dating from the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries, powdered Delft ceramics have been found on sites ranging from colonial Williamsburg

(Austin 1994) to Fort Michilimackinac (Miller and Stone 1970:60).

Semi-Refined Earthenwares

Semi-refined earthenwares consist primarily of high-fired redwares and yellowwares and are typically used for utilitarian purposes. Semi-refined redwares exhibit a red, semi-vitrified paste of a texture not dissimilar to refined earthenwares. Redwares of this category are typically lead glazed and undecorated. Yellowware is so named because of its clear lead-glazed yellow paste. These wares, often decorated with annular motifs, were manufactured between circa 1830 and 1900 (Abernathy n.d.; Liebowitz 1985). Yellowwares were used predominantly for larger vessels, such as mixing bowls, wash basins, or chamber pots.

Refined Earthenwares

Refined earthenwares are fine-paste wares that are particularly valuable for dating late-eighteenth- and nineteenth-century-sites because of relatively rapid advances in ceramic technology during this period. There are three basic types of refined earthenwares: creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. Although these terms meant little, if anything, to the potters who produced the wares (Miller 1980), they are useful to archaeologists wishing to better understand the chronology of a site.

Creamware, the earliest refined earthenware, features a molded, cream-colored body and a cream to yellowish-green lead glaze. First produced in England during the mid- 1700s, creamware became the most common tableware in Britain and her colonies during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Most of the creamware found at archaeological sites is undecorated; however, hand-painted, transfer-printed, and annular decorated types occasionally occur. The lack of decoration on creamwares is largely a function of the technology of the period—early potters did not have access to pigments that were stable at the temperatures necessary for glazing the vessels. However, it was possible, though rare, to apply the decoration to the vessel after it was glazed. Decorations of this type were expensive to produce and easily wore off the vessels, however, and so were not particularly popular.

Experiments with ceramic clays and glazes during the last three decades of the eighteenth century led to the development of whiter, refined earthenwares,

Table 5-1. Ceramic Types and Varieties with Corresponding Dates of Manufacture.

WARE	CATEGORY	TYPE	VARIETY	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	REFERENCE
I. Coarse Earthenware	Lead Glazed	Flecked lead-glazed redware		1700-1800	1750	Yakubik 1990:228-230
		Mottled brown lead-glazed buff earthenware		1700-1770	1735	Yakubik 1990:238-239
		Red on white slip decorated redware		1700-1800	1750	Yakubik 1990:245-247
		Spanish olive jar (Middle Style)		(1560) 1700-1780 (1800)	1740	Yakubik 1990:256-257
II. Semi-refined earthenware	Tin Enamel		Unidentified	(1690) 1700-1790	1745	Walthal 1991
		Annular	Banded	1840-1900	1870	Abernathy n.d.; Liebowitz 1985:10
		Molded Plain	Mocha	1855-1900	1877.5	Abernathy n.d.; Liebowitz 1985:10
			All varieties	(1830) 1860-1900 (1940+)	1880	Liebowitz 1985:9-10, 13
III. Refined Earthenware	Creamware		With rolled lip or footing	1860-1900 (1940+)	1880	Liebowitz 1985:9-10, 13
		Annular	Banded	1780-1815	1797.5	South 1972:Fig. 1
			Mocha	1795-1820	1808	South 1972:Fig. 1 Noel Hume 1970:131
			All varieties	1780-1805	1792.5	—
		Roulette Edged	Asymmetrical undulating scallop with impressed curved lines	1775-1805	1790	Hunter & Miller 1994:437
			Symmetrical scalloped rim	1805-1820	1812.5	Hunter & Miller 1994:434; Lofstrom 1976:3-4
		Undecorated	Undecorated	1762-1820	1791	South 1972
		Transfer printed (Underglaze)	Other patterns	1780-1830	1805	Coysh & Henrywood 1982:8; Majewski & O'Brien 1987:144
		Handpainted	Monochrome-general	1780-1830	1805	Lofstrom 1976:5
			Monochrome-Chinese house	1780-1805	1792.5	Lofstrom 1976:5
Pearlware			Polychrome-general	1780-1830	1805	Lofstrom 1976:5
			All varieties	1790-1830	1810	Lofstrom 1976:7
		Annular Edged	Asymmetrical undulating scallop with impressed curved lines	1775-1805	1790	Hunter & Miller 1994:437
			Symmetrical scalloped rim	1805-1830	1817.5	Hunter & Miller 1994:434; Lofstrom 1976:3-4

(continued)

Table 5-1. Continued.

WARE	CATEGORY	TYPE	VARIETY	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	REFERENCE
Pearlware		Annular Edged (cont'd)	Unscaloped rims with impressed lines Blue shell edge Green shell edge	1820-1830	1825	Hunter & Miller 1994:434; Moir 1987:102; Price 1982:14
				1775-1830	1802.5	Hunter & Miller 1994; Lofstrom 1976:6-7
				1775-1830	1802.5	Hunter & Miller 1994; Lofstrom 1976:6; Majewski & O'Brien 1987:152
				1780-1805	1792.5	Lofstrom 1976:7
				1780-1830	1805	Lofstrom 1976:3-4
Early whiteware		Roulette	All varieties			
		Undecorated	Undecorated			
		Edged	Symmetrical scalloped rim	(1820) 1828-1835	1831.5	Hunter & Miller 1994:434; Moir 1987:102; Price 1982:14
			Embossed-edged rims (e.g. flowers, fish scales, wheat-grapes, feathers)	(1820) 1828-1835	1831.5	Hunter & Miller 1994:434; Moir 1987:102; Price 1982:14
			Unscaloped rim with impressed lines	(1820) 1828-1860	1844	Hunter & Miller 1994:434; Moir 1987:102; Price 1982:14
Whiteware		Stamped	All varieties	1845-1860	1852.5	
		All other types	All varieties	(1820) 1828-1860 (1865+)	1844	Moir 1987:102; Price 1982:14
		Transfer printed (Underglaze)	Blue	1828-1860	1844	Lofstrom 1976:11
			Brown (romantic)	1828-1850	1839	Lofstrom 1976:11; Majewski & O'Brien 1987:119, 145
			Brown (revival [primarily chinoiserie, geometric, and floral])	1875-1925 (Date)	1900	Majewski & O'Brien 1987:145
			Flow blue (revival [primarily geometric and floral])	1880-1920	1900	Blake 1971; Majewski & O'Brien 1987:143
			Flow blue (romantic)	1825-1870	1847.5	Blake 1971; Majewski & O'Brien 1987:143
			Green (revival [primarily chinoiserie, geometric, and floral])	1875-1925	1900	Majewski & O'Brien 1987:145
			Green (romantic)	1828-1850	1839	Lofstrom 1976:11; Majewski & O'Brien 1987:119, 142, 145
			Purple	1828-1860	1844	Lofstrom 1976:11; Majewski & O'Brien 1987:119, 145

(continued)

Table 5-1. Continued.

WARE	CATEGORY	TYPE	VARIETY	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	REFERENCE
Whiteware	Transfer printed (Underglaze) (cont'd)		Red (revival [primarily chinoiserie, geometric, and floral])	1875-1925	1900	Majewski & O'Brien 1987:145
			Red (romantic)	1828-1850	1839	Lofstrom 1976:11; Majewski & O'Brien 1987:119, 142, 145
			Polychrome	1840-1860	1850	Lofstrom 1976:11; Majewski & O'Brien 1987:143
			Black	1828-1860	1844	Lofstrom 1976:11; Majewski & O'Brien 1987:119, 142, 145
			Monochrome	1828-1860	1844	Lofstrom 1976:9
			Polychrome	1840-1860	1850	Lofstrom 1976:9
			All varieties	1828-1860	1844	Lofstrom 1976:10
			Symmetrical scalloped rim	1828-1835	1831.5	Hunter & Miller 1994:434; Lofstrom 1976:3-4
			Embossed-edged rims (e.g. flowers, fish scales, wheat, grapes, feathers)	1828-1835	1831.5	Hunter & Miller 1994:434; Lofstrom 1976:3-4
			Unscalloped rim with impressed lines	1830-1860	1845	Hunter & Miller 1994:434
	Handpainted		Unscalloped rim with painted lines	1860-1890	1875	Hunter & Miller 1994:434
			Blue shell edge	1828-1860	1844	Lofstrom 1976:9
			Other colors	1828-1860	1844	Majewski & O'Brien 1987:150; Lofstrom 1976:7
			Red, green, blue	1840-1860	1845	Lofstrom 1976:9; Robacker & Robacker 1978:32
			All varieties	1845-1895 (1910)	1870	Price 1982:20
			All varieties	1890-1930 (Date)	1910	Moir 1987:102, 104
			All varieties	1890-1930 (Date)	1910	Moir 1987:102
			All varieties	1845-1880	1862.5	Moir 1987:102
			All varieties	1890-1930 (Date)	1910	Moir 1987:102
			Undecorated	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910)	1872.5	Moir 1987:102
Ivory Tinted Whiteware	Sponge/spatter		Plain	(1890+) 1900+		Moir 1987:102
			Decalcomania	(1890+) 1900+		Moir 1987:102
			Plain	(1920+) 1930+		Moir 1987:102
			Decalcomania	(1920+) 1930+		Moir 1987:102
			Decalcomania & repoussé	(1920+) 1930-1950	.1940	Moir 1987:104
			All varieties	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910)	1872.5	Moir 1987:102
			All varieties	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910)	1872.5	Moir 1987:102
			Blue-tinted glaze			
			Cold blue-tinted glaze			
Ironstone	Blue-tinted glaze		All varieties	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910)	1872.5	Moir 1987:102
			All varieties	(1840) 1850-1895 (1910)	1872.5	Moir 1987:102

(continued)

Table 5-1. Concluded.

WARE	CATEGORY	TYPE	VARIETY	DATE RANGE	MEDIAN DATE	REFERENCE
IV. Stoneware	Salt Glaze			ca. 1800-1900	1850	Greer 1981:180, 263
	Slip Glaze			1800-1900	1850	Greer 1981:194, 200
	Slip Glaze (interior), Salt Glaze (exterior)			1850-1900	1875	Greer 1981:197, 200
	Slip Glaze (interior)Slip Glaze (exterior)			1875-1900	1887.5	Greer 1981:200, 261
	Bristol and Albany Slip Bristol			1890-1920 1890-?	1905	Greer1981:212, 264 Greer 1981:264
V. Porcelain	White English Porcelain	Plain		1812-Date	1903	Miller 1980:17
		Decalcomania		1880-1920	1900	Majewski and O'Brien 1987:147
	Semi-porcelain Parian			1880+ 1842-1900	1871	Boger 1971:310 Godden 1985:57

commonly referred to as "pearlwares." Pearlware, manufactured from about 1780 to 1830 (Loftstrom 1976), differs from creamware in that the Derbyshire cherts used in the ceramic paste produced a whiter body. Additionally, the lead glaze of pearlware was lightly tinted with cobalt to whiten the yellowness of the clear glaze. Because of the latter factor, pearlwares exhibit a light-bluish cast in the glaze, particularly in glaze puddles found at basal rings or at handle attachments. George Miller (1980:15-16) suggests that pearlware was developed to take advantage of the declining creamware market and to produce a ware that better resembled hard-paste porcelain. The success of this ware was insured by high tariffs on imported porcelain and the rights gained in 1775 to use Cornish china clay in wares other than porcelain (Miller 1980:15, 16).

To further promote the sale of pearlware, potters relied heavily on decoration, (Miller 1980:16) particularly the growing popularity of blue-painted and transfer-printed decorations (Noël Hume 1972:240). Simply speaking, blue decorative motifs appeared more attractive on bluish pearlwares than on yellowish creamwares. Pearlwares generally replaced creamwares around 1810, although creamware was produced for about another 20 years. As pearlware began to be favored over creamware by 1810, pearlware is the most common ceramic type found on early-nineteenth-century, Euro-American sites. Pearlwares host a variety of decorative treatments, including annular, hand-painted, and transfer-printed designs. Although small sherds may contain no decoration, pearlware vessels were seldom undecorated (Miller 1980:16).

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, bone china became favored over earlier porcelains that had a bluish cast (Miller 1980:17). As preference grew for white porcelain, so did the desire to produce a white earthenware. By the early 1830s, pearlwares were replaced by large quantities of improved whitewares. As the name implies, whitewares have a white body and a clear, lead glaze that does not display the bluish tint found on pearlwares. Many of the early whitewares have forms and decorations similar to those found on pearlwares. Because of this, and the fact that whitewares grew out of continued experimentation with pearlware pastes and glazes, it is often difficult to distinguish late pearlwares from early whitewares (Miller 1980:16). Indeed, even the potters themselves did not make a distinction between the two types of wares (Miller 1980). As a result, many archaeologists present these

transitional refined earthenwares as a separate type, labeled "early whiteware." Early whiteware, which has an overall white cast and blue puddling, most commonly dates from about 1820 to about 1840. Moir (1987:102) argues that these wares may date as late as 1865, although he has found that most examples date from the 1830s to the 1850s. Price (1982:14) likewise suggests that, while the pearlware-to-whiteware change occurred in 1820 or 1830, whitewares with blue puddling were produced as late as the 1860s.

Mid-nineteenth-century whitewares generally exhibit high frequencies of decorated types, including annular, hand-painted, and transfer-printed decorations. As the nineteenth century progressed, there was a growing tendency for decorated whitewares to be replaced by undecorated whitewares. One variety of whiteware, termed ironstone, was seldom decorated, with the exception of designs molded into the body. Ironstone, with dates of manufacture ranging between 1840 and 1910, may exhibit a blue tint to its glaze. The bluish-tinted ironstones possess a "cold blue" tint that is different from the "soft" blue tint found on earlier refined earthenwares. Ironstone has a harder and heavier paste than other types of whiteware and, because its glaze and paste are of similar composition, ironstone glazes often do not craze. Ivory-tinted whiteware, most popular from around 1900 to 1930, possesses an off-white to a cream-colored tint similar to creamware, but due to the lack of lead in the glaze, this ware is not easily mistaken for creamware in that the hue and the crazing are noticeably different (Moir 1987:102).

Plain wares were in vogue for only a very short period and by the 1890s the demand for decorated wares began to increase. Light repoussé floral and geometric patterns, gilded, and decalcomania designs became common decorative techniques used on both whitewares and ivory-tinted whitewares of the very late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By the late nineteenth century, however, most hollowware vessels made of ironstone were decorated with a heavy relief-molded design. Ironstone flatwares, meanwhile, continued to be undecorated. The majority of all whiteware sold in the United States prior to 1880 was produced in England. Tariffs placed on imported ceramics during the 1880s and early 1890s, however, made domestic wares a viable alternative to consumers. The McKinley Tariff Act of 1891 was particularly helpful in making American ceramics competitive with their English counterparts. The result of these tariffs was that by the

late 1890s the vast majority of ceramics purchased in the United States were produced domestically.

Similar in form to the refined earthenwares of the day were Black Basalt wares. These highly-refined, black bodied, and unglazed wares were often used as table serving pieces (e.g., tea pots, sugar boxes, etc.) and for elegant decorative pieces (e.g., vases, bulb pots). These pieces were relatively expensive to purchase and are not often recovered from archaeological settings. Introduced to the consumer market in 1768, Basalt wares were particularly popular between 1785 and 1795 (Edwards 1994:25, 89). Although the popularity of these wares waned considerably after 1820, they are still produced today.

Stoneware

Stoneware is distinguished by its thick, fine-grained body, ranging in color from light gray or buff to dark gray or brown, depending on the materials and manufacturing technique used. Stonewares were sometimes left unglazed, but were most often glazed with salt, natural slips, or chemical slips (e.g., Bristol). Although volcanic ash and alkaline glazes were also used, the three former glazes were far more popular in most areas of the United States. Stoneware was generally used for the production of utilitarian vessels, such as crocks, jars, and butter churns. Domestic stoneware was produced throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century. The production and popularity of stoneware decreased dramatically after about 1910, as it was replaced by other types of containers made of metal and glass. Stoneware, in and of itself, is not a very good temporal indicator, as it generally reflects the heavy usage the ware saw in the last half of the nineteenth century. The glazes used on stonewares, however, are often useful temporal indicators, particularly in the very late nineteenth century. After the turn of the twentieth century, however, the usefulness of stoneware glazes as temporal measures decreases dramatically, as few changes were made to manufacturing techniques after that date.

Porcelain

Porcelain was first produced in China and later in England as its popularity grew. As noted earlier, porcelain, at least the English version, had a bluish cast prior to 1812 (Miller 1980:17). During the first quarter of the nineteenth century technological improvements led to the development of white porcelains. These wares quickly gained favor with the

public and largely replaced the earlier porcelain types by 1812. Porcelains were often left plain or were hand-painted or transfer-printed over or under the glaze. Since porcelain underwent few recognizable technological changes after the early nineteenth century, it does not offer very good temporal information for late-nineteenth- or early-twentieth-century sites.

Mean Ceramic Dating

One widely used method for dating archaeological remains of the historic period is the mean ceramic dating formula, as developed by Stanley South (1972). The use of this formula requires that a beginning and an end manufacturing date for each ceramic type be determined, from which a median manufacturing date is derived. Archaeological deposits can then be assigned a single, mean ceramic date through a compilation of median dates from all dateable ceramics.

As the exact end date of ceramic manufacture is seldom known, however, end dates usually reflect the date of dwindling popularity. Hence, end dates should not be taken literally, as any given item may have been produced, albeit on a small scale, for several years after the given end date of manufacture. South's mean ceramic dating formula is best used when combined with similar dating strategies for other types of artifacts and the artifact assemblage as a whole.

Glass Analysis

Flat Glass

Glass may be divided into two classes, flat and non-flat. Flat glass, or more specifically, window glass, analysis represents a relatively new analytical approach in dating historic sites to obtain mean occupation dates (Ball 1979; Chance and Chance 1976; Cinadr and Brose 1978; Grosscup 1972; Grosscup and Miller 1969; Hanson and Hsu 1975; Janzen 1981; Orser 1983; Orser et. al 1987; Roenke 1978; Rothman 1980, 1981; Walker 1971; Whelan and Pearson 1999). These studies suggest that during the nineteenth century flat glass increased in thickness through time (Table 5-2). Flat glass samples are of greatest value in dating structures with which they were associated. A multimodal thickness distribution within a sample can suggest either repairs or additions to an existing building, or new construction on an old site.

Roenke (1978) was one of the first investigators to develop a replicable method by which the

Table 5-2. Flat Glass Thickness and Derived Dates of Manufacture.

MINIMUM GLASS THICKNESS	MAXIMUM GLASS THICKNESS	ROTHMAN 1980			ORSER 1987			MOIR 1987		
		MINIMUM DATE	MAXIMUM DATE	MEAN DATE	MINIMUM DATE	MAXIMUM DATE	MEAN DATE	MINIMUM DATE	MAXIMUM DATE	MEAN DATE
0.65	0.849	1789.71	1797.96	1793.83	1843.46	1851.71	1847.58	1767.44	1784.20	1775.82
0.85	1.049	1798.00	1806.25	1802.13	1851.75	1860.00	1855.88	1784.29	1801.05	1792.67
1.05	1.249	1806.29	1814.54	1810.42	1860.04	1868.29	1864.17	1801.13	1817.89	1809.51
1.25	1.449	1814.59	1822.84	1818.71	1868.34	1876.59	1872.46	1817.98	1834.73	1826.35
1.45	1.649	1822.88	1831.13	1827.00	1876.63	1884.88	1880.75	1834.82	1851.58	1843.20
1.65	1.849	1831.17	1839.42	1835.29	1884.92	1893.17	1889.04	1851.66	1868.42	1860.04
1.85	2.049	1839.46	1847.71	1843.59	1893.21	1901.46	1897.34	1868.51	1885.27	1876.89
2.05	2.249	1847.75	1856.00	1851.88	1901.50	1909.75	1905.63	1885.35	1902.11	1893.73
2.25	2.449	1856.05	1864.30	1860.17	1909.80	1918.05	1913.92	1902.20	1918.95	1910.57
2.45	2.649	1864.34	1872.59	1868.46	1918.09	1926.34	1922.21	1919.04	1935.80	1927.42
2.65	2.849	1872.63	1880.88	1876.75	1926.38	1934.63	1930.50	1935.88	1952.64	1944.26
2.85	3.049	1880.92	1889.17	1885.05	1934.67	1942.92	1938.80	1952.73	1969.49	1961.11
3.05	3.249	1889.21	1897.46	1893.34	1942.96	1951.21	1947.09	1969.57	1986.33	1977.95
3.25	3.449	1897.51	1905.76	1901.63	1951.26	1959.51	1955.38	1986.42	2003.17	1994.79

mean flat glass date could be determined. He carefully stated the assumptions underlying his study (Roenke 1978:43):

1. buildings constructed at one point in time will exhibit a single mode of window pane thickness;
2. window glass orders originated from large glass houses that used the most economical method of window glass manufacture; and
3. any new construction at the site under study would be reflected by a second mode of flat glass thickness.

This last assumption may be expanded as the basis for determining periods of repair, as well as periods of new construction, at a site.

A number of explicit assumptions in addition to those stated by Roenke, underlie this analysis, and are basically those presented by Grosscup and Miller (1969) and Orser (1983):

4. with no evidence to the contrary, all clear and lightly colored, flat glass represents window glass;
5. all of the windows installed in a newly constructed building or addition were

of the same approximate thickness;

6. replacement windows installed in an existing building would be thicker than the original windows; and
7. not all of the windows in a structure would be broken and replaced at one time.

Studies by Rothman (1980, 1981), Ball (1979), and Orser et al. (1987:529) have documented the regional nature of the flat glass model and temporal patterns suggested by Roenke (1978:117). Based on the assumption that the southeastern U.S. can be identified as a region, the flat glass dates Orser derived from his analysis of Millwood Plantation on the South Carolina-Georgia border are used in this analysis.

The formula developed by Orser for determining the median manufacture date of a given class of flat glass has no natural termination point. It can be shown, however, that by the early 1920s at the latest, flat glass thickness had been standardized. From 1850 until circa 1905, all window glass produced in the U.S. was made by hand-blowing. In 1903 J. H. Lubbers invented a machine for blowing glass cylinders. Lubbers' machine could produce glass tubes 30 inches in diameter and 40 ft long. Just prior to the outbreak of World War I, Emile Fourcault perfected a glass sheet-drawing machine at the Damprenvy glass works in Belgium. In America, Irving Colburn

had been working on a sheet-drawing machine since 1900. The Colburn machine was finally perfected by the Libby-Owens Sheet Glass Company in 1916. The sheet-drawing process produced a more standardized glass than did either hand or machine blowing. Sheet-drawn glass was of more even thickness and greater strength, although variations within a single sheet still existed (Diamond 1953; Scoville 1948). With the advent of the machine-blown cylinder technique and sheet-drawing processes, flat glass manufacture became standardized, eliminating the increase in thickness through time. Although not yet documented, it is possible that standardization had occurred as early as the 1870s, as suggested by Ball (1979:133).

As with the mean ceramic dating formula, the validity of the flat-glass dating technique increases with the sample size. Although it is possible to use flat glass as a dating technique using only a few sherds as a data base, dates ascertained in such a manner should be considered only in light of other temporal analysis. Additionally, this dating technique makes the basic assumption that the thickness of window glass increased through the nineteenth century at a linear or curvilinear progression (Orser 1983; Roenke 1978). At the present time no documentary evidence of such an increase in thickness has been presented. Since all cylinder flat glass produced during the 1800s was hand blown, differences in thickness may be attributed to individual blowers or different manufacturers. Until more historical information is known about the manufacturers, suppliers, and basic production standards of flat glass, the validity of this dating technique should be considered only in light of other dating techniques and the artifact assemblage as a whole.

Non-Flat Glass

Non-flat glass refers to all glass that is not from windows, picture frames, mirrors, and the like. Hence, glass plates, insulators, lamp glass, bottles, jars, etc., fall into this class. Of these, bottles and, to a lesser extent, jars are the most valuable for dating purposes. Bottles are particularly useful in dating late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century sites because of a rapid sequence of technological improvements in the bottle manufacturing industry between about 1850 and 1940 (Table 5-3).

One difficulty with using glass-bottle manufacturing techniques for dating sites is that initial and terminal dates for several of the manufacturing tech-

niques are imprecisely known. An associated problem is that some nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century techniques continue up to the present day. Although the occurrence of lingering techniques is negligible in view of the quantity of bottles produced, it must be taken into consideration when dating a site.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the two most common techniques of producing bottles were the free-blown and the dip-molded methods. The production of free-blown glass required the use of a blow-pipe to expand the glass to the desired shape, and the pontil rod, which, when attached to the base of the bottle, permitted neck finishing. Free-blown bottles are asymmetrical and seamless, and often bear a rough pontil mark or scar, on the base.

Dip-mold bottles were blown into a tapered mold and finished by hand. These bottles were more symmetrical than free-blown products. Hand finishing required the use of a pontil rod, resulting in a pontil scar on the base of the bottle. The mold often leaves a horizontal mold seam around the body of the bottle near the shoulder. Most popular between 1790 and 1810, dip molds continued in use, particularly for wine bottles, well into the nineteenth century (Lorrain 1968; Toulouse 1969a).

The next major development in bottle technology was the introduction of the three-piece mold, of which there were two types: one was simply a dip mold with a hinged mold on top which finished the neck area; the second consisted of three hinged pieces set about 120 degrees apart. The latter type, called a three-piece leaf mold, left three vertical mold seams on the vessel's sides and was generally reserved for highly decorated bottles or art glass (Toulouse 1969b). There is some disagreement concerning the appearance date of the three-piece mold. Jones (1971) credits the development to the H. Ricketts Company of Bristol in 1821, whereas Lorrain (1968) writes that it appeared around 1810 but was replaced in the 1840s. However, Toulouse (1969b) has stated that the three-piece mold was in common use between 1870 and 1910.

With the introduction of hinged molds in the nineteenth century, bottom molds became common. There were two types of bottom molds, post bottom and cup, the former being the earlier of the two. The cup mold was more common on machine-made bottles, although it appeared on molded bottles around 1880 (Munsey 1970:249). The post-bottom mold plate has a raised central platform called the post, which

Table 5-3. Bottle Glass Manufacturing Techniques and Associated Date Ranges.

TYPE	DATE RANGE	MEAN DATE	REFERENCE
Free blown with string lip	pre-1870s	-	Munsey 1970:32
Molded by post-bottom mold 89;	1800-1917	1858.5	Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, Munsey 1970:249
Molded and lipping tooled 89	1856-1917	1886.5	Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, 89
Molded by 3-piece dip mold 89;	1870-1917	1893.5	Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, Munsey 1970:39
Turn molded	1880-1910	1895	Munsey 1970:40
Molded by cup-bottom mold 89;	1880-1917	1898.5	Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, Munsey 1970:39
Owens machine-made	1904-1950	1927	Miller and Sullivan 1984:94
Machine-made	1904-Present	1949	Miller and Sullivan 1984:93
Machine-made with standard continuous thread lip	1924-Present	1959	Ellis 1976

forms the ring seam on the bottom of the bottle. For the cup-bottom mold, the entire bottom of the bottle is formed by the mold plate, which is shaped as a slight depression or cup (Toulouse 1969b). Post-bottom mold bottles have side seams that continue onto the base of the bottle where they join the ring seam. Cup-bottom mold bottles have no seams at or on the bottom, rather they have a horizontal seam just above the heel.

Two varieties of a two-piece hinged molds came into use around 1840. The hinged bottom mold, which appears to be the older, had its two halves hinged at the bottom. It produced a seam that ran straight across the bottom of the bottle. Introduced as early as the 1750s in England (Jones 1971), this mold continued in use into the 1880s. The side-hinged mold was the second variety. It produced bottles with either a cup- or post-bottom mold and side seams that extended from the bottom mold seam to the neck.

All of the above manufacturing techniques required the lip finish to be performed by hand. Hand finishing required the use of a pontil rod, to hold the vessel while the lip was modified. The pontil rod was generally replaced after 1857 with the invention of the snap case, an instrument of four curved, padded arms that were clamped around the bottle. The use of the snap case can safely be assumed when a bottle has a hand-finished lip and seams, but no pontil mark (Lorrain 1968). It should be noted that the pontil rod continued to be used for some time after the introduction of the snap case in 1857 (Riordan 1981), although its frequency of use gradually declined. Until about 1870, lip finishes were limited to folding the glass neck over or by placing a "string" of glass around the mouth of the bottle. About 1820 a tool was developed in England to form the lip of the bottle into a variety of lip types. Lipping tools, however, were not extensively used in the United States until the 1850s. These two developments enabled

glass blowers to produce a "clean," attractive bottle much more easily than had been previously possible.

The next major development in glass-bottle technology did not appear until the 1880s, when a workable, semi-automatic, bottle-making machine was introduced (Miller and Sullivan 1984:85). The "semi-automatic" designation refers to the fact that glass had to be brought to the machine by hand. A portion of the gathered glass was severed by a pair of shears. The first semi-automatic machines appeared as early as 1882. They were not functional for large-scale production, but did allow the production of machine-made bottles. Michael J. Owens developed the first commercial automatic bottle machine in 1903, and by 1904 was installing his machine in several factories (Walbridge 1920:67-71). Machine-made bottles did not immediately replace all mold-made bottles, as the latter continued to be made in quantities for over a decade following the introduction of Owens' machines. By 1917, however, 90 percent of all glass vessels were made by machine (Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, 89).

The fragmented nature of the glass recovered during this study did not allow for the identification of manufacturing techniques in most instances. Those techniques that were identified and used for dating purposes are presented in Table 5-3. Although glass color may also be used for dating, wide date ranges for the various colors do not permit useful analyses to be made. It should be noted, however, that clear glass was not in common usage until after 1870 when food processors began to use glass vessels for their products and did not want tinted glass to affect the visual impact of their product.

Metal Analysis

Metal artifacts were subdivided by the type of metal and include brass, lead, and iron. Iron was, by far, the most common kind of metal found during the course of the project. Although iron was encountered in a variety of forms, including bolts, cans, and pop tops, only nails provide viable chronological information (Table 5-4). Common nails have been shown to be a valuable tool for dating

Table 5-4. Common Nail Types and Corresponding Dates of Manufacture.

	TYPE	DATE RANGE	MEAN DATE
I. Hand Wrought Nails	1 - 2	1720 - 1830	1775
II. Machine Cut	3 - 10	1790 - 1896	1843
A) Hand Headed	3	1790 - 1818	1804
cross-grained, diagonal sides burr, side-pinched			
B) Early Machine Headed	4 - 5	1797 - 1896	1846.5
cross-grained, side-pinched			
1) diagonal sides burr	4	1795 - 1836	1815.5
2) same side burr	5	1807 - 1836	1821.5
C) Modern Machine Headed	6 - 10	1828 - 1896	1862
1) cross-grained, face-pinched, same side burr	6	1828 - 1848	1838
2) in-line grain, same side burr	7 - 9	1834 - 1848	1841
a) side-pinched	7 & 9	1834 - 1848	1841
L.a. use only	7	1834 - 1848	1841
L.a. use only	9	1847 - 1848	1847.5
b) face-pinched	8	1836 - 1885	1860.5
3) steel, no grain, same side burr, face-pinched	10	1885 - 1896	1890.5
III. Wire	11 - 12	1892 - 1992	1942
A) in-line grain	11	1877 - 1880	1878.5
B) no grain	12	1892 - 1992	1942

archaeological sites (Nelson 1968; Noël Hume 1969).

Nails can be divided into three basic categories: hand forged, machine cut, and wire (see Table 5-4). The earliest nails were completely hand wrought (Types 1 and 2). Alone, they are not reliable dating tools, as their use began circa 1720 and continued into the early nineteenth century, when they continued to be selected for their clinching abilities and esthetics.

Machine-cut nails (Types 3-10) are good chronological indicators, as certain characteristics (i.e., direction of grain, burrs, pinching of the neck) allow those types of nails to be more accurately dated. Production of machine-cut nails began circa 1790 and continued until 1896. The early machine-cut nails were cut from rolled sheets of iron and their heads were hand forged (Type 3). Later machine-cut nails (Types 6-10) were cut from a sheet of rolled stock and had machine made heads. These later machine-cut nails can be more precisely dated by determining the direction of the metal grain, whether burrs are on the same side or diagonal sides, if the heads are irregular (early) or regular (modern), and if the nail was face or side pinched (Edwards and Wells 1993). In order to determine the direction of the grain and the burrs, chemical cleaning is required. Chemical cleaning of many of the machine-cut nails was necessary to remove enough corrosion in order to see the direction of the metal grain, and the pres-

ence of burrs. Each nail was immersed in muriatic acid (31.45% hydrochloric acid) for five-minute intervals. Nails that were not heavily corroded required little treatment; those more heavily corroded required several acid treatments.

When first produced, wire nails (Type 11), were more expensive than, and inferior to machine-cut nails. American machinery used to produce wire nails was not perfected until the 1860s and 1870s, and wire nails produced prior to that time were primarily in smaller sizes for use in items such as cigar boxes (Nelson 1968:10). However, by about 1890 it was possible to produce a cheaper and better quality wire nail (Type 12), which soon replaced machine-cut nails. Because of this, wire nails for architectural purposes were not widely produced until after about 1892. Although some builders continued to utilize cut nails well into the twentieth century for special applications, their use for residential construction was negligible after about 1896.

Other Historic Artifacts

Other historic artifacts include brick fragments, and slate. Although whole bricks, particularly marked bricks, are dateable in some areas of the country, brick fragments, of which thousands were recovered, are not. Mortar and slate, like brick fragments, cannot accurately be dated.

CHAPTER 6

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND RESULTS

This chapter will detail those sites located during the Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee Enlargement cultural resources survey (Figure 6-1). Brief descriptions of the methods employed in the background research and in the field are presented. Detailed descriptions of the archaeological sites and standing structures examined during the present study are provided. Assessments on each site and structure regarding significance in terms of National Register criteria, and recommendations for treatment are offered.

Methodology

Prior to the initiation of these investigations, a brief archaeological, geological, and historic background study was utilized in the development of the field survey strategy. This information provided insights on the expected types and locations of cultural resources. Archaeological site forms on file at the Division of Archaeology (DOA), Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, were consulted to determine how many known archaeological sites fell within or immediately adjacent to the proposed project area. Standing structure forms on file at the Division of Historic Preservation (DHP), Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, were also consulted to determine the number and types of known historic standing structures in the area. Geologic data, and historic maps such as older U.S.G.S. topographic maps, plat maps, and Mississippi River Commission (MRC) maps were

used to identify areas of low- and high-probability for site occurrence.

While researching the history of the project area, several maps were found to be particularly useful. The first of these is the 1851-52 Humphreys and Abbot map (see Figure 3-20). This map shows levee and structure locations, as well as property owners. Unfortunately, only the southwestern portion of the project area is illustrated on this map because the levee system ended just short of the state line. Another useful map is the 1882 MRC map (see Figure 3-21). This map also depicts levee alignments, structure locations and owner names. However, this map illustrates only the western portion of the project area. A 1904 Public Works map (see Figure 3-22) shows a baseline survey for a projected levee project, as well as structure locations and labels for the structures. While, coverage is limited to the central and western portions of the project area the map was quite useful for interpreting the archaeological sites recorded during the survey. The 1914-1915 MRC provides limited coverage of the western portion of the project area (see Figure 3-23). The map depicts the 'as built' levee and adjacent structures. It is also the first map to show a railroad in the vicinity of the project area. Another historic map utilized is a 1927 Public Works map (see Figure 3-24). This map provides information concerning the construction of additional inmate camps and the functions for several other prison structures. The final two maps used were a 1955 COE map and the modern U.S.G.S. to-

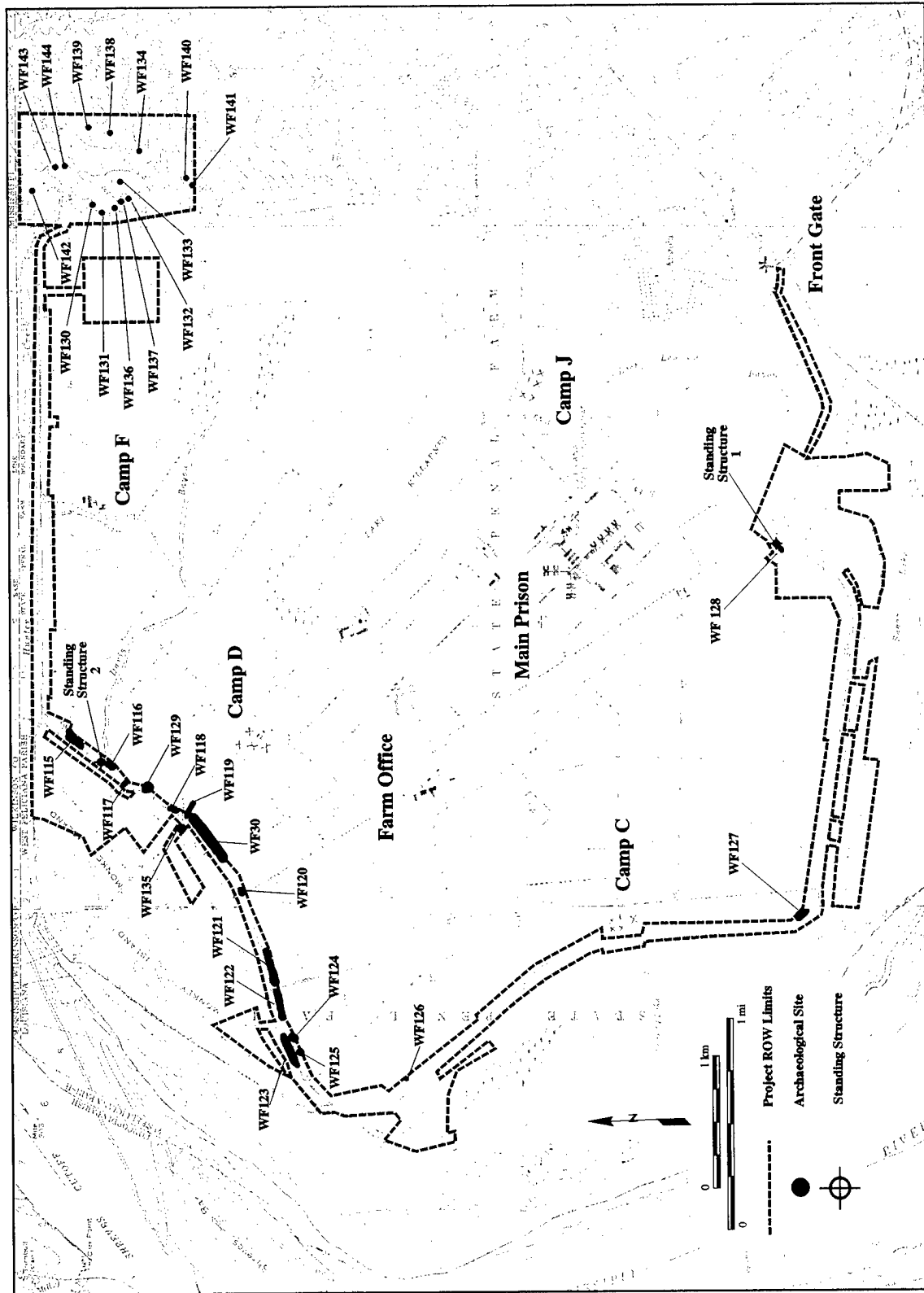


Figure 6-1. Project area showing site locations and ROW boundary (source: U.S.G.S. 1994a, 1994b).

pographic map (see Figures 3-13 and 3-25). These maps helped identify those structures present during the mid- to late twentieth century.

Background research determined that no properties currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are present within the project area. Louisiana State Site files indicated a number of archaeological sites were recorded in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 6-2). Two of the previously recorded sites, 16WF30 and 29-J-20, lie within the proposed ROW. Although the portion of the project area situated in the Mississippi River floodplain has been affected by prior levee construction, road construction, long-term plowing, and river flooding, site 16WF30 and the former locations of structures associated with plantations were treated as high-probability areas. An area of high-probability for prehistoric site occurrence was that portion of the project area in the hills and ridgelines overlooking the Mississippi River floodplain and Hunter Creek.

Fieldwork consisted of pedestrian survey and subsurface testing. The subsurface testing included shovel testing, auger boring, and backhoe trenching. The entire project area was subjected to a pedestrian survey. A crew of five people walked parallel transects 30-m apart, and excavated shovel tests at 50-m intervals in low-probability areas, and 30-m intervals in high probability areas. When a positive shovel test or a surface scatter of artifacts was encountered, the intervals were reduced to 20 m in open agricultural fields, and 10 m in the forested hills. All shovel tests were approximately 30 cm in diameter and were excavated to a depth of at least 50 cm below the surface (cmbs). Additional lines of shovel tests were excavated to help define the dimensions of the sites. When soil conditions permitted, the fill of each shovel test was screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh. Soils with high clay content were carefully hand-trowelled and inspected for artifacts.

Three areas thought to have a potential for deeply buried archaeological sites were examined through a program of backhoe trenching or a combination of backhoe trenching and auger borings. These areas included the National Guard Borrow Area, the floodplain of Hunter Creek, and the Hunter Creek Channelization Corridor (Figure 6-3). Auger borings were excavated with a 3-inch-wide hand bucket auger. The soil from the auger borings was screened through 1/4-inch wire mesh. The backhoe trenches measured at least 3-m-by-1-m and were excavated

to a depth of at least 2 m in areas where water table levels permitted. During excavation, soil removed from the trenches was examined for the presence of cultural material. Although the National Guard Borrow Area and the Hunter Creek floodplain were investigated during the initial survey phase of the project, and the Channelization Corridor during the National Register testing phase, all backhoe trenching is discussed in this chapter for the sake of clarity.

In addition to the archaeological investigations, all standing structures within and immediately adjacent to the ROW were examined. Through the use of historic and modern maps, augmented by aerial photography and physical evidence (e.g. architectural style, construction materials, etc.), it was possible to determine the age and function of each structure.

Exploratory Trenching and Auger Boring

Three areas were designated by the COE to undergo large earth moving and deep excavation of soil (see Figure 6-3). Exploratory backhoe trenching and auger borings were utilized to determine if deeply buried cultural deposits were present in these three areas. They are situated at the confluence of three major physiographic features, the Mississippi River floodplain, Hunter Creek and its floodplain, and the adjacent Tunica Hills bluffline. Previous investigations have shown that this type of environmental setting is a prime location for site occurrence. However, because these areas are situated within floodplains and have experienced a significant amount of recent alluviation, potential cultural deposits will be deeply buried. Therefore, it was necessary to employ field techniques that would permit the removal of thick alluvial deposits to expose any occupational levels present.

The National Guard Borrow area is located in an agricultural field in the northeastern portion of the project area between station markers 23+50 and 39+98.87 (Figure 6-4). The COE intends to excavate a large borrow pit to depths of 2.44 m (8 ft) in this area. Six auger borings and 15 backhoe trenches were excavated as part of these investigations. Seven of the trenches were oriented north to south along the eastern edge of the borrow area. The remaining eight trenches were placed in a line, oriented east to west, across the approximate center of the borrow area. The trenches ranged in depth from 150 cm to 175 cmbs in all but the western most trenches where a high water table prevented excavation below a depth of about 130 cmbs.

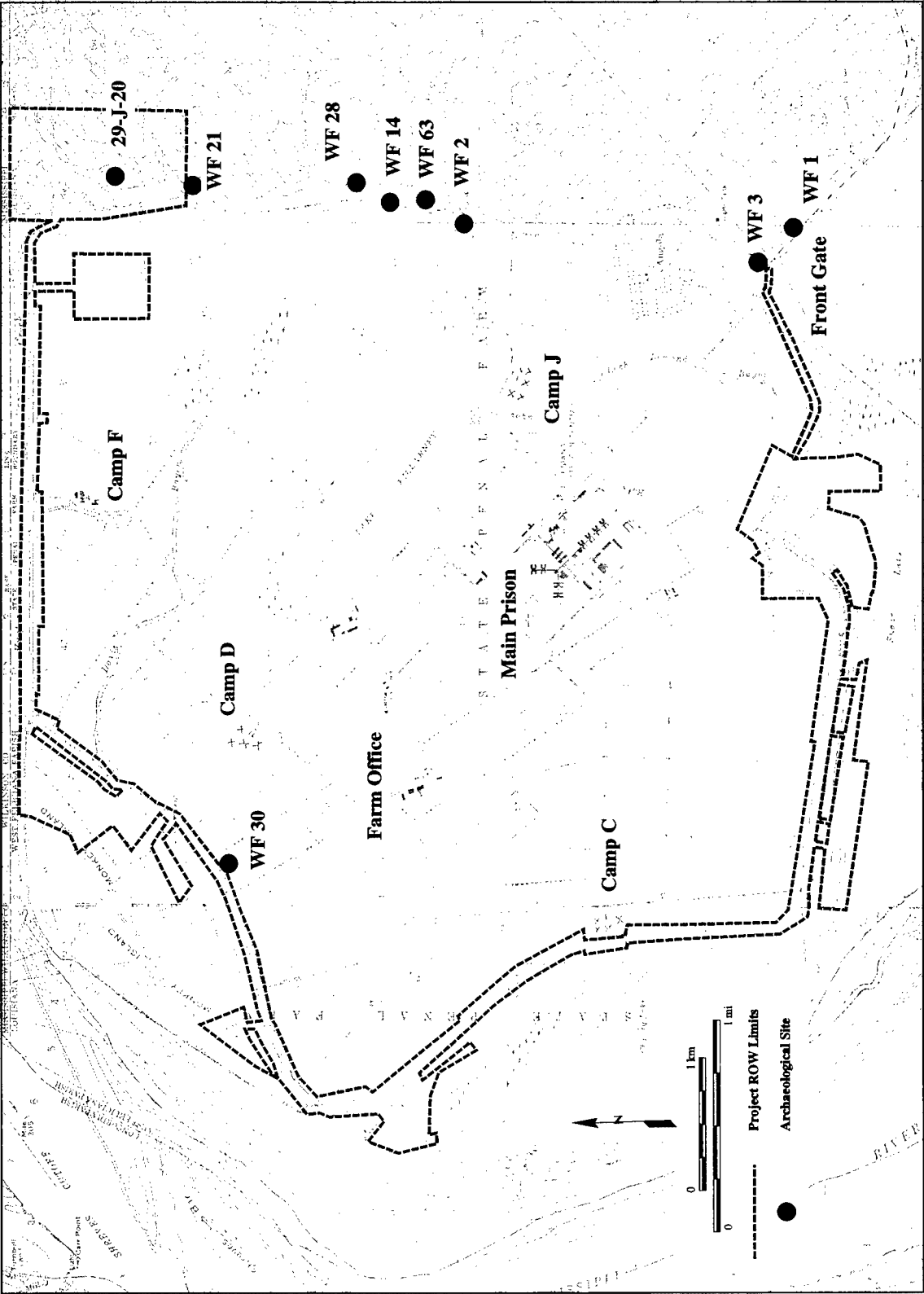


Figure 6-2. Project area showing previously recorded archaeological site (source: U.S.G.S. 1994a).

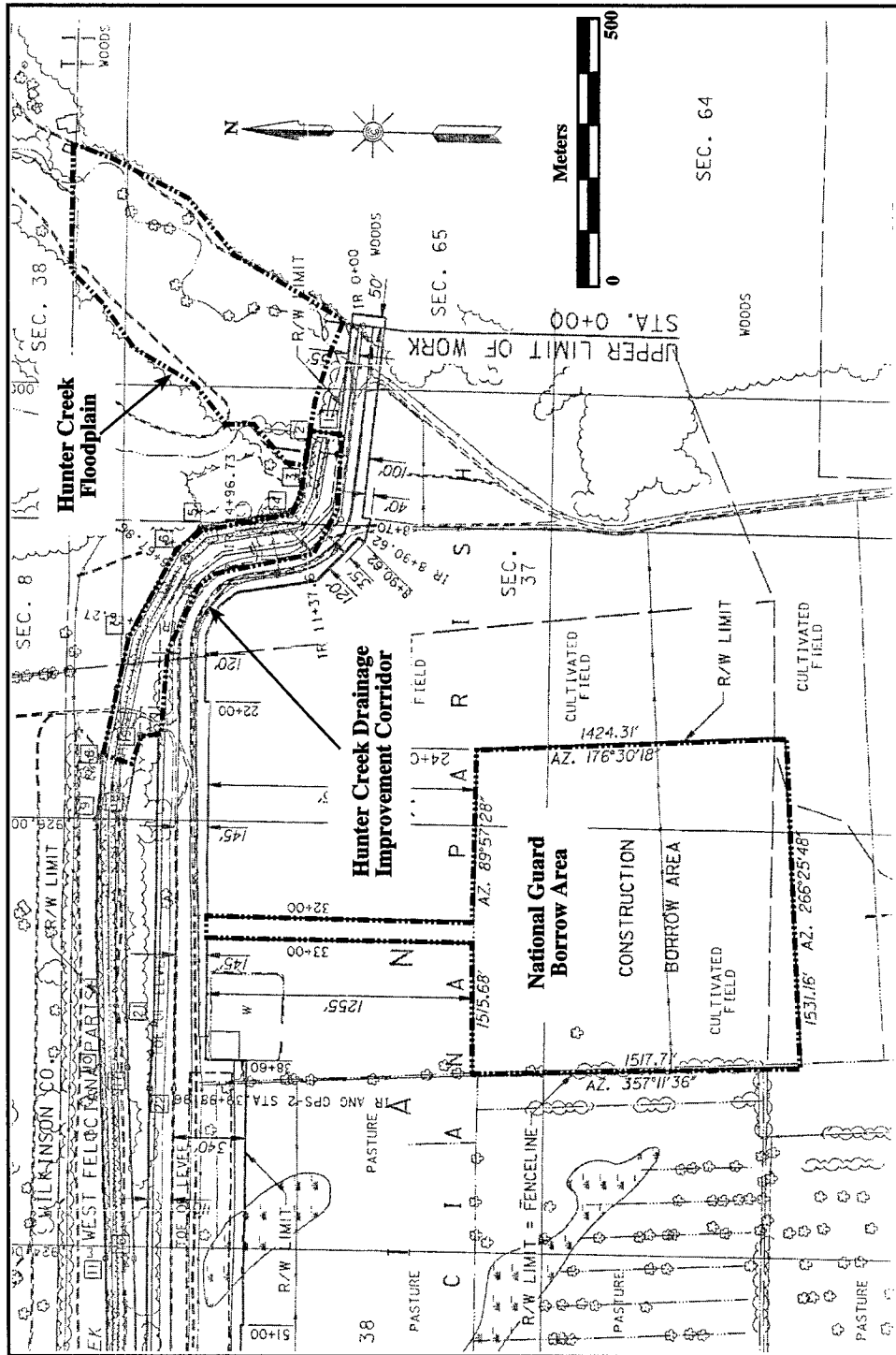


Figure 6-3. Areas of exploratory trenching shown on project plan map

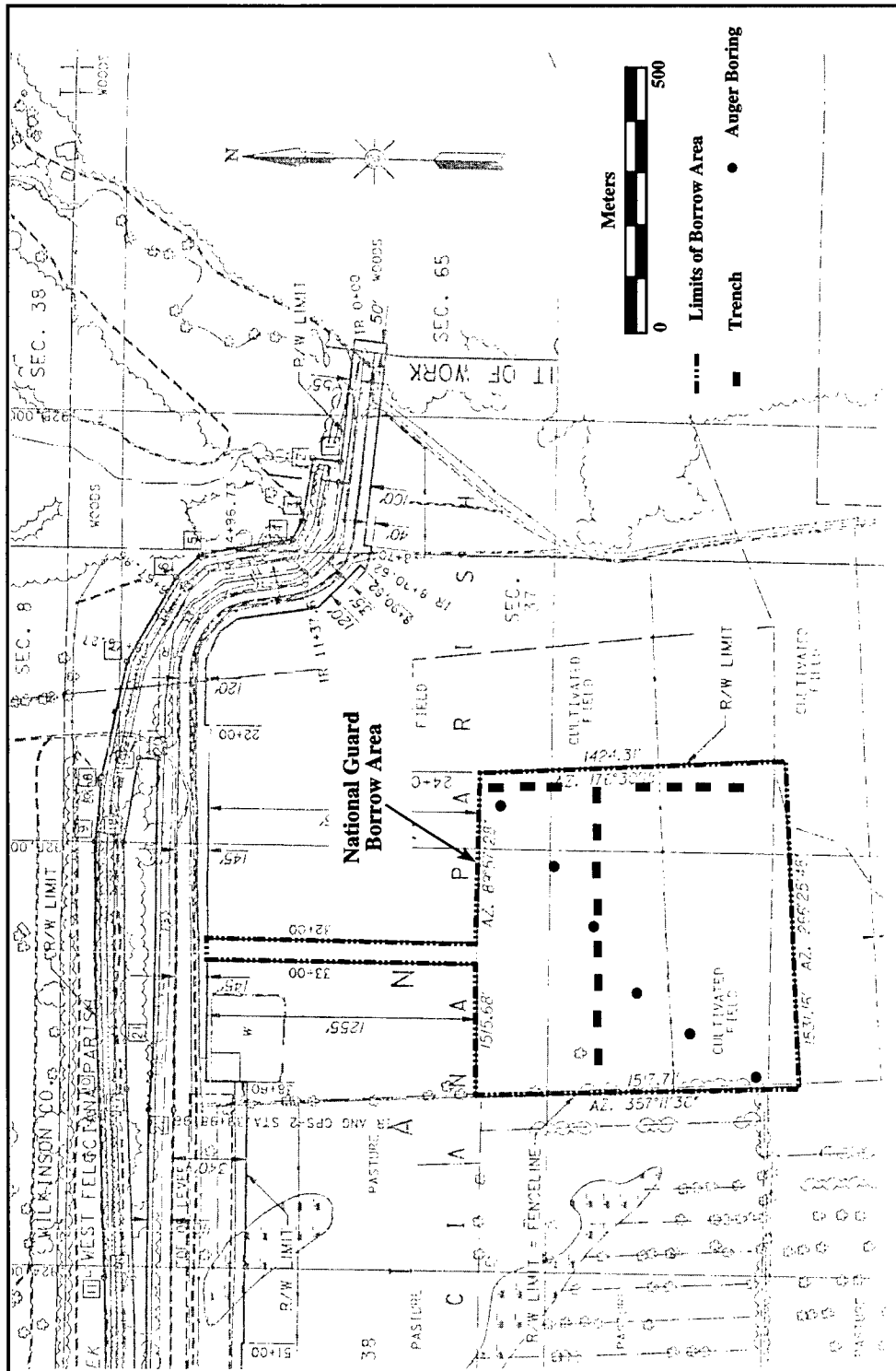


Figure 6-4. National Guard Borrow Area showing trench and auger boring locations on the project plan map.

No evidence for the presence of buried cultural deposits was identified in the backhoe trenches or auger borings. The typical stratigraphic profile present consists of an upper stratum of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 5/3) silt plowzone with some oxidation that averaged about 20 cm thick. Beneath that in the eastern portion of the borrow area lay alluvial fan deposits consisting of faintly stratified, well-oxidized brown (10YR 4/3) clayey silt mottled with light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) silt. These deposits were about 160 cm thick near the eastern edge of the borrow area, but gradually be-

came thinner to the west. Underlying the alluvial deposits in the eastern portion of the borrow area, and extending west of them, were mottled dark gray (5YR 4/1) silty clay to clay point bar deposits that continued to the base of the trenches and auger borings.

Due to the thick accumulation of recent alluvium, backhoe trenches were also used to look for deeply buried archaeological sites in the Hunter Creek floodplain. Ten backhoe trenches were excavated in this area (Figure 6-5). These trenches varied in depth from 150 cm to 200 cmbs. Trenches 1 through

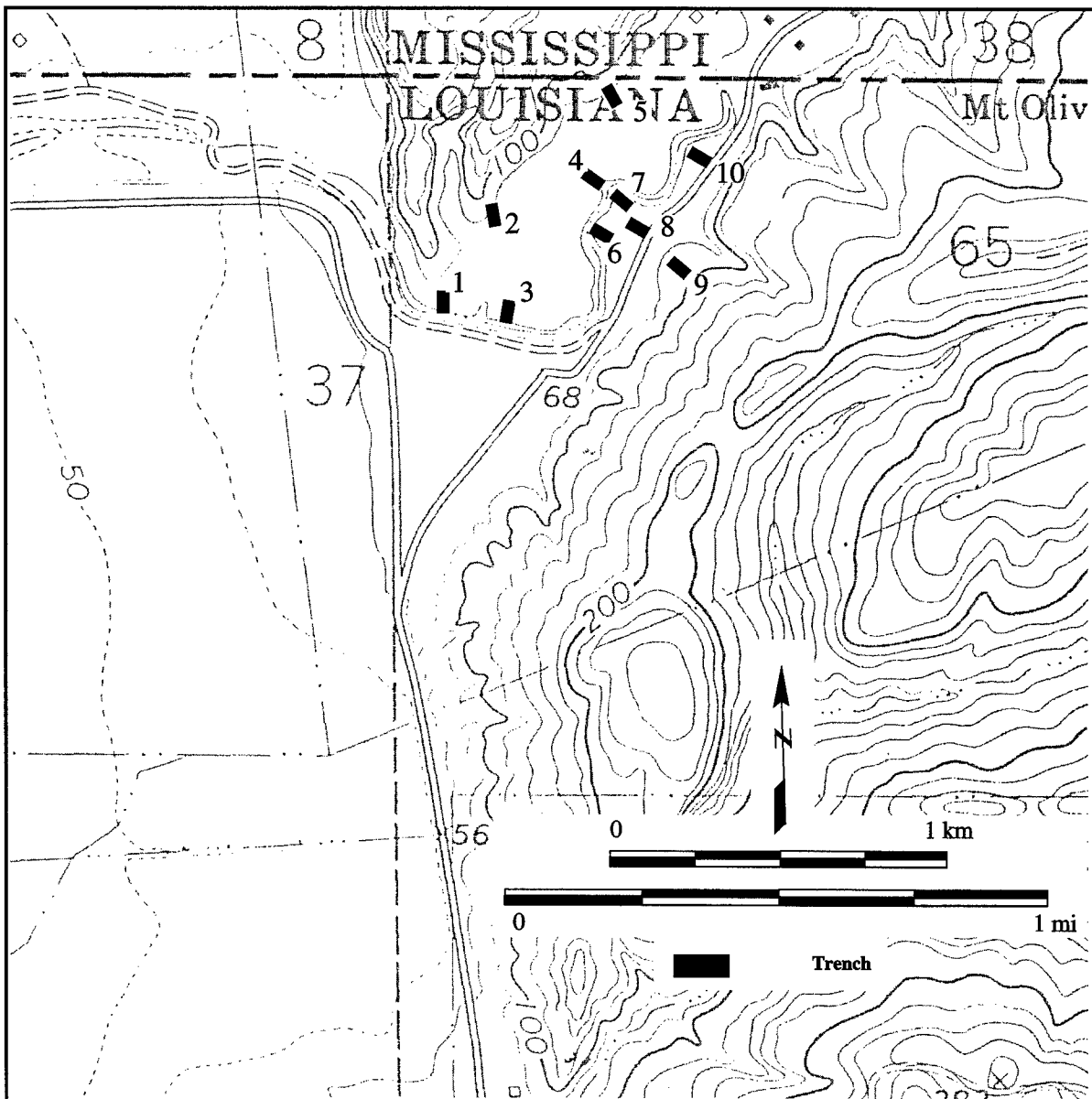


Figure 6-5. Topographic map showing trench locations in the Hunter Creek floodplain (source: U.S.G.S. 1994a).

5 were excavated north of the creek. An upper recent alluvial deposit of brown (10YR 5/3) silt, 1.6 m thick, was encountered in the trenches adjacent to the creek however, this deposit was only 40 cm thick near the base of the bluffline overlooking the creek. Beneath that lay a buried A horizon comprised of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clayey silt from 5 to 50 cm thick. One artifact, a thermally altered tertiary flake, was found in Trench 4 at about 120 cmbs within this A horizon. It is not clear whether it was redeposited by the stream or represents an *in situ* occupation. Below the A horizon is an alluvial deposit of brown (10YR 5/3) silt that extends to the bottom of the trenches. The Trench 4 location was given an archaeological site number, 16WF142. Additional discussion of this site is presented later in this chapter.

Trenches 6 through 10 were excavated south of Hunter Creek. Their stratigraphy consisted of two alluvial deposits. The uppermost stratum was a brown (10YR 5/3) to grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt, 0.85 m to 1.25 m thick. Beneath this lay a gray (10YR 6/1) to light gray (10YR 7/1) silty clay with some oxidation that increased with depth. None of the trenches south of the creek produced cultural material.

The Hunter Creek Channelization corridor is located north of the levee along Hunter Creek between station markers 5+00 and 24+50.90. In this area, a total of 12 trenches were excavated (Figure 6-6). Six of the trenches were positioned perpendicular to Hunter Creek on its southern bank. Four trenches were placed perpendicular to the northern bank, and two at the toe of the ridgeline. All the trenches in this area were excavated to a depth of at least 200 cmbs. The typical stratigraphic profile present in the trenches consisted of alternating layers of oxidized yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) alluvium comprised of silty clays and sandy clays. The two trenches at the foot of the ridge, Trenches 11 and 12, revealed deposits similar to, but slightly coarser than, those along the bankline. They appear to represent a mixture of alluvium and colluvium. These two trenches also revealed the presence of a buried A-horizon. Their stratigraphy generally consists of an upper recent colluvial deposit of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) slightly sandy silt, 60 cm thick. Beneath that lay a 30 cm thick alluvial deposit of alternating layers of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt and very pale brown (10YR 7/2) sand. Underlying the alluvial deposit is a 60

cm thick deposit of oxidized yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay, below which lay a buried A horizon. The buried A horizon is comprised of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay about 5 cm thick. Below the A horizon is an alluvial deposit of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy silt to grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) silty sand that extends to the bottom of the trenches. None of the trenches in the channelization corridor produced cultural material.

Archaeological Survey and Results

Twenty-nine unrecorded archaeological sites, two previously recorded sites, and two standing structures were examined within the proposed project area (see Figure 6-1). Seventeen of these archaeological sites, and both standing structures, are situated in the Mississippi River floodplain, and all but one on the landside of the levee. These sites represent the former locations of plantation and prison structures that were utilized between the early nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Fourteen sites are situated in the hill area in the northeast corner of the project area, and one in the floodplain of Hunter Creek. Thirteen of these represent prehistoric occupations, and one is an historic site.

Mississippi River Levee Alignment

George Row (16WF30)

The George Row site, 16WF30 (see Figures 6-1 and 6-2), a previously recorded site, was examined twice during the present investigations, first during the survey portion of the fieldwork, and again during the testing portion. Because the information derived from the survey portion led to decisions made during the testing program, it was decided to combine all site-related data, into one discussion presented in Chapter 7.

Davis Bayou I (16WF115)

The Davis Bayou I site consists of an historic artifact scatter of cultural material located in the extreme northwestern portion of the project area (see Figure 6-1). It is situated in an agricultural field, and lies between levee station markers 158+00 and 162+00. The site, oriented north to south, is approximately 115 m long by 85 m wide (Figure 6-7). The northern limit of the site is marked by an east-west gravel road, and the eastern boundary by a gravel road that runs along the foot of the levee.

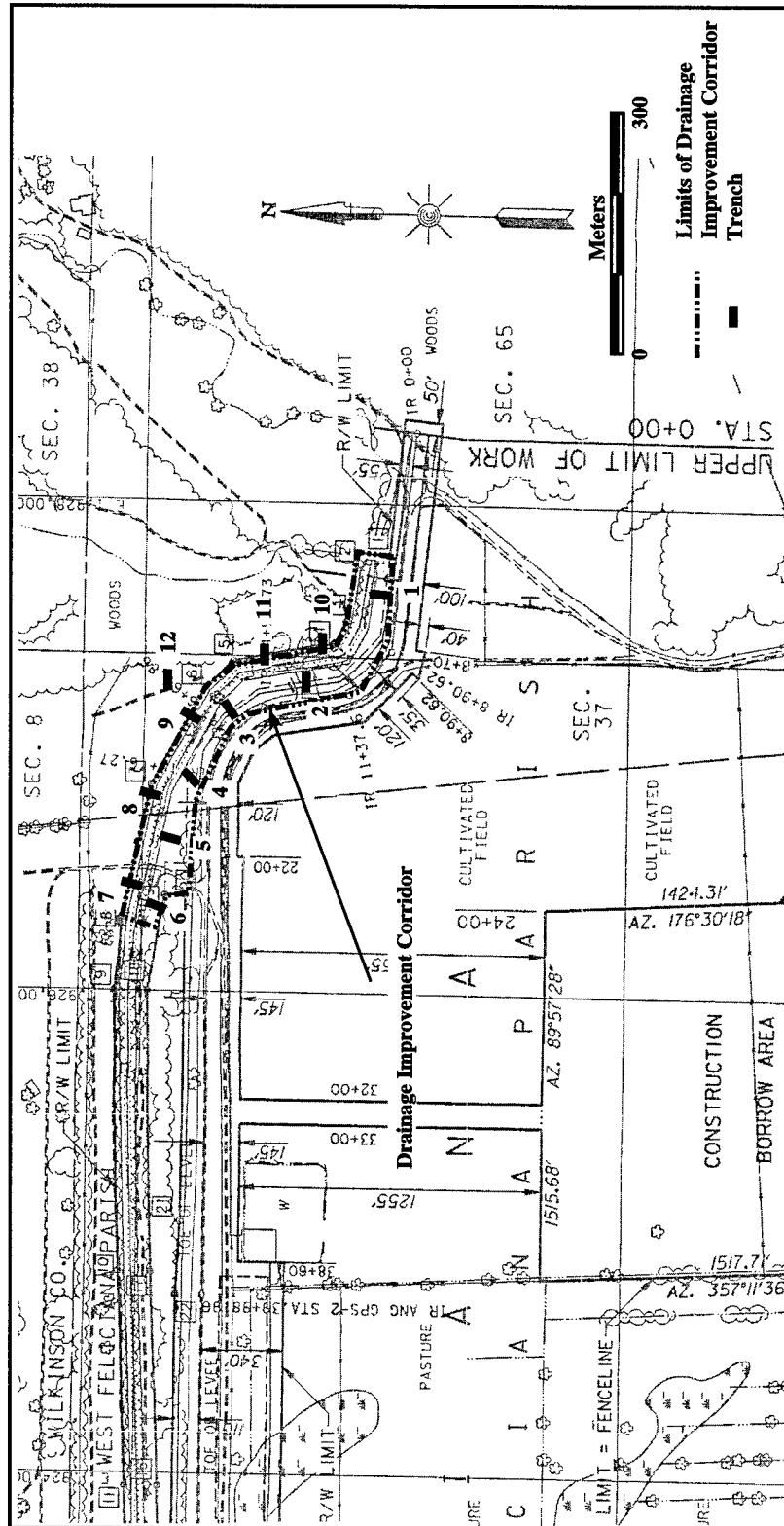


Figure 6-6. Project plan map showing the location of the proposed drainage improvement corridor and trench locations along Hunter Creek.

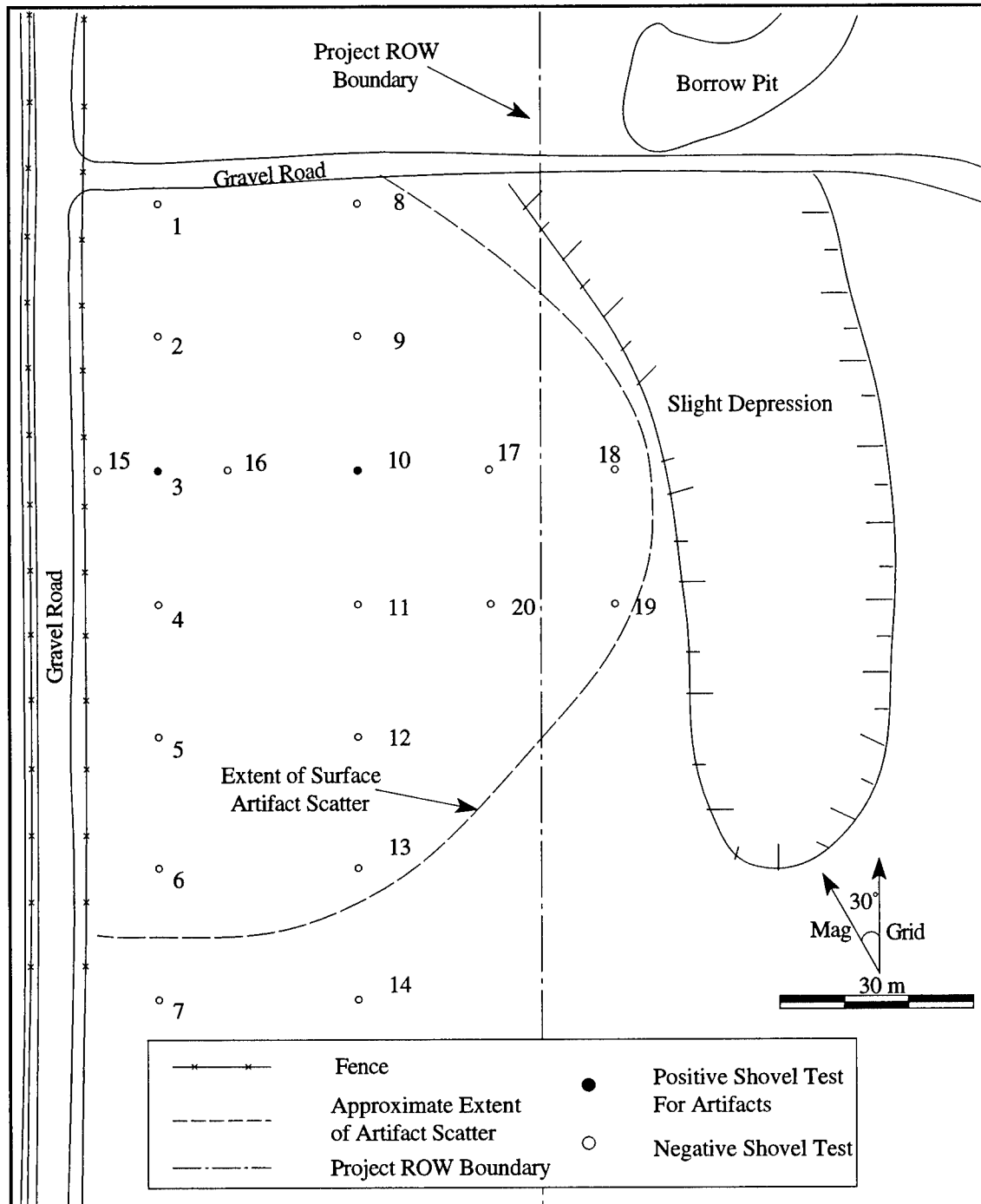


Figure 6-7. Sketch map of site 16WF115 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

At the time of the survey, the corn planted at the site had not yet sprouted providing excellent surface visibility. The surface collection recovered a total of 303 artifacts (Table 6-1), including both historic ceramic and glass sherds. While the majority of the glass sherds were unidentifiable as to the technology employed in their manufacture, seven were clas-

sified as molded, suggesting a date of manufacture between 1800 and 1917. Of these, two were lip-ping-tooled and can be more precisely dated to between 1870 and 1917 (Miller and Sullivan 1984:88-89). Another molded glass piece is clear purple in color. This color, introduced around 1880 and discontinued in 1914, was attained by adding manga-

Table 6-1. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF115.

	GENERAL SURFACE	ST. 3	ST. 10	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS				
Coarse Earthenware				
Yellowware				
Annular (banded) polychrome	3			3
Rockingham undecorated		2		2
Undecorated undecorated	8	2		10
Refined Earthenware				
Pearlware				
Transfer-printed blue	1			1
Annular (banded) polychrome	1			1
Early Whiteware				
Annular (banded) blue	1			1
Whiteware				
Transfer-printed brown	1			1
blue	6			6
green	2			2
red	1			1
Hand-painted polychrome	4			4
Annular (banded) monochrome	8			8
polychrome	9			9
Edged (unidentified rim type) blue	9			9
Molded undecorated	1			1
Decalcomania polychrome	1			1
Undecorated undecorated	70			70
Ironstone				
Undecorated undecorated	34			34
Unidentified Refined Earthenware				
undecorated pipebowl	1			1
undecorated	2			2
Stoneware				
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)				
Undecorated undecorated	1		1	2
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)				
Undecorated undecorated	1			1
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)				
Undecorated undecorated	6			6
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)				
Undecorated undecorated	25			25
Porcelain				
Hard Paste				
Molded undecorated	2			2
Undecorated undecorated	20			20

(continued)

Table 6-1. Concluded.

	GENERAL SURFACE	ST. 3	ST. 10	TOTAL
GLASS				
Free Blown				
Molded				
Unidentified Mold Type				
Lipping tooled				
olive	2			2
Unidentified lipping technique				
clear	2			2
clear pink	2			2
Pressed				
milk (white)	4			4
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique				
amber	1			1
brown	4			4
clear	6			6
clear blue	8		1	9
clear green	6			6
clear purple	14			14
olive	19			19
olive amber	4		1	5
Window Glass				
clear green	2			2
METAL				
Iron				
Nail				
Type 6-10	1			1
Hoe	1			1
Weight	1			1
Unidentified	1			1
COAL				
Coal	3			3
Shell				
Button	1			1
LITHIC				
Unidentified				
gravel	1			1
PLASTIC				
Button	2			2
TOTAL	303	4	3	310

nese to the glass. The majority of the glass recovered indicates a late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century occupation.

Ceramic analysis suggests an earlier component may be present at the site. Recovered were one hand-painted flow blue early whiteware sherd, produced between 1828 and 1860 (Hunter and Miller 1994:434; Moir 1987:102; Price 1982:14), and one undecorated pearlware sherd manufactured between 1780 and 1830 (Loftstrom 1976:3-4). The remainder of the ceramic types recovered either compare favorably with the date provided through glass analysis or are incon-

clusive due to prolonged production dates. Late nineteenth century ceramic types recovered include: Rockingham yellowware sherds manufactured between 1870 and 1900 (Liebowitz: 1985:14); a revival style brown transfer-printed whiteware sherd produced between 1875 and 1925 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:145); a decal-decorated whiteware sherd dating between 1890 and 1930 (Moir 1987: 102-4); 26 Bristol-slipped stoneware sherds produced after 1890; and Albany-and Bristol-slipped stoneware sherds that date between 1890 and 1920 (Greer 1981:264). Architectural artifacts consist of window glass, nails, and mortar.

A program of systematic shovel testing was conducted across the site. A total of 20 shovel tests were excavated, two of which proved positive for cultural material. Seven artifacts were recovered from these shovel tests: five historic ceramic sherds and two glass fragments (see Table 6-1). The ceramics consist of yellowware sherds dating to the late nineteenth century. The manufacturing technique could not be identified for the two glass fragments. All artifacts were recovered within the upper 10 cm of the plowzone.

The stratigraphic profile revealed in the shovel tests consisted of three strata. The uppermost stratum was comprised of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay about 5 cm thick, beneath which lay a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) 20-cm-thick silty clay. These two strata have been identified as plowzone. The last stratum encountered in the shovel tests was a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy silt point bar deposit. No evidence of midden or other cultural features were detected in the shovel tests.

A group of seven structures are shown in the vicinity of the site on the 1882 MRC map (Figure 6-8). The precise construction date of these structures is unknown. The 1852 Humphreys and Abbot map does not provide coverage of this locale (see Figure 3-20). However, this site is located on the western edge of what was Panola Plantation (see Figure 3-19). According to the will of Isaac Franklin written in 1841 (in Stephenson 1938:147-156), a set of negro quarters or clusters of houses sufficient for thirty hands, as well as gin houses, millhouses, stables, cornhouses, overseers' houses, outhouses, and other fixtures and improvements, was to be built at Panola Plantation. Thus, it is believed that the structures were built sometime between 1841 and 1882. No structures are shown in this location on later maps (see Figure 3-23), indicating that the site had been abandoned by the early twentieth century.

The Davis Bayou I site probably represents the location of several mid- nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century structures. Although many artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site, very few were recovered in the shovel tests, and none from below the plowzone. As all artifactual material was found in a disturbed context, and no cultural features were identified, the Davis Bayou I site does not hold the potential to provide additional information concerning the history of the area. Therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further investigation is necessary.

16WF116 (Davis Bayou II)

Site 16WF116 consists of an artifact scatter of historic material located in an agricultural field near the terminus of Davis Bayou in the northwestern section of the project area (see Figure 6-1). It is situated between levee station markers 170+76.71 and 175+00. The site is oriented roughly north to south and measures approximately 115 m long by 45 m wide (Figure 6-9). The northern extent of the site is bounded by a canal and pump house. Davis Bayou marks the site's eastern limits, and a gravel road at the foot of the levee borders the site to the west. Crops planted in the field had not yet sprouted at the time of the survey providing excellent ground surface visibility.

A total of 293 artifacts were recovered during the surface collection at the Davis Bayou II site (Table 6-2). The majority of the cultural material consists of historic ceramics including yellowware, whiteware, ironstone, stoneware, and porcelain. Diagnostic ceramics include: blue transfer-printed pearlware sherds manufactured between 1780 and 1830 (Coysh and Henrywood 1982:8; Majewski and O'Brien 1987:144); annular early whiteware sherds produced between 1828 and 1860 (Loftstrom 1976:10); Rockingham yellowware sherds dating between 1870 and 1900 (Liebowitz 1985:14); and Albany- and Bristol-slipped stoneware made between 1890 and 1920 (Greer 1981:212). One plain whiteware sherd possesses a Wheeling Pottery Company maker's mark used between 1879 and 1910 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:76F).

Most of the glass recovered could not be identified as to manufacturing technique or vessel form. However, several sherds of pressed glass are present, as are several manganese-tinted sherds that date between 1880 and 1915. Identifiable metal artifacts consist of nails, a spike, a pulley, a hinge, and a fence post cap. Some brick and road gravel were also recovered.

Sixteen shovel tests were excavated across the site, five of which produced a total of 12 artifacts: a semi-porcelain ceramic sherd, three glass fragments, one nail, pieces of concrete and brick fragments. All artifacts were found within the plowzone.

The stratigraphy revealed in the shovel tests consisted of an 8-cm-thick upper plowzone of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt overlying a 22-cm-thick deep plowzone of dark gray (10YR 4/1) silt mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) silt. Beneath the

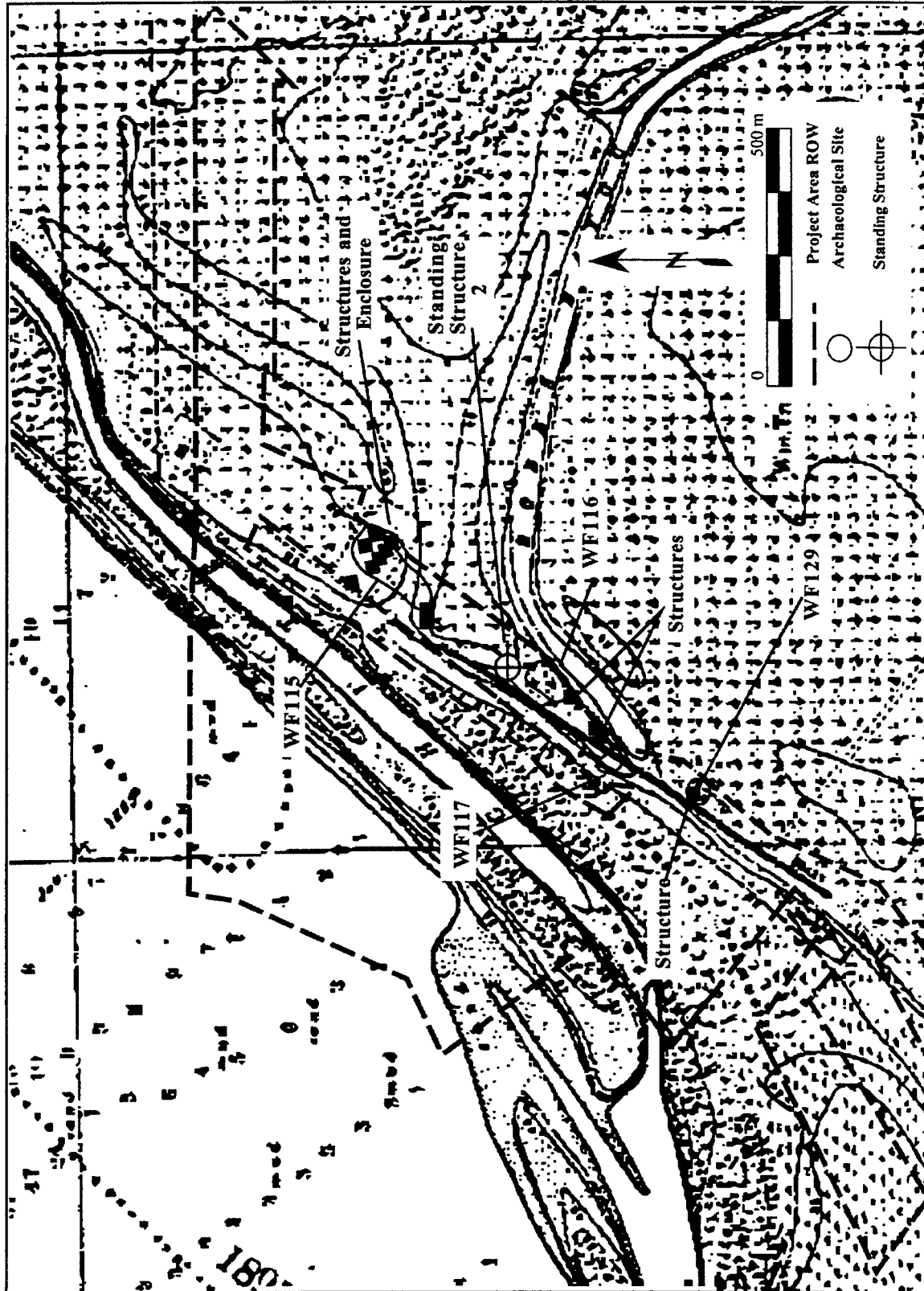


Figure 6-8. Portion of the 1882 MRC map showing project ROW and site locations (source: MRC 1882).

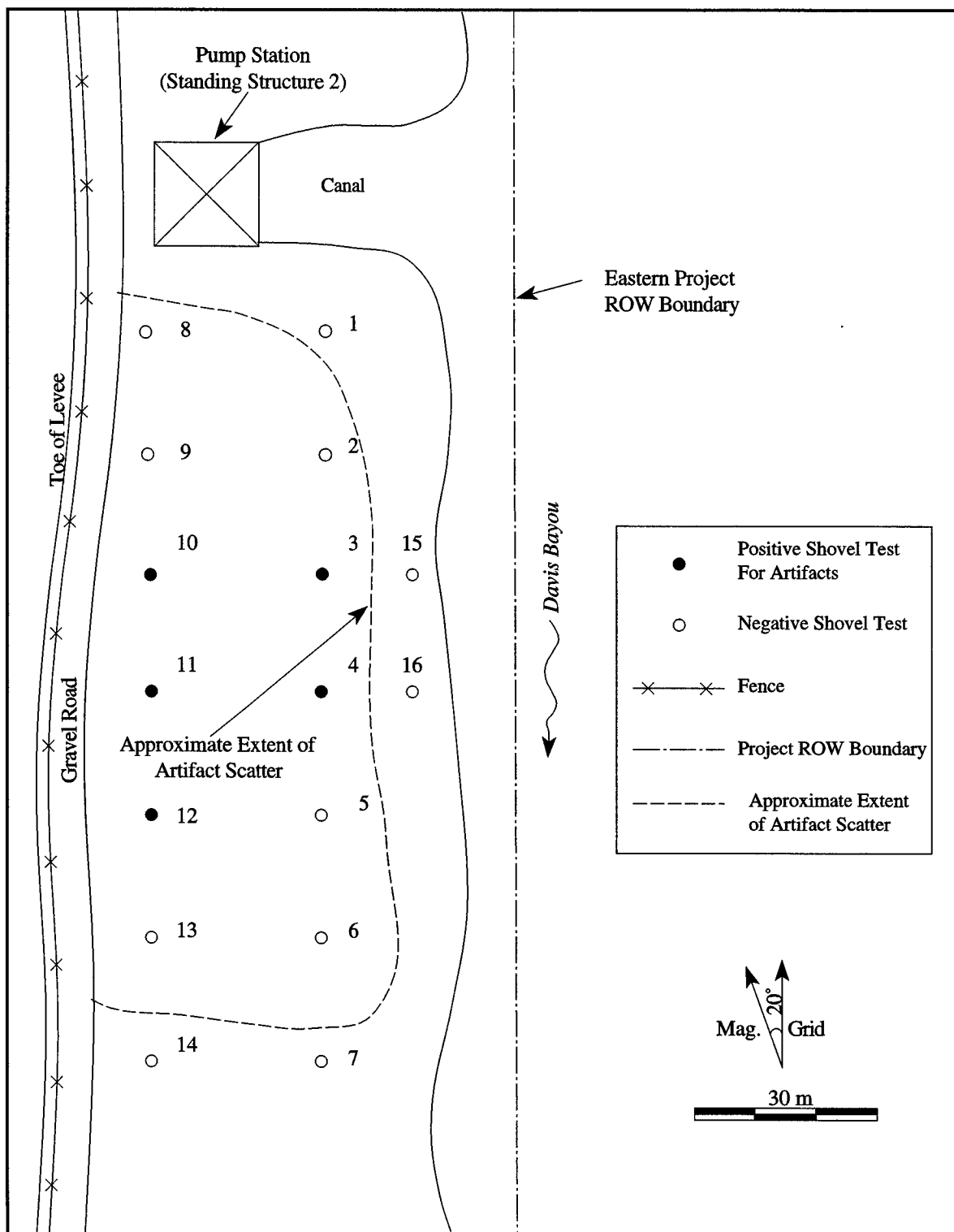


Figure 6-9. Sketch map of site 16WF116 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

Table 6-2. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF116.

	GENERAL SURFACE	ST.3	ST. 4	ST.10	ST.11	ST.12	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS							
Coarse Earthenware							
Yellowware							
Annular (banded)							
polychrome	1						1
Rockingham							
undecorated	1						1
Undecorated							
undecorated	1						1
Refined Earthenware							
Pearlware							
Transfer-printed							
blue	1						1
Early Whiteware							
Annular (banded)							
polychrome	1						1
Whiteware							
Transfer-printed							
black	1						1
red	7						7
Transfer-printed and reposé							
red	1						1
Hand-painted							
monochrome	2						2
polychrome	1						1
Annular (banded)							
monochrome	6						6
polychrome	3						3
Edged (unidentified rim type)							
blue	3						3
Molded							
undecorated	4						4
Decalcomania							
fugitive	1						1
Undecorated							
undecorated	105						105
Ironstone							
Molded							
undecorated	3						3
Undecorated							
undecorated	13						13
Stoneware							
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)							
Undecorated							
undecorated	3						3
Bristol (int.), unglaze (ext.)							
Undecorated							
undecorated	4						4
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)							
Undecorated							
undecorated	6						6
Porcelain							
Hard Paste							
Molded							
undecorated	4						4
Undecorated							
undecorated	14						14
Semi-Porcelain							
Door knob	1						1
Electrical Insulator	1	1					2

(continued)

Table 6-2. Concluded.

	GENERAL SURFACE	ST.3	ST. 4	ST.10	ST.11	ST.12	TOTAL
GLASS							
Pressed							
milk (green)	1						1
clear blue	1						1
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique							
amber	1						1
blue	3						3
clear	18						18
clear blue	7		2				9
clear green	6						6
clear purple	15						15
cobalt blue	1						1
milk (white)	8						8
olive	6						6
olive amber	6					1	7
Window Glass							
clear green	3						3
METAL							
Copper							
Unidentified	1						1
Iron							
Bolt	1						1
Fence Post Cap	1						1
Hinge	1						1
Nail							
Type 6-10	1						1
Type 11-12	2						3
Unidentified	5			1			5
Plate	1						1
Pulley	1						1
Spike	2						2
Till	1						1
Unidentified	6						6
BRICK							
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique							
Unglazed	5	1			2		8
Concrete				2	2		4
STONE							
Unidentified							
gravel	1						1
TOTAL	293	2	2	3	4	1	305

plowzone a point bar deposit comprised of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay with some oxidation was detected. No evidence of midden or cultural features was located in these shovel tests.

The 1852 Humphreys and Abbot map unfortunately does not extend into this area. No structures are depicted in the site limits on the 1882 MRC map (see Figure 6-8). This map does show a levee to the east side of the site. One structure is depicted in the southeastern end of the site limits on the 1882 MRC map (see Figure 6-8). The 1914-1915 MRC map depicts one structure west of the site, over

which the modern levee now stands (Figure 6-10). No structures are shown at this location on maps of later dates.

The Davis Bayou II site probably represents the location of a mid-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century structure. As no intact features were found, and all subsurface artifactual material was recovered from disturbed plowzone contexts, site 16WF116 is not likely to provide additional important information and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional work is recommended.

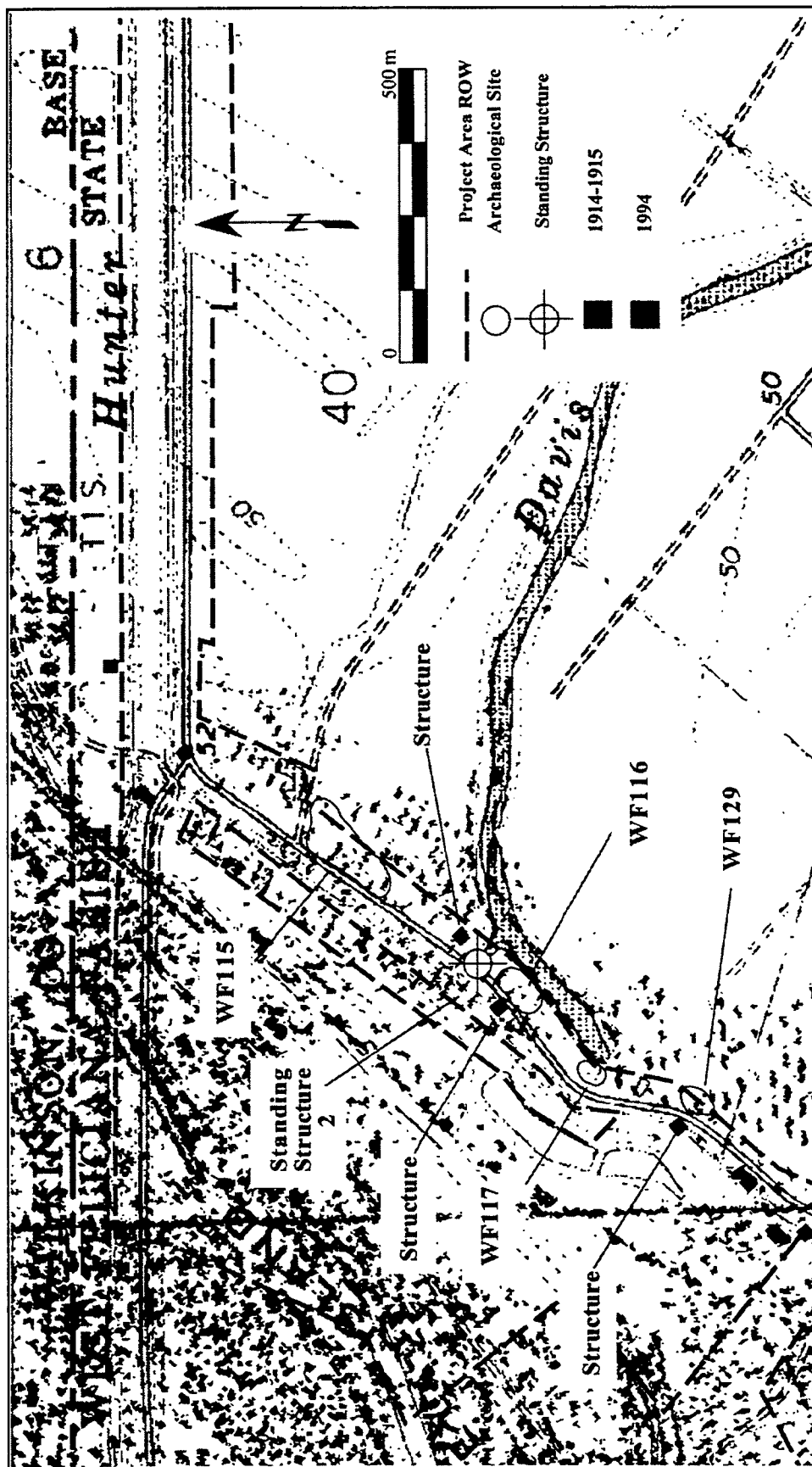


Figure 6-10. Portion of the 1914-1915 MRC map showing project ROW and site locations (source: MRC 1914-1915).

Davis Bayou III (16WF117)

The Davis Bayou III site consists of an artifact scatter of historic material. It is situated in a small agricultural field at the terminus of Davis Bayou, between levee station markers 177+00 and 180+00 (see Figure 6-1). The site measures approximately 60 m long by 45 m wide (Figure 6-11), and is oriented northeast to southwest. Davis Bayou marks the eastern boundary of the site, and an east-west field road defines its southern limits. The western edge of the site abuts the gravel road that runs along the foot of the levee. Ground visibility was excellent at the time of the survey as the crops in this field had not yet sprouted.

Some 97 artifacts were recovered from the surface of the site (Table 6-3), and are comprised of almost equal amounts of glass and ceramics. Some of the glass sherds are machine made. Machine manufacturing of glass began sometime after 1904 (Miller and Sullivan 1984:94). The recovered ceramics include yellowware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, stoneware, and porcelain, and date from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

Sixteen shovel tests were excavated across the site, two of which produced a nail and a piece of coal (see Table 6-3). The stratigraphic profile revealed in the shovel tests consisted of: a 10-cm-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt upper plowzone; a 15-cm-thick grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay lower plowzone; a 15-cm-thick buried A-horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt; and point bar deposits of brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt with some oxidation. No evidence of midden or other cultural features were found in these shovel tests.

In addition to the shovel tests, two backhoe trenches were excavated at the Davis Bayou III site. Trench 1 was excavated near the levee road near the western portion of the site, and Trench 2 near the eastern portion of the site near the edge of Davis Bayou (see Figure 6-11). These two trenches were excavated to gain additional information concerning the geomorphology of the project area, Trench 2 was placed outside the limits of site 16WF117 to specifically obtain geomorphological data pertaining to Davis Bayou. However, because they lend additional data about the Davis Bayou III site they are discussed here.

The profile present in Trench 1 revealed six strata: a 20-cm-thick plowzone of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt; 25 cm of point bar deposits of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) slightly sandy silt; 55 cm of crevasse and associated crevasse splay deposits of brown (10YR 4/3) and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy silts; and Mississippi River natural levee deposits of oxidized brown (10YR 4/3) silt mottled with light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clayey silt and light gray (10YR 7/2) silty clay. The level of the water table did not permit excavation beyond 180 cmbs.

The stratigraphic sequence found in Trench 2 also consists of six strata: a 25 cm thick plowzone of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt; 80 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to dark brown (10YR 3/2) oxidized silt containing small brick flecks and road gravel; a 3-cm-thick buried A-horizon of dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt and concentrated vegetation; a 25-cm-thick crevasse deposit of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silt with some oxidation; another buried A-horizon, 10-cm-thick, of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt with a high vegetation content; and Mississippi River natural levee deposits of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy silt. Water seepage prevented excavation beyond 165 cmbs.

Cartographic information indicates that several structures were present in the vicinity of the site in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (see Figures 6-8 and 6-10). The 1882 MRC map shows two structures just outside the northern limits of the site. No structures are shown on maps of later dates. The absence of structures at this locale on the 1914-1915 MRC map suggests the site was abandoned sometime during the early twentieth century. The function of the nineteenth century structures is not known. However, they probably represent outbuildings associated with the postbellum plantation and early prison period.

The Davis Bayou III site probably represents the remains of an late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century structure, as indicated by the presence of structures on maps dating to those periods. Due to the lack of intact cultural features and small quantity of artifacts found, site 16WF117 does not hold the potential to yield additional information, and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional work is not deemed necessary.

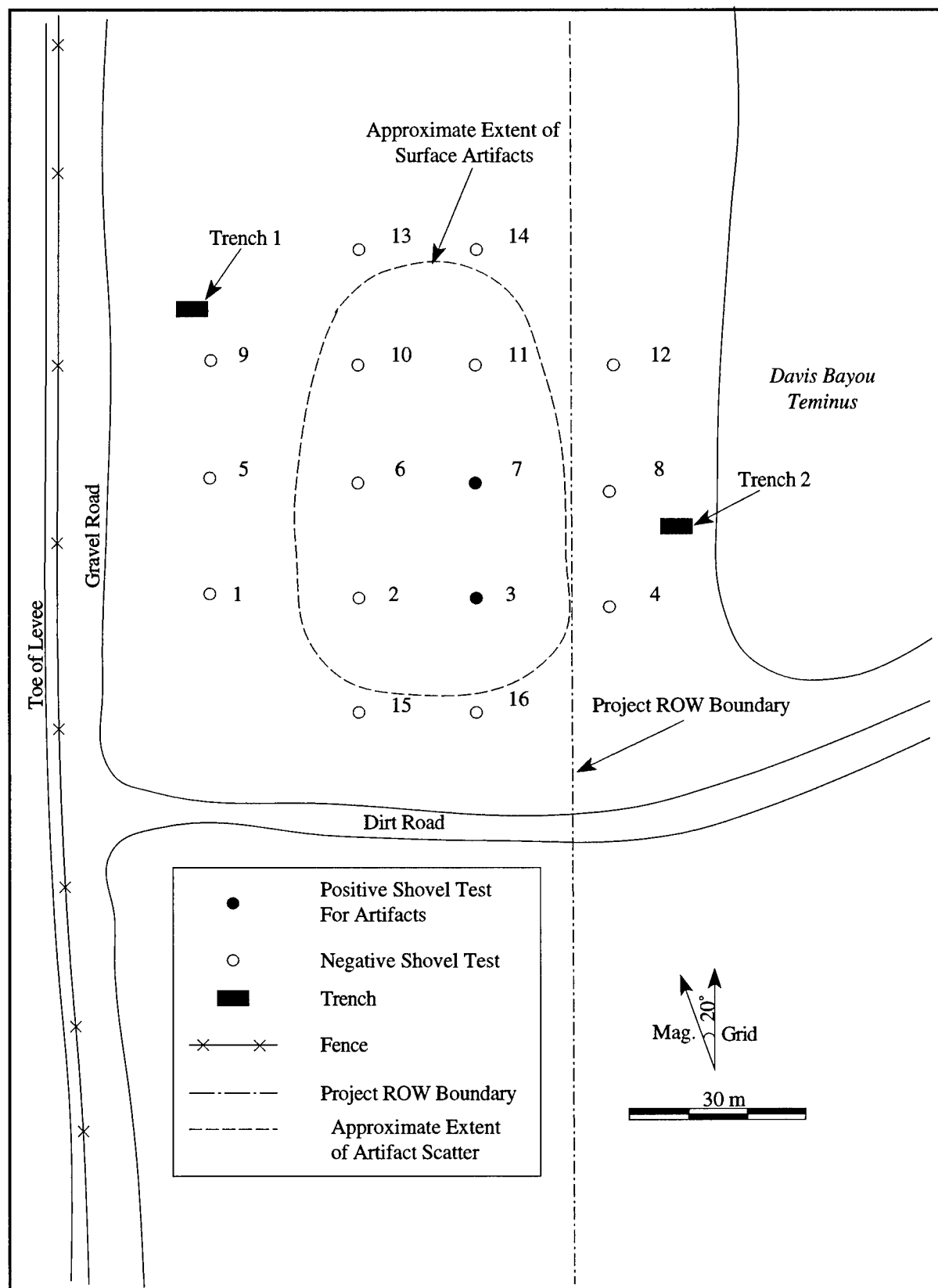


Figure 6-11. Sketch map of site 16WF117 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests and trenches.

Table 6-3. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF117.

	GENERAL SURFACE	ST.3	ST. 7	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS				
Coarse Earthenware				
Undecorated				
Undecorated	1			1
Semi-Refined Earthenware				
Yellowware				
Undecorated				
undecorated	1			1
Refined Earthenware				
Pearlware				
Transfer-printed				
blue	2			2
Whiteware				
Transfer-printed				
red	5			5
Transfer-printed and repossé				
red	1			1
Repossé				
undecorated	1			1
Undecorated				
undecorated	34			34
Ironstone				
Undecorated				
undecorated	7			7
Stoneware				
Slip (int.). Bristol (ext.)				
Undecorated				
undecorated	3			3
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)				
Undecorated				
undecorated	1			1
Porcelain				
Hard Paste				
Undecorated				
undecorated	6			6
Semi-Porcelain				
Electrical Insulator	1			1
GLASS				
Machine Made				
Unidentified Mold Type				
Unidentified machine type				
clear	1			1
clear blue	1			1
clear pink	1			1
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique				
brown	2			2
clear	4			4
clear blue	4			4
clear green	4			4
clear purple	10			10
milk (white)	1			1
olive	3			3
olive amber	1			1
METAL				
Iron				
Nail				
Type 11-12		1		1
COAL				
Coal	1		1	2
PLASTIC				
Button	1			1
TOTAL	97	1	1	99

Shady Arbor (16WF118)

Site 16WF118 consists of a small historic artifact scatter situated in the northeastern portion of the project area between levee station markers 189+00 and 192+00 (see Figure 6-1). The site lies in an agricultural field bounded on the west by a gravel road that runs along the landside foot of the levee approximately 275 m southwest of the terminus of Davis Bayou (Figure 6-12). The surface scatter is almost circular in shape, measuring about 55 m north to south and 70 m east to west. At the time of the survey old vegetation from an earlier crop had not yet been plowed under resulting in poor ground surface visibility.

Some 165 artifacts, primarily glass, were recovered during the surface collection (Table 6-4). Although manufacturing technique and vessel form could rarely be identified, a significant number of clear purple glass fragments were found. One post-bottom molded sherd of bottle glass possesses an Adolphus Busch maker's mark used between 1904 and 1907 (Fike: 1987:26). Fragments from other post-bottom molded bottles were identified, as was a piece of machine-made bottle glass. The glass and the ceramics from the surface collection reflect an occupation from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. A nail, a pin, an iron plate, and a piece of slate were also found during the surface collection.

Twenty shovel tests were excavated across the site, seven of which proved positive for cultural material (see Figure 6-12). Thirty-four artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests, of which, glass sherds and metal fragments predominated (see Table 6-4). Metal artifacts include pieces of wire and several nails. The few recovered ceramics consist of yellowware, early whiteware, and whiteware. The early whiteware was produced during the first half of the nineteenth century (Moir 1987:102; Price 1982:14), and the yellowware during the later half of the nineteenth century (Abernathy n.d.; Leibowitz 1985:10). All artifacts were found within the plowzone.

The stratigraphic profile present in the shovel tests consisted of a 10-cm-thick plowzone of dark grayish brown silty clay overlying a 20-cm-thick alluvial deposit of oxidized brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay, below which was a slightly oxidized dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty clay. No evidence of midden or other cultural features were found in the shovel tests.

The earliest map showing a structure near this locale is the 1904 Public works map (Figure 6-13). Structures also appear southeast of the site on the 1914-1915 MRC map (Figure 6-14). The 1927 Public Works map and 1955 COE map also depict structures in the vicinity of the site (Figures 6-15 and 6-16). These maps label this location as either the Angola Station, Angola Depot, or simply Angola.

The Shady Arbor site represents the location of a mid-nineteenth- to mid-twentieth-century structure, probably part of a complex of structures for the railroad depot. As the site lacks evidence of intact cultural features, it is unlikely that it can provide additional information. Therefore, site 16WF118 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and no further work is necessary.

L & A Railroad Site (16WF119)

The L & A Railroad site is comprised of an historic artifact scatter in an agricultural field in the northwestern portion of the project area at levee marker 199+80.03 (see Figure 6-1). The site is approximately 60 m by 50 m in size (Figure 6-17). At the time of the survey, crops from the previous harvest had not yet been plowed under, making surface collection unproductive.

Twelve shovel tests were excavated across the site, four of which proved positive for cultural material. A total of 42 artifacts was recovered from these tests (Table 6-5), and coal was the primary material found. The clear glass fragments recovered could not be identified as to manufacturing technique or vessel form. Road gravel and a wire nail were also found.

The stratigraphy revealed the shovel tests consisted of a 20-cm-thick plowzone of very dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt overlying an alluvial deposit of brown (10YR 4/3) clayey silt. In Shovel Test 2 adjacent to the levee road, the lower stratum consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) clayey silt mottled with brown (7.5YR 5/3) and light gray (10YR 7/1) clay with some charcoal and gravel. This stratum represents historic period road fill.

A single 1- m-by-3-m backhoe trench was excavated to a depth of 2 m, in the southern part of the site about 20 m east of the levee road. The stratigraphy in the trench was comprised of a 20-cm-thick plowzone of dark grayish brown clayey silt (10YR 4/2) overlying railroad bed fill of brown

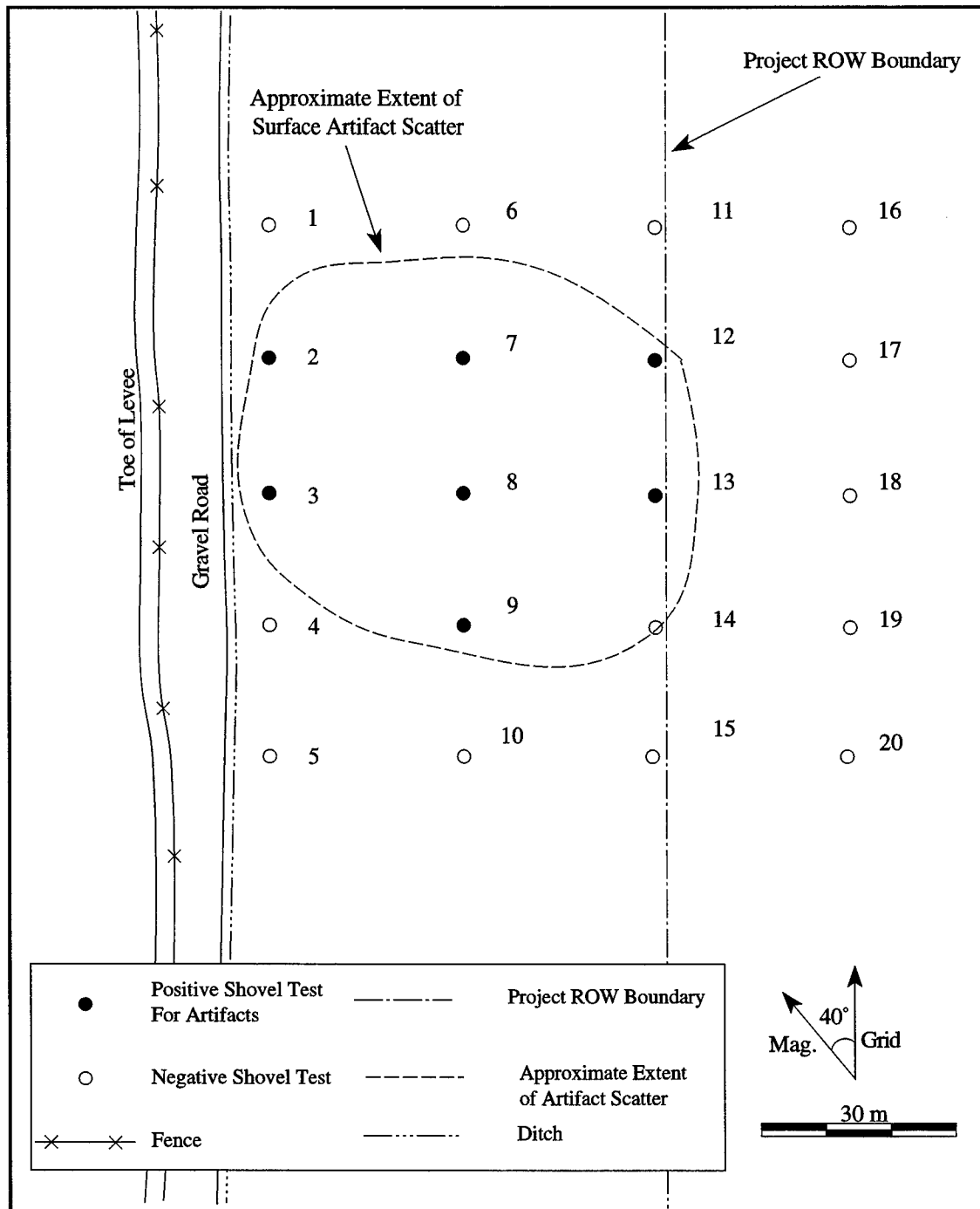


Figure 6-12. Sketch map of site 16WF118 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

(10YR 4/3) clayey silt mottled with brown (7.5YR 5/3) and light gray (10YR 7/1) clay with some charcoal and gravel. Below this fill a natural levee deposit of oxidized mottled gray (10YR 5/1) and brown (10YR 4/3) clayey silt and silty clay was identified. Water table levels did not permit excavation beyond 160 cmbs. Seven sherds of an ironstone wash basin were

found at about 40 cmbs within the fill stratum. A Knowles, Taylor, and Knowles maker's mark indicates that this vessel was manufactured sometime between 1872 and 1911 (Lehner 1988:238).

Structures are depicted in the site vicinity on several historic maps. Several structures appear in

Table 6-4. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF118.

	GENERAL SURFACE	ST.2	ST.3	ST.7	ST.8	ST.9	ST.12	ST.13	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS									
Semi-Refined Earthenware									
Yellowware									
Annular (banded) polychrome							1		1
Refined Earthenware									
Early Whiteware									
Undecorated undecorated								1	1
Whiteware									
Edged (unidentified rim type) blue							1		1
Reposé undecorated	1								1
Decalcomania polychrome	1								1
Undecorated undecorated	24	1					1		26
Ironstone									
Undecorated undecorated	1								1
Stoneware									
Slip (int.). Bristol (ext.) Undecorated undecorated	1								1
Undecorated Undecorate	1								1
GLASS									
Free Blown									
Molded									
Post Bottom Mold									
clear	1								1
clear blue	3								3
Machine Made									
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique									
clear	15		1			3			19
clear blue	42							1	43
clear green	43								43
clear purple	23			1					24
milk (white)	1								1
olive			1					1	2
olive amber	2			1					3
Window Glass									
clear blue							1		1
clear green					1	3			4
Glass Bead									
clear	1								1
METAL									
Iron									
Bolt		1							1
Hinge						1			1
Nail									
Type 11-12 unidentified	1		2					1	2
Pin	1								1
Plate	2								2
Wire			2		3	1			6
Washer								1	1
Unidentified			2			1			3
SLATE	1								1
TOTAL	165	2	8	2	4	9	4	5	199

the vicinity of the site on the 1904 Public Works map (Figure 6-13). The 1915 MRC map shows railroad tracks just east of the site (see Figure 6-14). By 1927 a structure labeled Angola Depot located east of the site was present (see Figures 6-15). No struc-

tures are shown at this locale on maps post-dating 1927. However, the paucity of ceramics and glass and the large quantity of coal and gravel observed at this site support the conclusion that 16WF19 probably represents the remains of a portion of the

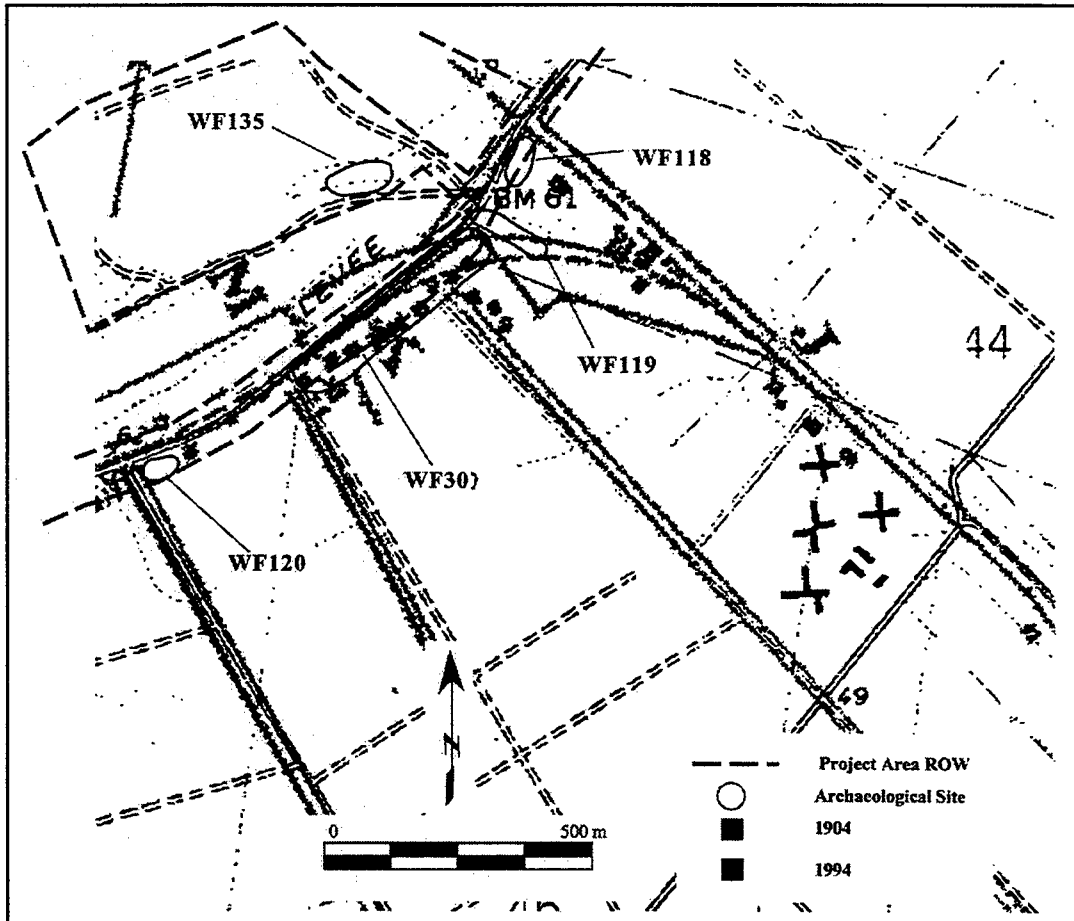


Figure 6-13. Overlay of a Portion of the 1904 Public Works map showing project ROW and site locations (sources: Board of Public Works 1904, U.S.G.S. 1994a).

track bed of the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Company and the later Louisiana and Arkansas rail lines.

Site 16WF119 represents remains associated with an early-twentieth-century railroad bed. The paucity of artifacts and lack of intact cultural features found indicate that the L & A Railroad site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional work is not deemed necessary.

Dust Devil (16WF120)

The Dust Devil site consists of a light artifact scatter of historic material located in the northwestern portion of the project area (see Figure 6-1). The site is situated on the edge of an agricultural field between levee stations 218+66.32 and 226+18.92, and measures approximately 74 m long by 40 m wide (Figure 6-18). The gravel road that runs along the

foot of the levee marks the site's western boundary and a dirt field road its northern limits. At the time of survey, corn had only just begun to sprout in the field, providing excellent ground surface visibility.

A total of 93 artifacts was collected from the surface of the site (Table 6-6). The recovered ceramics include two hand-painted, tin-enameled faience sherds manufactured throughout the eighteenth century (Walthal 1991:88-91); a symmetrically scalloped edged early whiteware sherd that dates between 1828 and 1835 (Hunter and Miller 1994:434; Moir 1987:102; Price 1982:14); early whiteware; whiteware; and an ironstone sherd made by James Edwards and Son between 1851 and 1882 (Godden 1964:231). Most of the glass found could not be identified as to manufacture technique or vessel form due to its fragmented nature. Other chronologically nondiagnostic artifacts, such as plastic and metal, were also recovered.

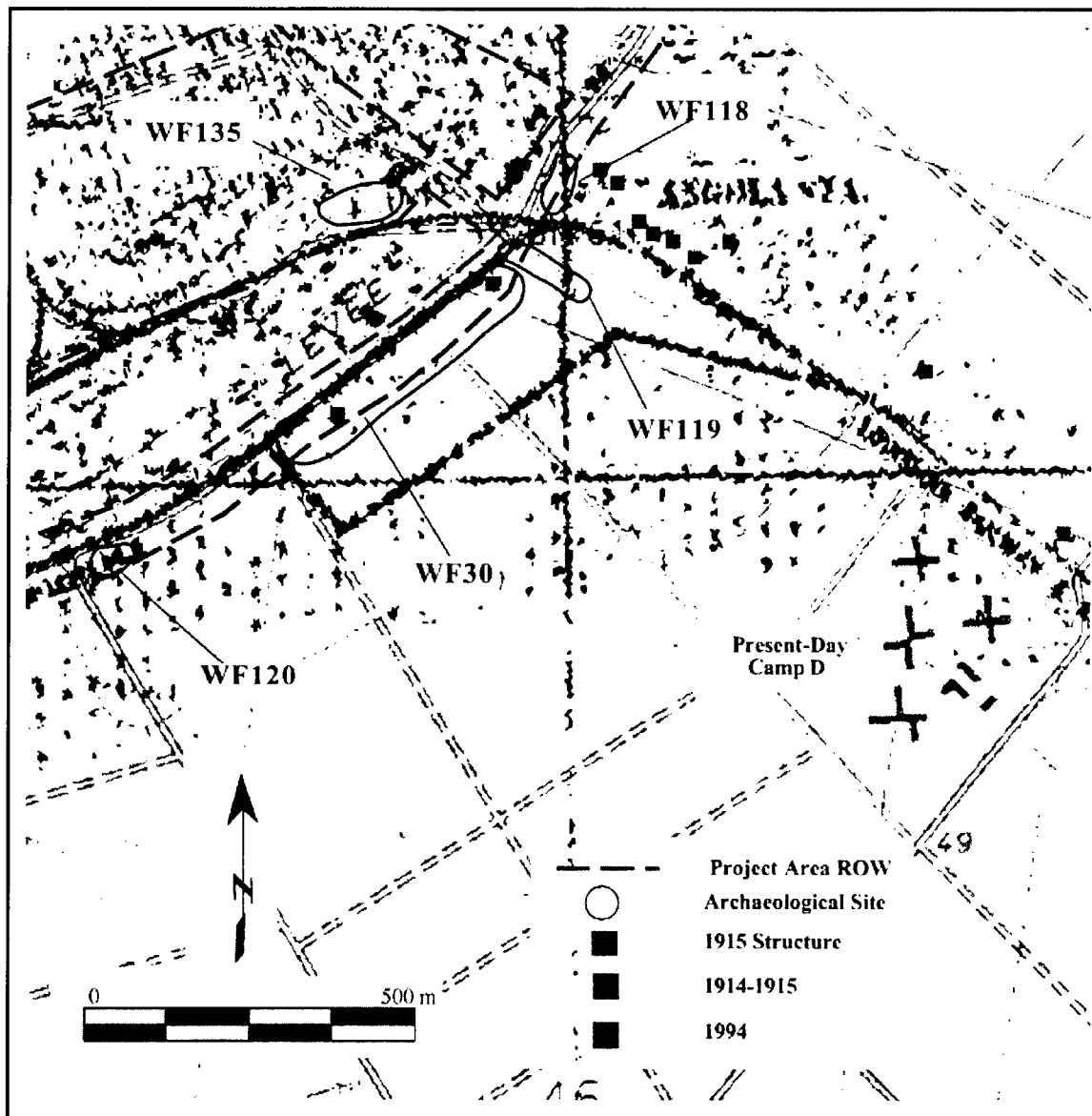


Figure 6-14. Overlay of a portion of the 1914-1915 MRC map showing project ROW and site locations (sources: MRC 1914-1915; U.S.G.S. 1994a).

Fourteen shovel tests were excavated across the site, three of which proved positive for cultural material. Two sherds of whiteware, a clear green glass sherd, an unidentifiable metal fragment, a piece of charcoal, and a plastic button were recovered from the upper 10 cm of plowzone in these tests. The stratigraphy revealed in the shovel tests consisted of a 20-cm-thick plowzone, of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt overlying an oxidized brown (10YR 5/3) slightly sandy silt. No evidence of midden or other cultural features were found in these shovel tests.

No structures are shown within the limits of the Dust Devil site on the available historic maps (see Figures 6-13 through 6-16). Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that if a structure was present at this locale of its occupation was of short duration. Another possibility is that this site represents a refuse deposit from a nearby structure.

Utilization of site 16WF120 probably occurred from the early nineteenth through the early twentieth century. Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered and the lack of intact cultural fea-

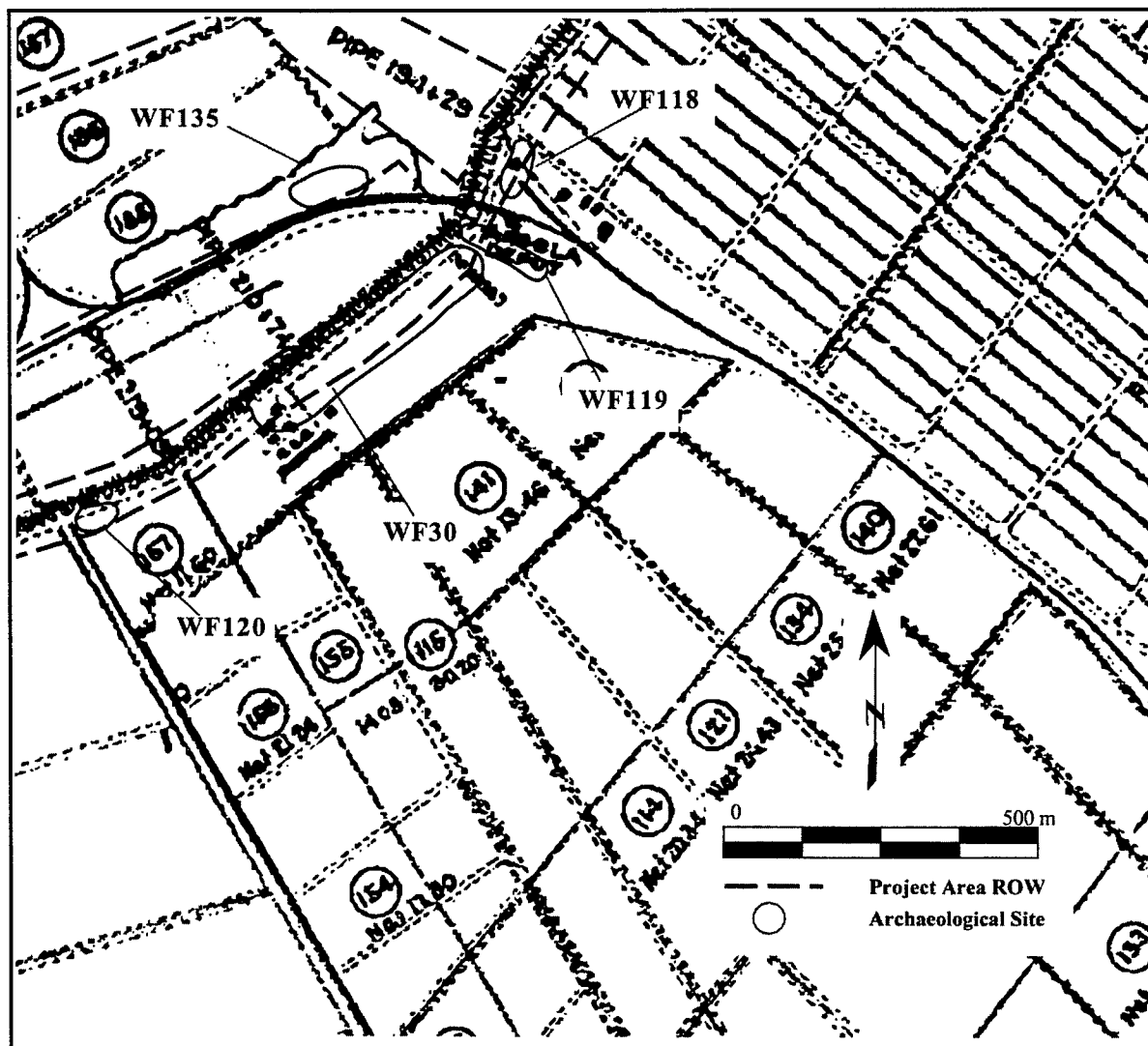


Figure 6-15. Portion of the 1927 Public Works map showing project ROW and site locations (source: Board of Public Works 1927).

tures at the site, it is unlikely to provide additional information. Therefore, Dust Devil is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and additional investigations are not warranted.

Angola Plantation I (16WF121) and Angola Plantation II (16WF122)

Both sites 16WF121 and 16WF122 were examined twice during these investigations, first during the survey portion and again during the testing portion. The information derived from the survey, in conjunction

with cartographic data, led to decisions made during the testing program. Therefore, all information concerning these two sites is presented in Chapter 7.

Monkey Island I (16WF123)

Site 16WF123 consists of historic material located in the western portion of the project area, between levee station markers 264+87.21 and 280+35.77 (see Figure 6-1). The site is situated in an open low area between the gravel road that runs along the foot of the levee and the levee itself (Figure 6-19). It

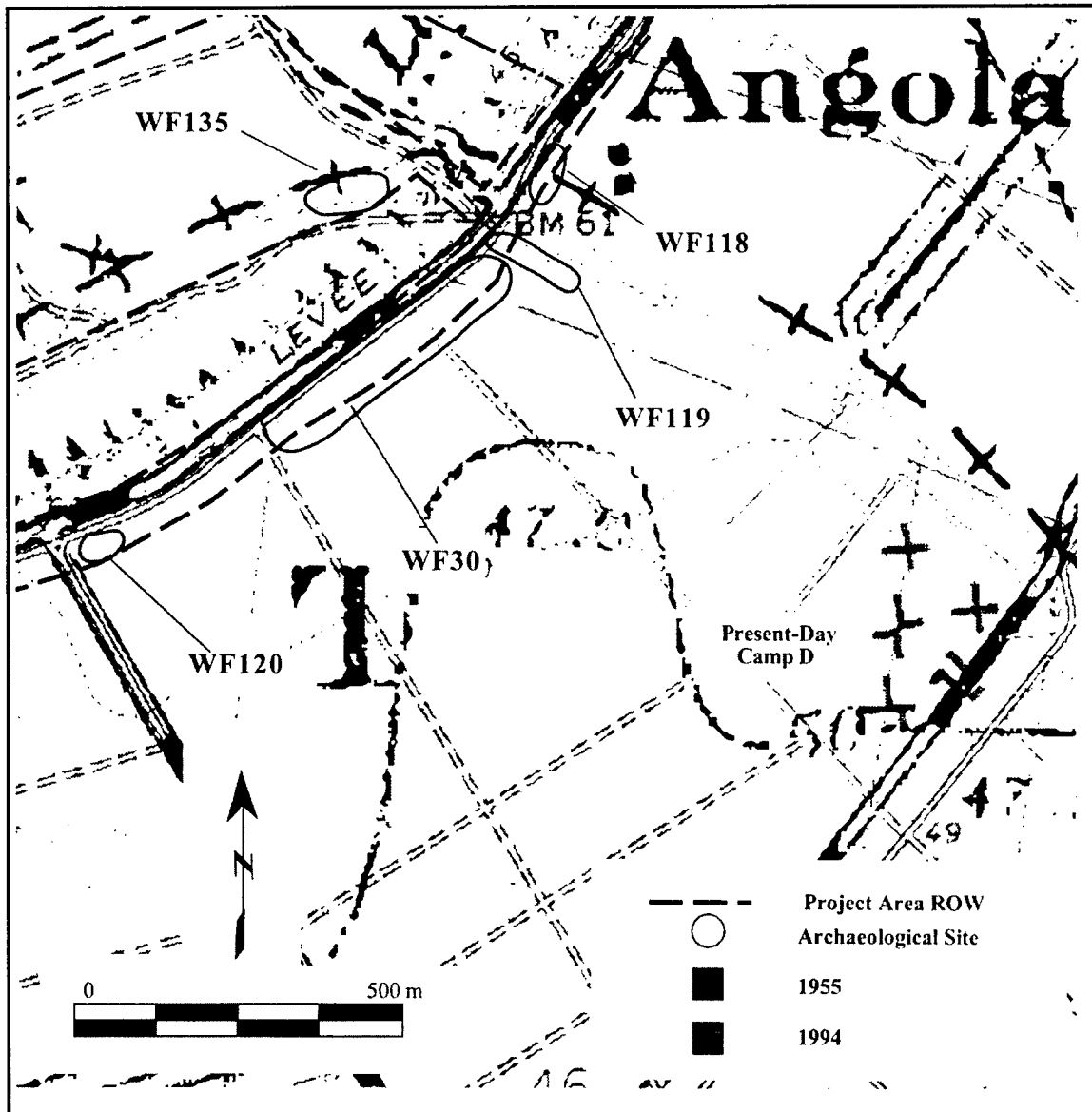


Figure 6-16. Overlay of a portion of the 1955 COE map showing project ROW and site locations (USCOE 1955; U.S.G.S. 1994a).

measures approximately 220 m east-west by 40 m north-south. During the survey the central portion of the site was covered with water. In areas not covered by standing water, no artifacts were observed on the ground surface.

Twenty shovel tests were excavated across the site, most of which produced flecks of brick and slag so small that they passed through the screens. However, three shovel tests produced 18 artifacts larger than 1/4-inch in size. These consist of two glass sherds, three nails, three brick fragments, eight pieces of

coal, a piece of cement, and one unidentified iron fragment. All the artifacts were found at or above 25 cmbs.

The stratigraphy revealed in the shovel tests consisted of a 15-cm-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) clayey silt overlying 10 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt, beneath which lay an oxidized brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt alluvial deposit. No evidence of midden or other cultural features were detected in the shovel tests.

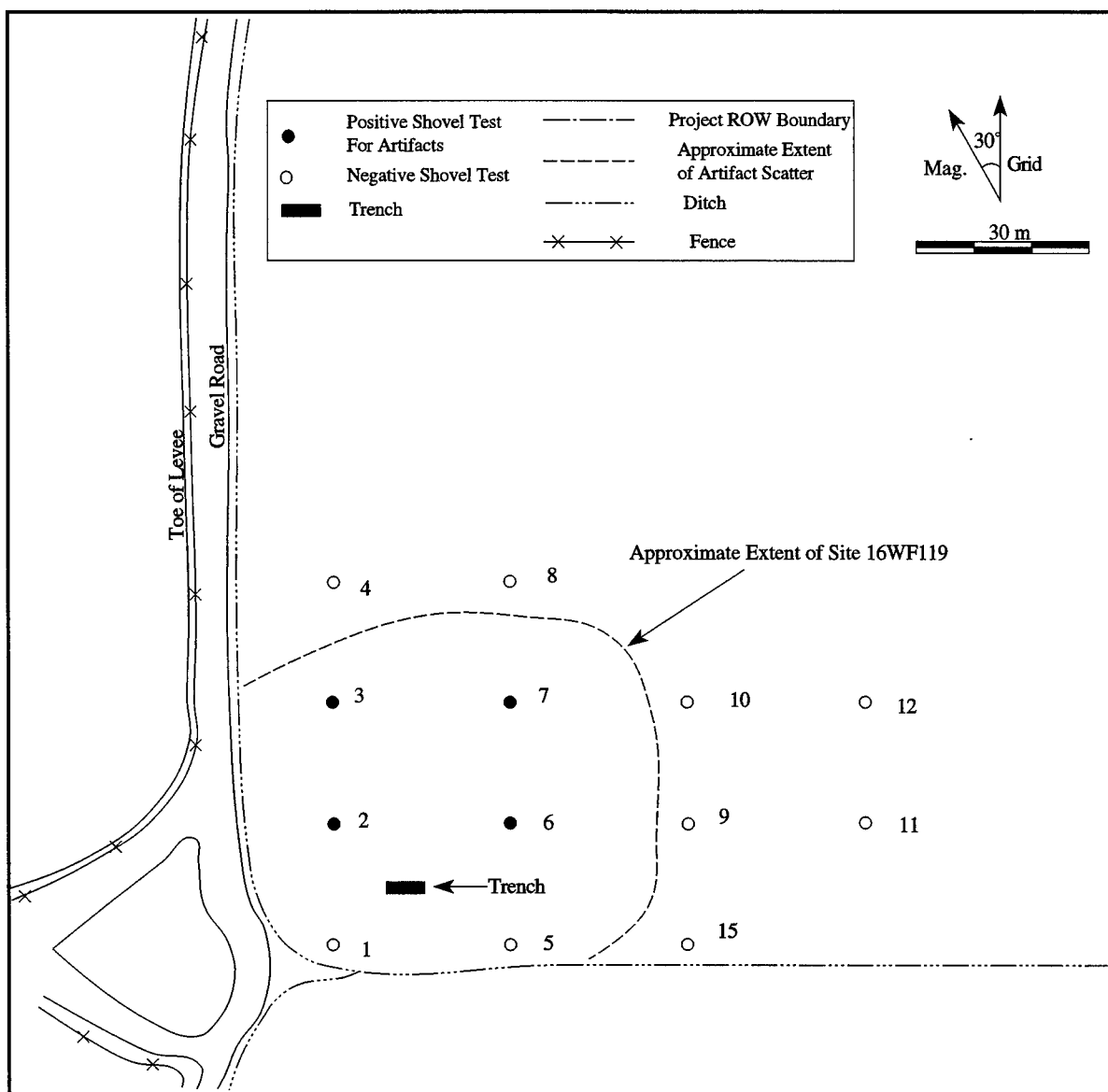


Figure 6-17. Sketch map of site 16WF119 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests and trench.

Five of the available historic maps demonstrate the occupation and use of this locale (Figures 6-20, 6-21, 6-22, 6-23). One structure appears within the site limits, and another just to the northeast of the site on the 1852 Humphreys and Abbot map. These structures are probably outbuildings associated with the Angola Plantation owned by the heirs of Isaac Franklin. These structures may have been built as early as 1841. The structure northeast of the site limits appears again on the 1882 MRC map. The 1904 Public Works map illustrates a structure inside the site limits. It is labeled as a dwelling. No

structures are shown on the 1914-1915 MRC. However, by that time the levee configuration changed considerably. The 1927 Public Works map shows the levee alignment had changed again, and depicts three structures just northeast of the site limits. No structures are illustrated at this location on maps dating after 1927. The map data suggests that the Monkey Island I locale was occupied as early as 1852. Occupation continued into the first decade of the twentieth century. It was abandoned by 1915 and then re-occupied by 1927, with final abandonment by 1955. Changes in levee configuration noted on these maps

Table 6-5. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF119.

	ST.2	ST.3	ST.6	ST.7	Trench	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS						
Refined Earthenware						
Whiteware						
Undecorated						
undecorated					1	1
Ironstone						
Undecorated						
undecorated					6	6
GLASS						
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique						
clear	3			1		4
clear green				1		1
light green					1	1
Window Glass						
clear			1			1
METAL						
Iron						
Nail						
Type 11-12			2			2
BRICK						
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique						
Unglazed				1		1
COAL						
Coal			18			18
CHARCOAL						
Charcoal		1		1		2
FAUNA						
Shell						
Unworked				1		1
STONE						
Unidentified						
gravel			1		3	4
TOTAL	3	1	22	5	11	42

may be due to changes in site function or approaches to flood control over time.

The Monkey Island I site probably represents the remains of those structures shown on the above mentioned maps. However, the high frequency of coal recovered as compared to other artifacts indicates that it may also represent a fire box toss-out or boiler clean-out area, perhaps associated with the nearby former Louisiana & Arkansas Railroad. As the site did not produce any diagnostic artifacts or intact features, it is not likely to provide additional information. Therefore, site 16WF123 is not eligible for in-

clusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is warranted at this locale.

Monkey Island II (16WF124)

Site 16WF124 consists of a sparse historic artifact scatter in an agricultural field adjacent to the levee road in the western portion of the project area between levee station markers 264+87.21 and 270+66.18 (see Figure 6-1). The site is oblong in shape and measures about 40 m long by 20 m wide (see Figure 6-19). During the survey wheat was being cultivated in the field making surface collection vir-

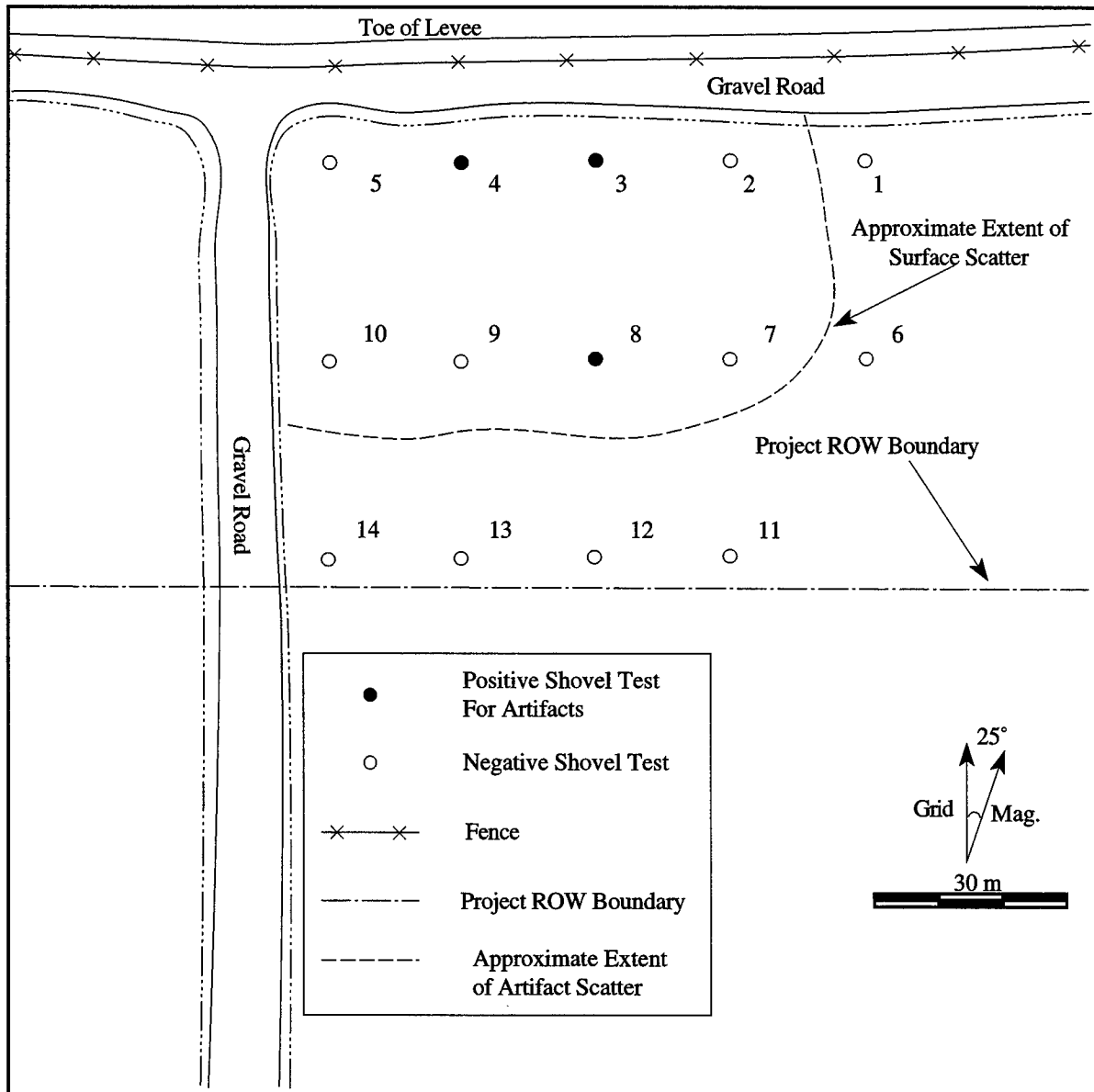


Figure 6-18. Sketch map of site 16WF120 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

tually impossible. However, one ceramic sherd of Bristol- and Albany-slipped stoneware, manufactured in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, was found on the ground surface next to a shovel test.

Ten shovel tests were excavated across the site, three of which produced a sherd of clear blue glass, two wire nails, and a brick fragment. Shovel test stratigraphy consisted of a 15-cm-thick light gray (10YR 7/2) silt plowzone overlying a 10-cm-thick alluvial deposit of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt mottled with light gray (10YR 7/2) silt, beneath which lay

slightly oxidized brown (10YR 4/3) clayey silt. All the artifacts were found within the plowzone, and no midden or other cultural features were detected.

Two historic maps used in this study illustrate structures in the site vicinity. One structure is shown at the southeastern limits of the site on the 1852 Humphreys and Abbot map (see Figure 6-20). This structure probably represents an outbuilding, most likely a barn, associated with the Angola Plantation when owned by the heirs of Isaac Franklin. By 1882 no structures appear in the site locale (see

Table 6-6. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF120.

	GENERAL SURFACE	ST.3	ST.4	ST.8	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS					
Coarse Earthenware					
Tin Enamel					
Hand-painted					
blue	2				2
Undecorated Faience					
Semi-Refined Earthenware					
Yellowware					
Annular (banded)					
polychrome	1				1
Refined Earthenware					
Early Whiteware					
Transfer-printed					
blue	1				1
Edged (unidentified rim type)					
blue	1				1
Undecorated					
undecorated	2				2
Whiteware					
Annular (banded)					
monochrome	1				1
Sponge					
green	1				1
Undecorated					
undecorated	52		1	1	54
Ironstone					
Undecorated					
undecorated	10				10
Stoneware					
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)					
Undecorated					
undecorated	1				1
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)					
Undecorated					
undecorated	1				1
Unglazed (int.), unglazed (ext.)					
Undecorated					
undecorated	1				1
Porcelain					
Bisque					
Molded					
Undecorated	1				1
Hard Paste					
Undecorated					
undecorated	1				1
GLASS					
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique					
clear	3				3
clear blue	2				2
clear green	1	1			2
clear purple	2				2
olive	3				3
olive amber	1				1
Window Glass					
clear green	1				1
METAL					
Iron					
Unidentified					
unidentified	1		1		2
CHARCOAL					
Charcoal			1		1
STONE					
Unidentified					
gravel	2				2
PLASTIC					
Button	1			1	2
TOTAL	93	1	3	2	99

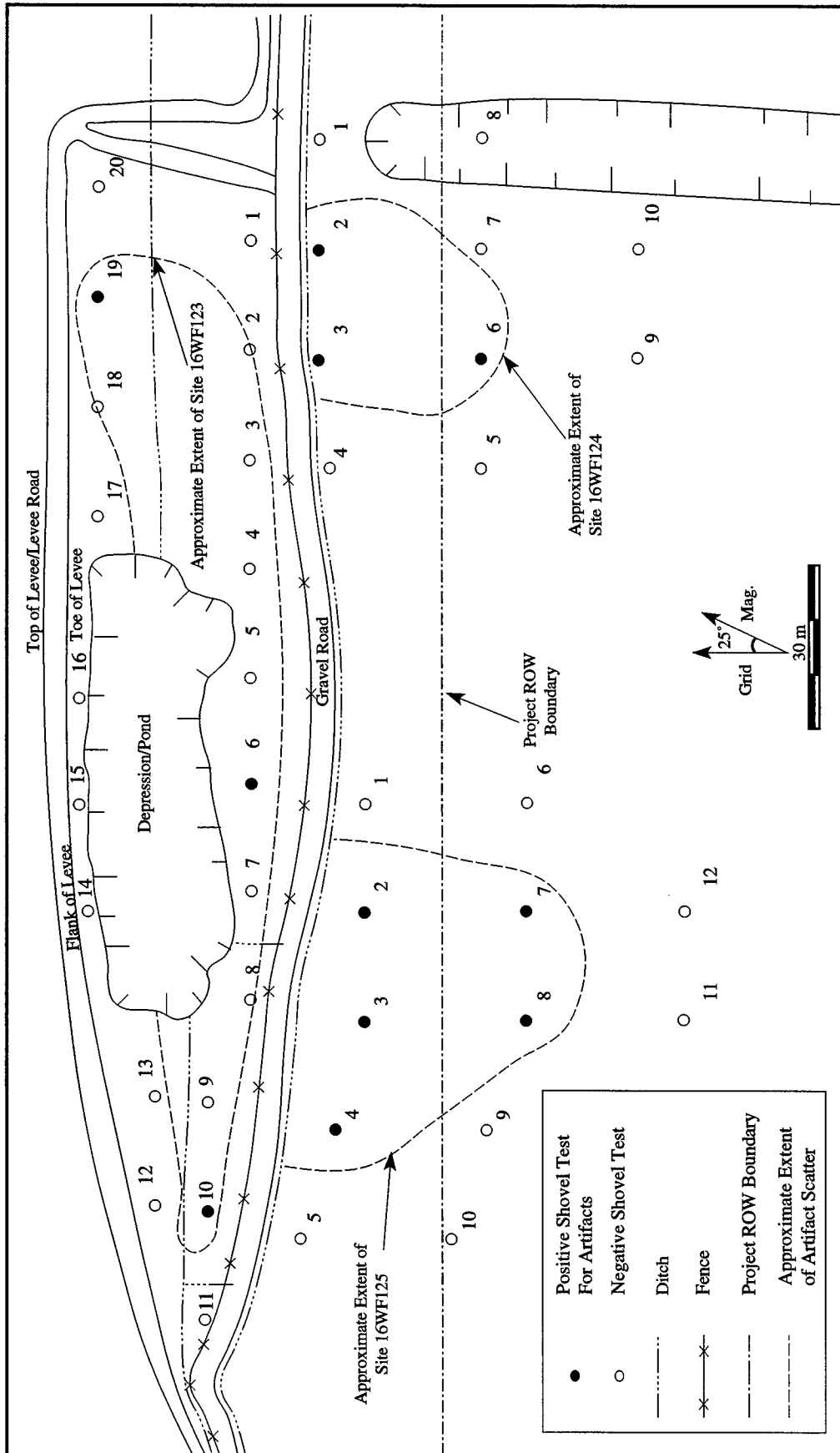


Figure 6-19. Sketch map of sites 16WF123, 16WF124, and 16WF125 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

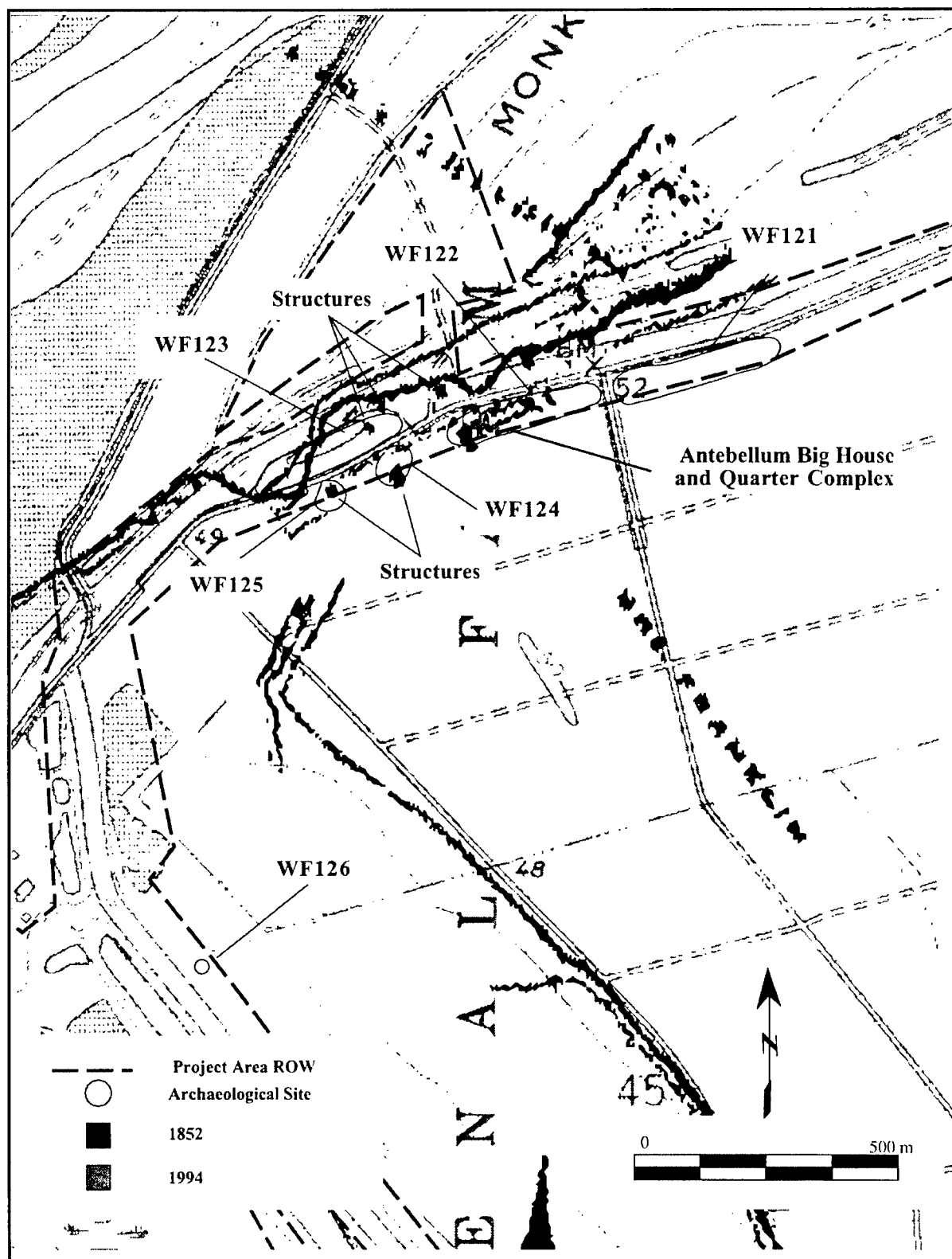


Figure 6-20. Overlay of a portion of 1852 Humphreys and Abbot map showing the project ROW and site locations (sources: Humphreys and Abbot 1852; U.S.G.S. 1994b).

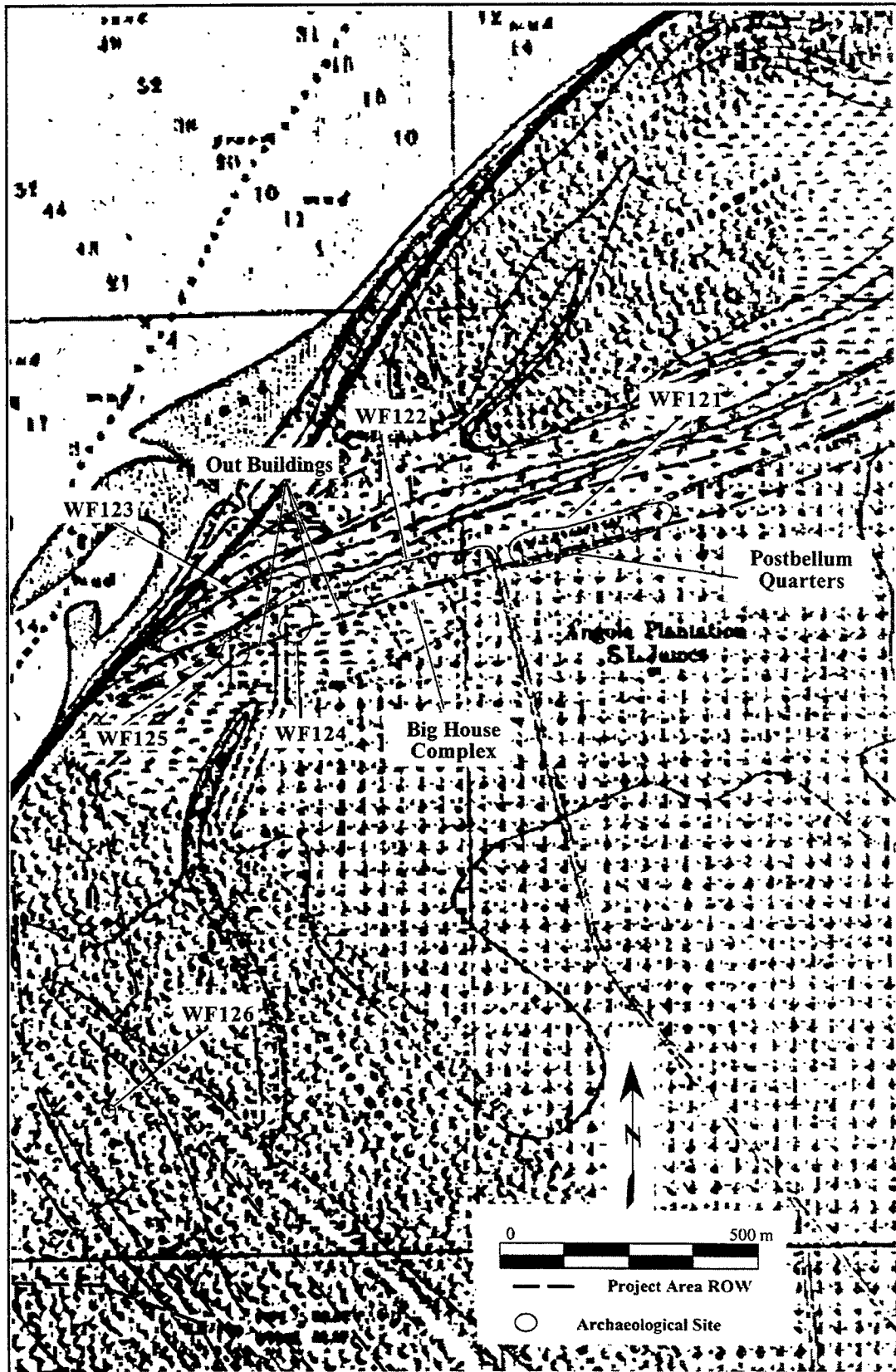


Figure 6-21. Portion of 1882 MRC map showing project ROW and site locations (source: MRC 1882).

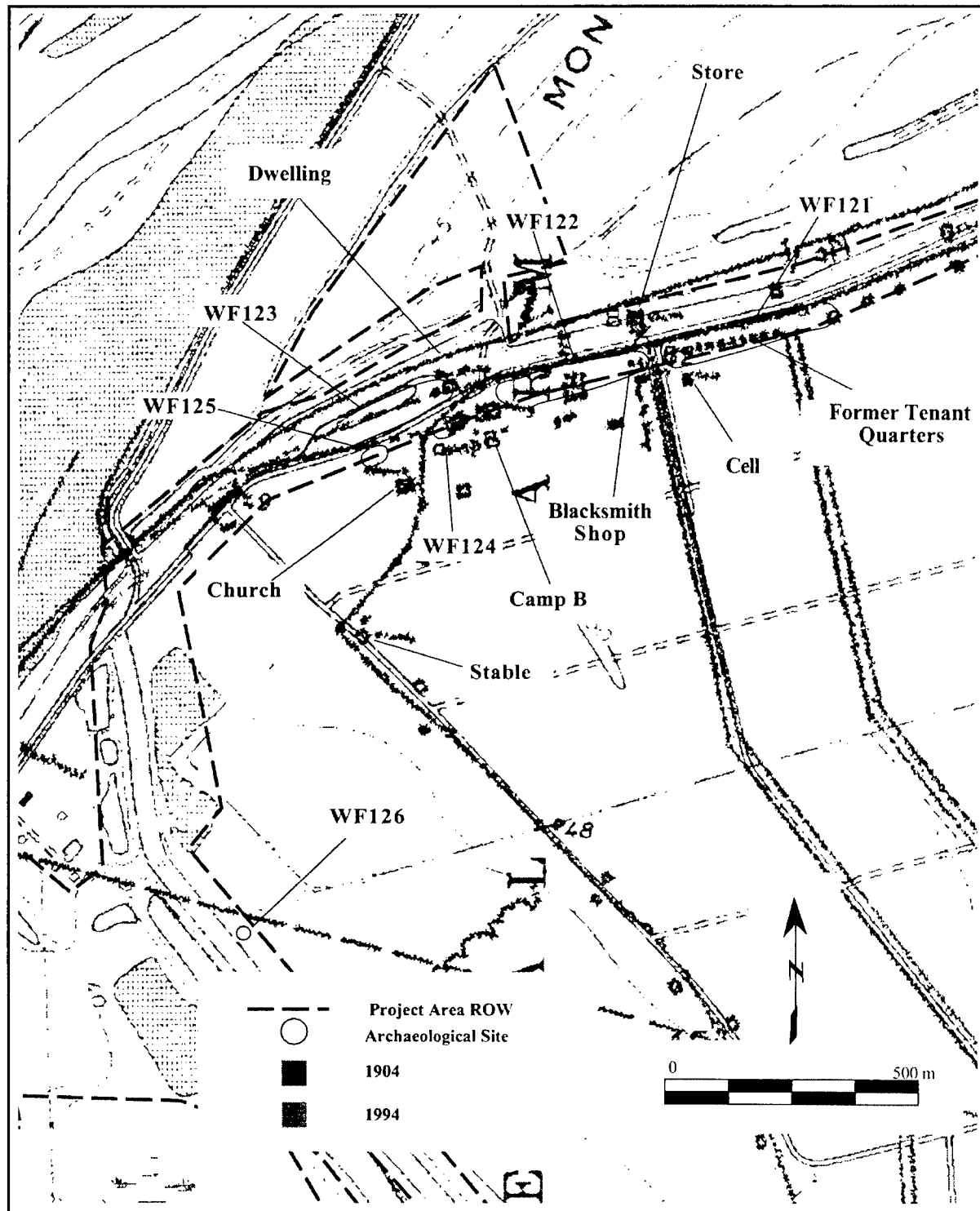


Figure 6-22. Overlay of a portion of the 1904 Public Works Map showing project ROW and site locations (sources: Board of Public Works 1904; U.S.G.S. 1994b).

Figure 6-21). However, an enclosure, probably a fence, is shown surrounding the site. The 1904 map illustrates one structure, labeled Camp B east of the site (see Figure 6-22). This may have originally been

used to house inmates during the James tenure (Shilstone 1947), and continued to function for that use after the State bought the property. By the second decade of the twentieth century a levee enclo-

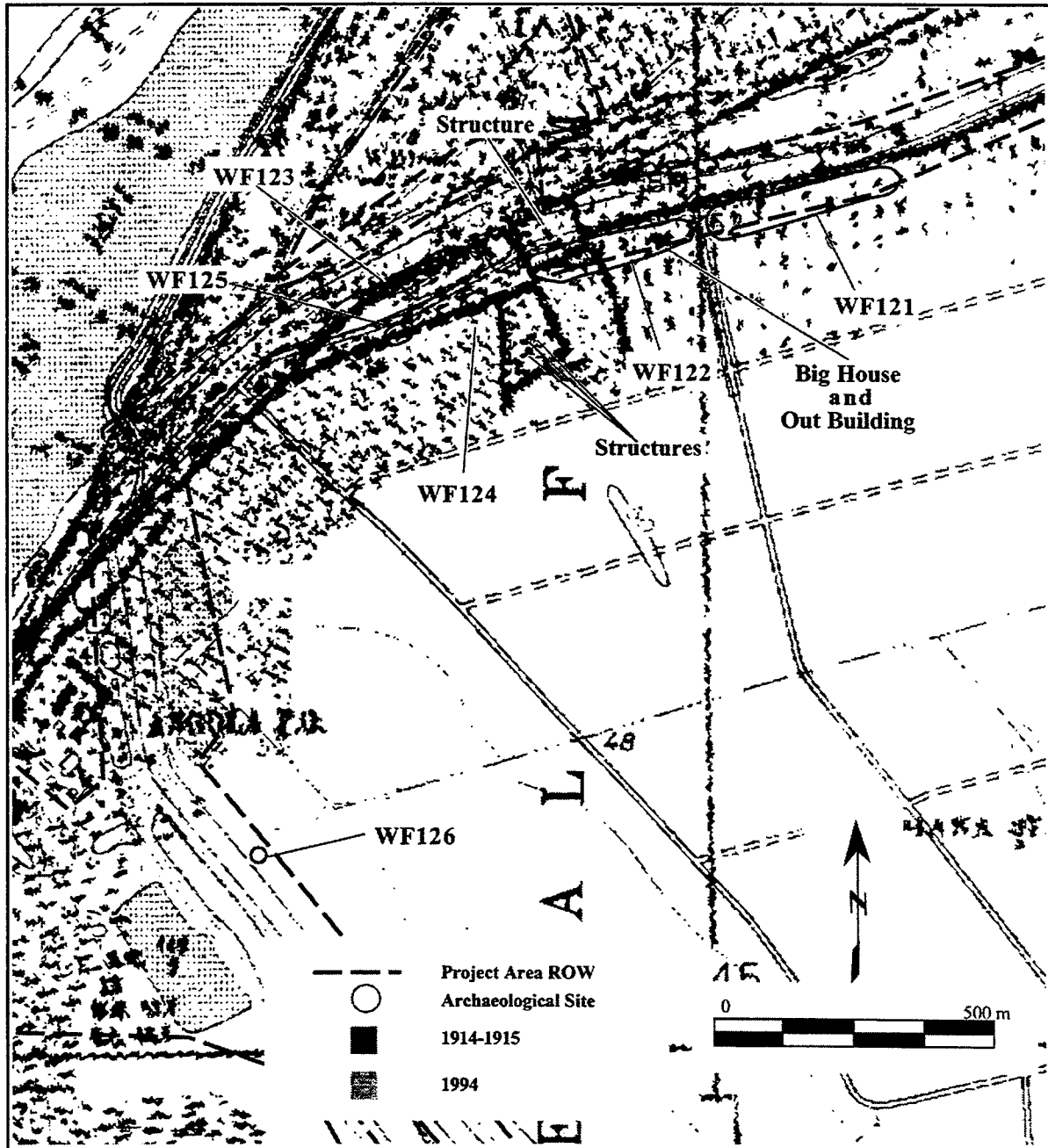


Figure 6-23. Overlay of a portion of 1914-1915 MRC showing project ROW and site locations (MRC 1914-1915; U.S.G.S. 1994b).

sure appears to have been constructed atop the site, but was removed by 1927 (see Figures 6-23 and 6-24). Disturbance to the site from levee construction and destruction is implied.

The Monkey Island II site probably represents the remains associated with structures occupied during the antebellum period and the late nineteenth and

the early twentieth century. The function of the site in antebellum times is not known. However, this locale could have been used to house leased inmates by Samuel James in the late nineteenth century. By the early twentieth century it was occupied by inmates. Because of the disturbance suggested by map data, the sparse artifact yield, and lack of cultural features, Monkey Island II is not likely to yield ad-

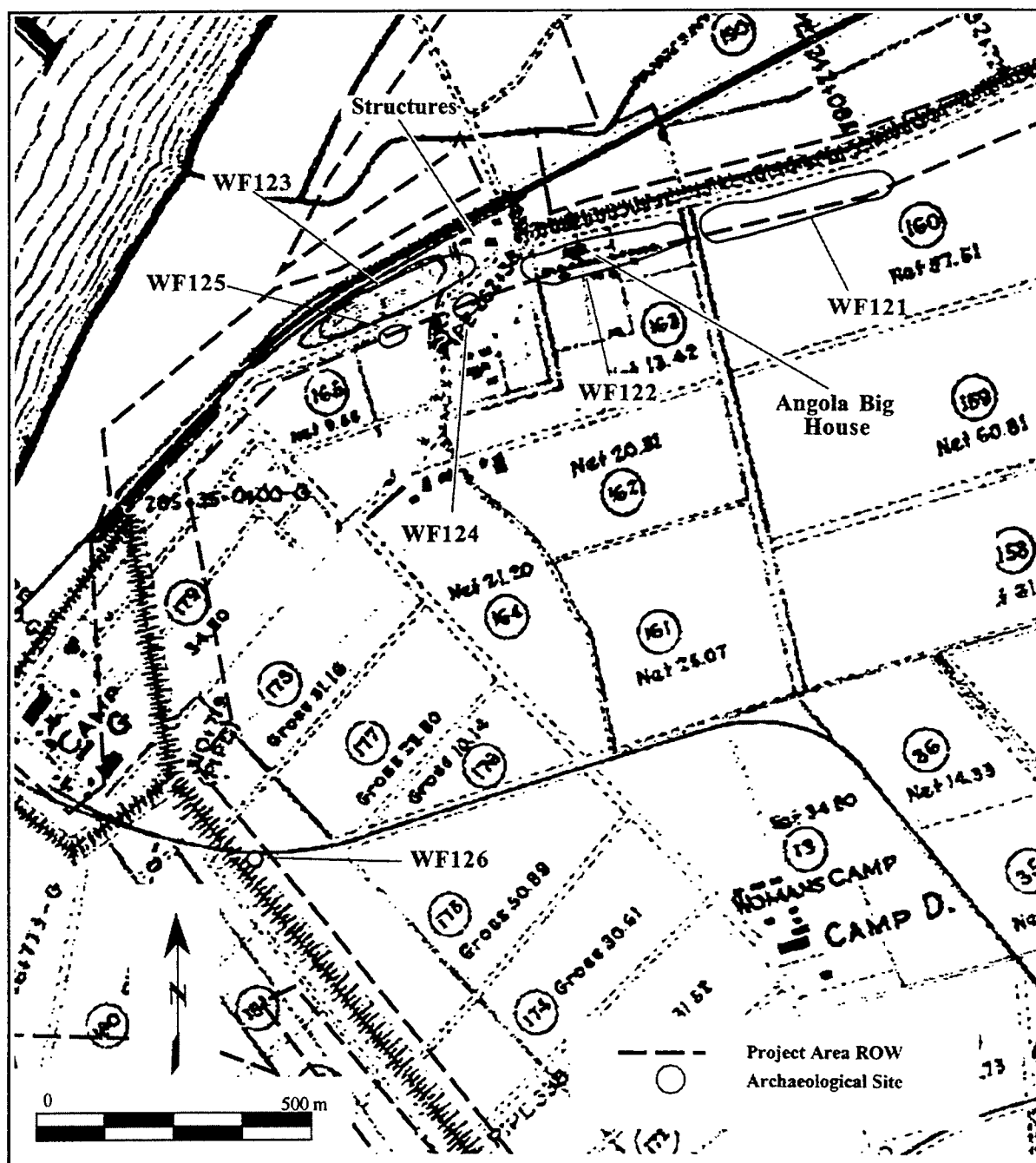


Figure 6-24. Portion of the 1927 Public Works map showing project ROW and site locations (source: Board of Public Works 1927).

ditional information, and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional work is necessary.

Monkey Island III (16WF125)

The Monkey Island III site consists of historic material situated in the same agricultural field as 16WF124 (see Figure 6-1). The site is located be-

tween levee station markers 275+35.62 and 277+85.85 about 25 m south of the dirt road that runs along the foot of the levee (see Figure 6-19). At the time of the survey, wheat was being cultivated in this field and did not permit surface collection.

Twelve shovel tests were excavated across the site, five of which proved positive for cultural material. The 18 artifacts recovered include yellowware,

Table 6-7. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF125.

	ST. 2	ST. 3	ST. 4	ST. 7	ST. 8	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS						
Semi-Refined Earthenware						
Yellowware						
Undecorated	1					1
undecorated						
Refined Earthenware						
Whiteware						
Undecorated		1			2	3
undecorated						
Porcelain						
Hard Paste						
Undecorated		1				1
undecorated						
GLASS						
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique						
clear		1				1
olive amber			1			1
BRICK						
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique						
Unglazed	3	5	1	1		10
MORTAR						
Mortar				1		1
TOTAL	4	8	2	2	2	18

whiteware, porcelain, clear and olive amber glass sherds, and brick and mortar fragments (Table 6-7). The yellowware and whiteware suggest occupation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Leibowitz 1985:9; Moir 1987:102). All artifacts were found within the plowzone.

Shovel test stratigraphy consisted of a 20-cm-thick brown (10YR 5/3) silt plowzone overlying an alluvial deposit of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) oxidized silt. No midden or other cultural features were found in the shovel tests.

The earliest available map of this area indicates that the site was occupied by 1852 (see Figure 6-20). This map shows one structure within the site limits, probably an outbuilding associated with the Angola Plantation owned by the Franklin heirs. Another structure, surrounded by an enclosure is shown east of the site on the 1882 MRC (see Figure 6-21). This may be the same structure shown in 1852, or one

newly constructed. By 1904 the nearest structure to the site is a church, well to the southeast of the site locale (see Figure 6-22). The 1914 MRC map, shows the levee alignment running directly over the site (see Figure 6-23). Subsequent maps show no structures in the site vicinity, and by 1927 the levee over the site appears to have been removed. The construction and destruction of the levee implies disturbance to the site.

The Monkey Island III site probably represents remains associated with a mid- to late-nineteenth century structure. This structure is most likely an outbuilding of the Angola Plantation owned by the heirs of Isaac Franklin. However, the disturbance suggested by the map data, the paucity of artifactual material, and lack of intact cultural features found at the site, indicates that it does not possess the potential to provide additional information. Therefore, site 16WF125 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional work is not needed at this locale.

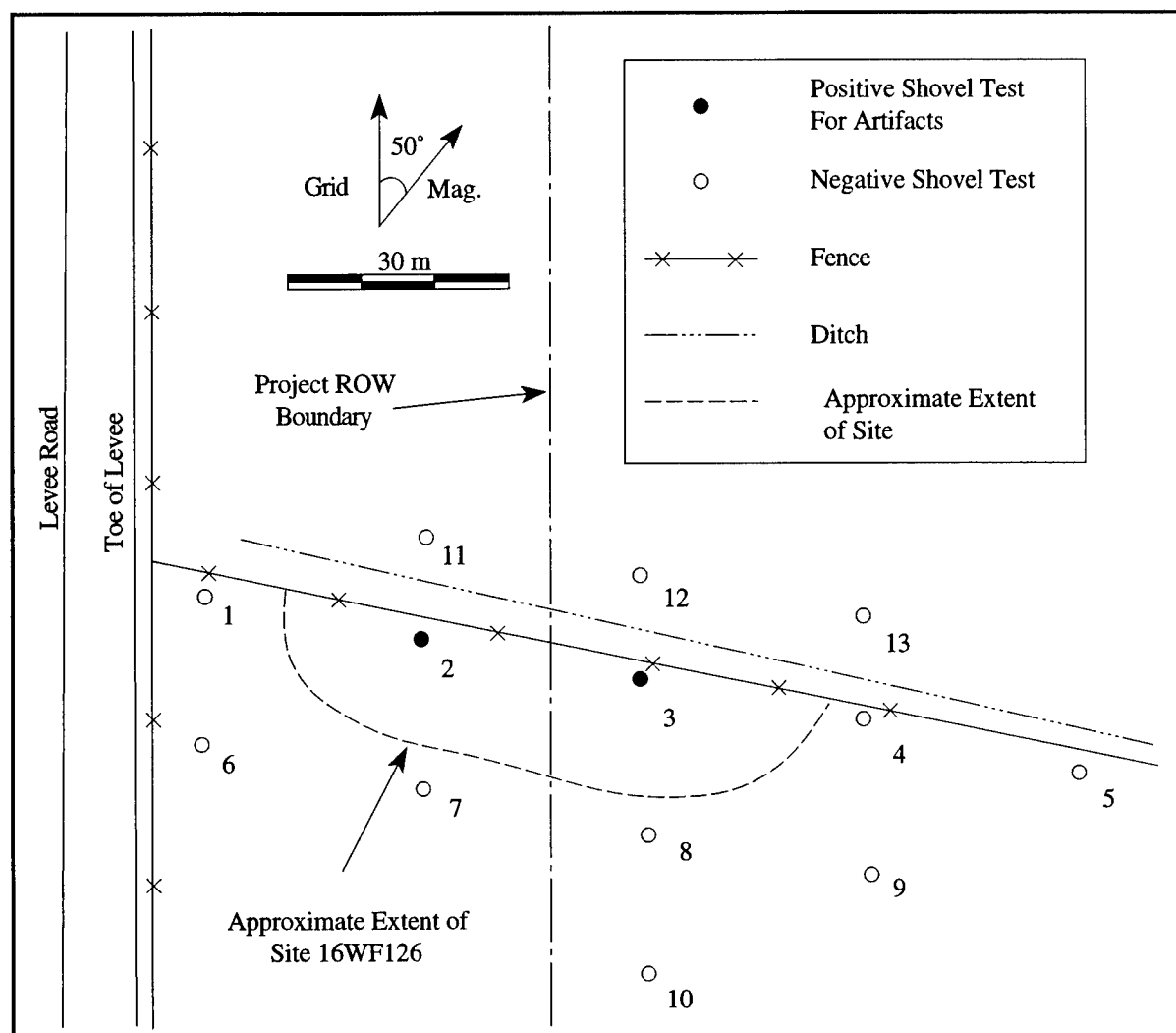


Figure 6-25. Sketch map of site 16WF126 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

Spider Lilly (16WF126)

The Spider Lilly site consists of historic material located in the extreme western portion of the project area (see Figure 6-1) in a low-lying agricultural field at levee station marker 318+00. The site is oblong in shape, measuring about 40 m east to west and 10 m north to south (Figure 6-25). A fence and ditch mark the northern limits of the site. At the time of the survey this field was fallow and functioned as a cattle pasture. Grass growing in the pasture made surface collecting extremely difficult, and no artifacts were observed in areas where the ground surface was exposed.

Thirteen shovel tests were excavated across the site, two of which produced 35 sherds of stoneware,

seven pieces of coal, and an unidentified bone fragment (Table 6-8). The Albany- and Bristol-slipped stoneware sherds indicate occupation in the late nineteenth to early twentieth century (Moir 1987:102; Greer 1981:212, 264). All artifacts were found no deeper than 25 cmbs.

The stratigraphy of the shovel tests consisted of a 20-cm-thick brown (10YR 4/3) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey silt overlying very oxidized brown (10YR 4/3) clayey silt. No midden or other cultural features were detected in the shovel tests.

No structures are shown in the vicinity of the Spider Lilly site on any of the historic maps used during this study. However, the 1927 Public Works

Table 6-8. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF126.

	ST. 2	ST. 3	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS			
Stoneware			
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)			
Undecorated			
undecorated	33		33
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)			
Undecorated			
undecorated	1		1
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)			
Undecorated			
undecorated	1		1
COAL			
Coal	5	2	7
FAUNA			
Bone			
uncut		1	1
TOTAL	40	3	43

map depicts the levee just west of the site limits (see Figure 3-24).

The Tiger Lilly site probably represents the location of a late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century refuse deposit. The low artifact yield and absence of intact cultural features indicate that it does not hold the potential to provide additional information. Therefore, site 16WF126 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional work at this locale is not necessary.

Lower Charity Lake (16WF127)

The Lower Charity Lake site consists of a small historic artifact scatter, concrete foundations, and discarded railroad ties located adjacent to the extreme southwestern portion of the project area between levee station markers 441+51.94 and 449+48 (see Figure 6-1). The site lies in an agricultural field at the foot of the landside levee berm at the point where it changes its orientation from north-south to east-west (Figure 6-26). The artifact scatter

measures about 20 m by 10 m. A group of six steel-reinforced concrete foundation blocks and two railroad ties are situated on the landside flank of the levee, again at the point where the levee turns east.

At the time of the survey, the crops planted in this field had not yet come up, and surface collecting conditions were excellent. Eleven ceramic sherds of early whiteware, whiteware, stoneware, and porcelain were recovered (Table 6-9). These types date from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century (Greer 1981:264). No artifacts were found on the levee near the concrete blocks and railroad ties.

Twelve shovel tests were excavated across the site, two of which were positive, producing a clear glass fragment and a nail probably used for shoeing horses. Both artifacts were found in the plowzone.

Shovel test stratigraphy consisted of a 16-cm-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt plowzone overlying oxidized grayish brown (10YR

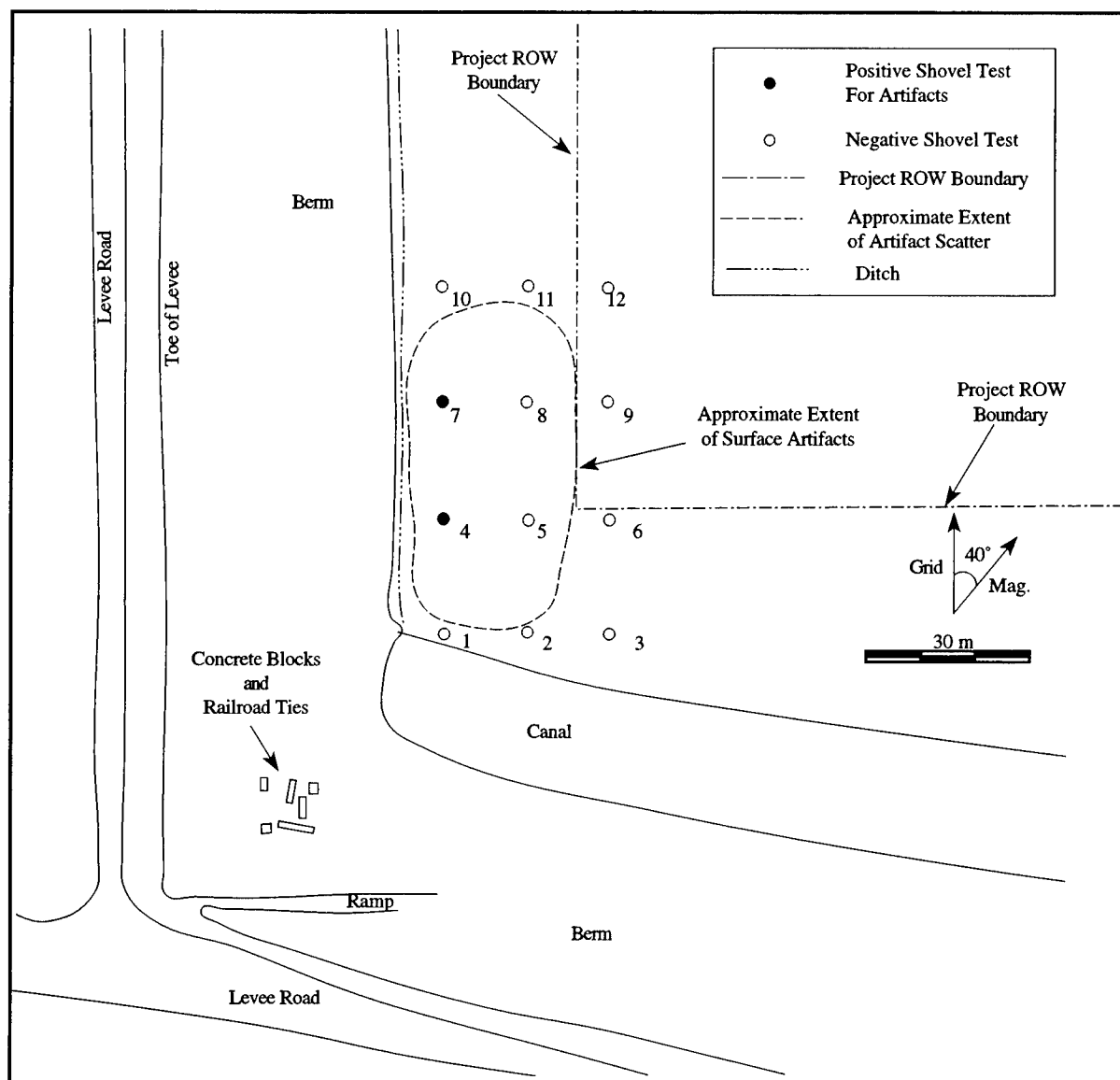


Figure 6-26. Sketch map of site 16WF127 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

5/2) silt mottled with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clayey silt. No midden or other cultural features were detected in the shovel tests.

Only the 1851-1852 Humphreys and Abbot map depicts a structure in the site vicinity (Figure 6-27). Thus, the Lower Charity Lake site probably represents the remains of an early-nineteenth-century structure. However, the small amount of artifacts found at the site, and the lack of intact features indicate that it does not have the potential to provide additional information. Site 16WF127 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of His-

toric Places. Therefore, additional work is not warranted.

Hog Pen (16WF128)

The Hog Pen site consists of a partial cinder block foundation for a structure that once housed drainage machinery (Figure 6-28). The site is located on the landside flank of the levee between station markers 558+04.99 and 562+38.27 (see Figure 6-1). The eastern wall of the foundation acts as a retaining wall for the levee, and the west side of the feature faces a large drainage canal. The northwestern portion of

Table 6-9. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF127.

	GENERAL SURFACE	ST. 4	ST. 7	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS				
Refined Earthenware				
Early Whiteware				
Edged (unidentified rim type)				
polychrome	1			1
Whiteware				
Transfer-printed				
green	1			1
Hand-painted				
polychrome	1			1
Undecorated				
undecorated	6			6
Stoneware				
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)				
Undecorated				
undecorated	1			1
Porcelain				
Bisque				
Undecorated	1			1
GLASS				
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique				
clear		1		1
METAL				
Iron				
Nail				
Unidentified			1	1
TOTAL	11	1	1	13

the site is covered by a gravel drive. The foundation is rectangular and measures approximately 35 m in length, 15 m in width, and 1.7 m in height. Several concrete slabs and a hog pen are located within the foundation.

No artifacts were observed on the ground surface in or around the feature. Ten shovel tests were excavated across the site, and one produced 10 brick fragments. The stratigraphic profile revealed in the shovel tests consisted of a 20-cm-thick oxidized dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay mottled with light gray (10YR 7/2) silty clay overlying a light grayish brown (10YR 6/1) silty clay. No additional features or midden were found in the shovel tests.

The 1882 MRC map shows the levee extending out to the site area (Figure 6-29). However, no structures are depicted. A 1912 Public Works map depicts a structure in the vicinity of the site labeled "Drainage Machinery" (Figure 6-30). Two structures appear at this location on the 1927 Public Works map and the 1955 COE map (Figures 6-31 and 6-32). Both structures are situated between Camp H and the levee. One structure lies within the limits of the site, the other to the east. In 1955 this location is labeled as "Pump Sta".

The Hog Pen site probably represents the remains of one of the structures shown on the 1912 map. Standing Structure 2, discussed later in this

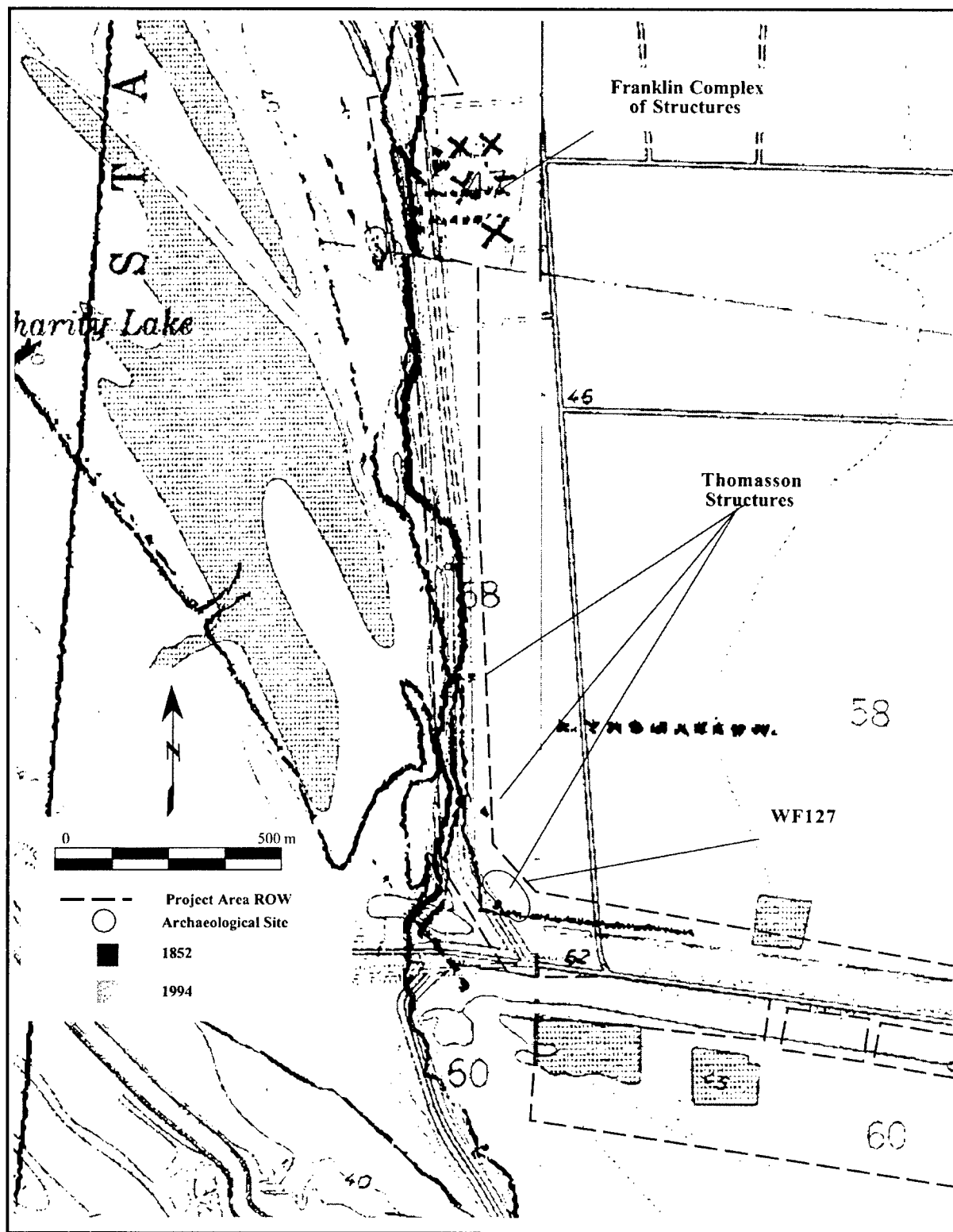


Figure 6-27. Overlay of a portion of the 1852 Humphreys and Abbot map showing the project ROW and site locations (sources: Humphreys and Abbot 1852; U.S.G.S. 1994b).

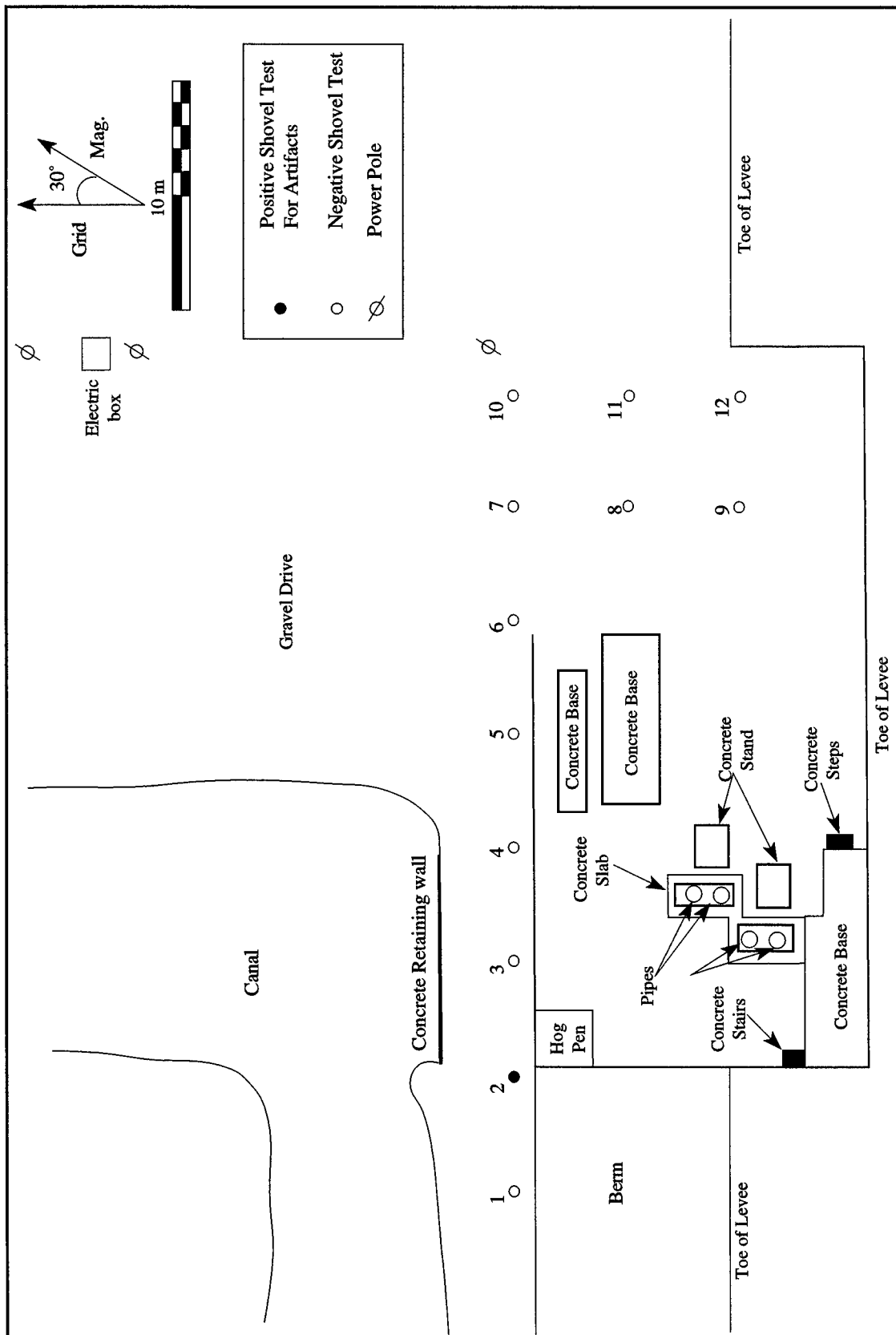


Figure 6-28. Sketch map of site 16WF128 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

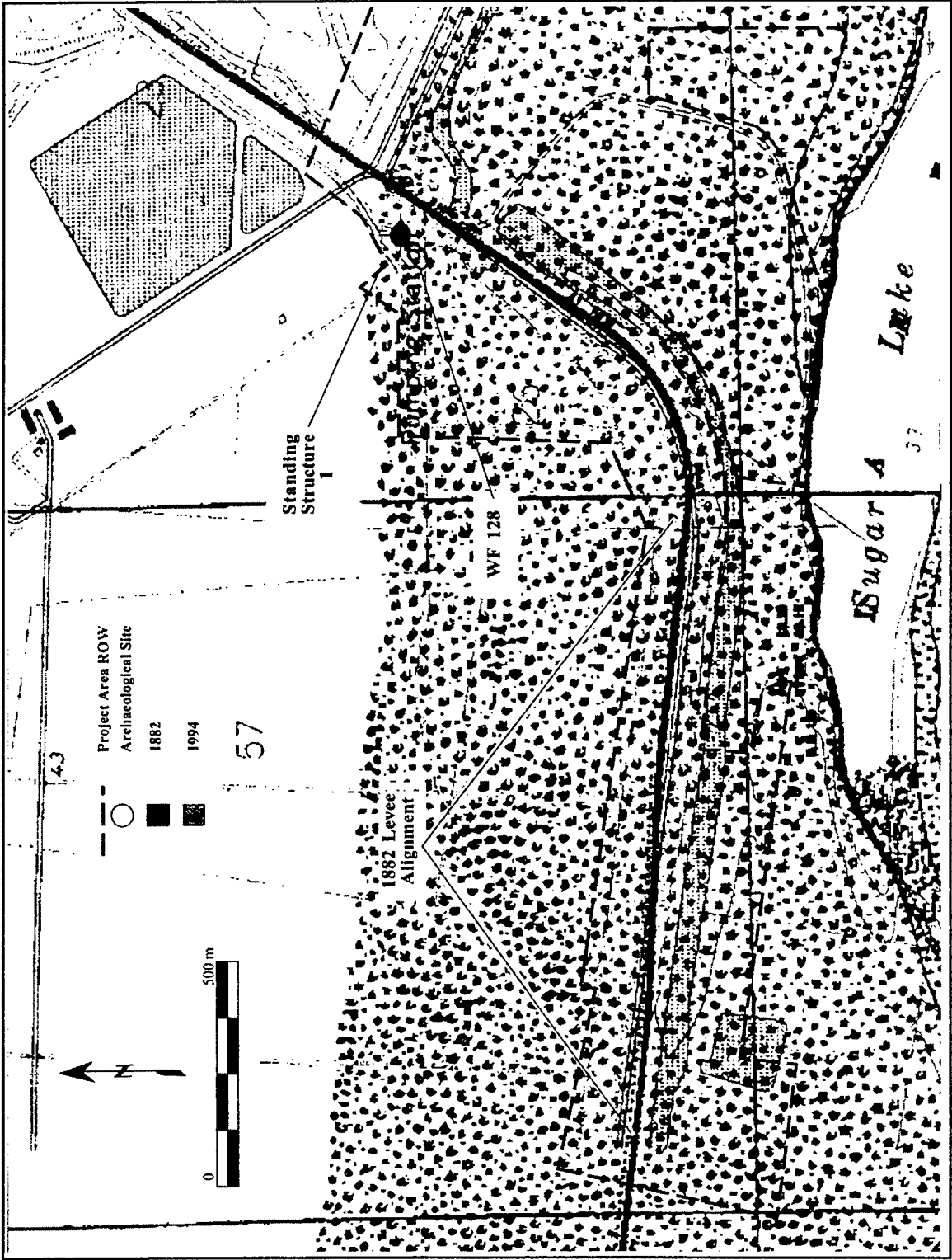


Figure 6-29. Overlay of the 1882 MRC showing Project ROW and site locations (sources: MRC 1882; U.S.G.S. 1994a).

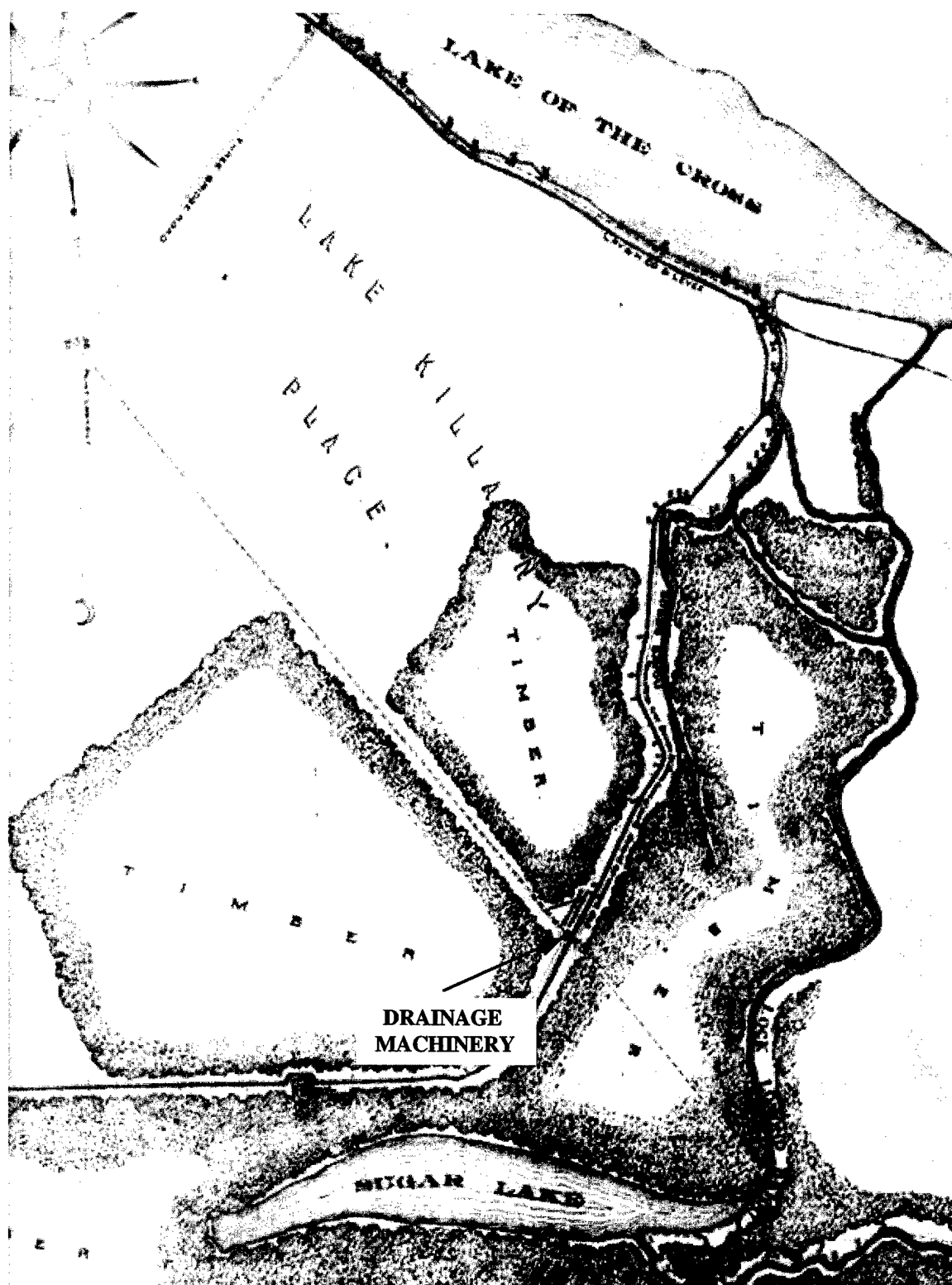


Figure 6-30. 1912 Public Works map showing drainage machinery in the vicinity of site 16WF128 (Board of Public Works 1912).

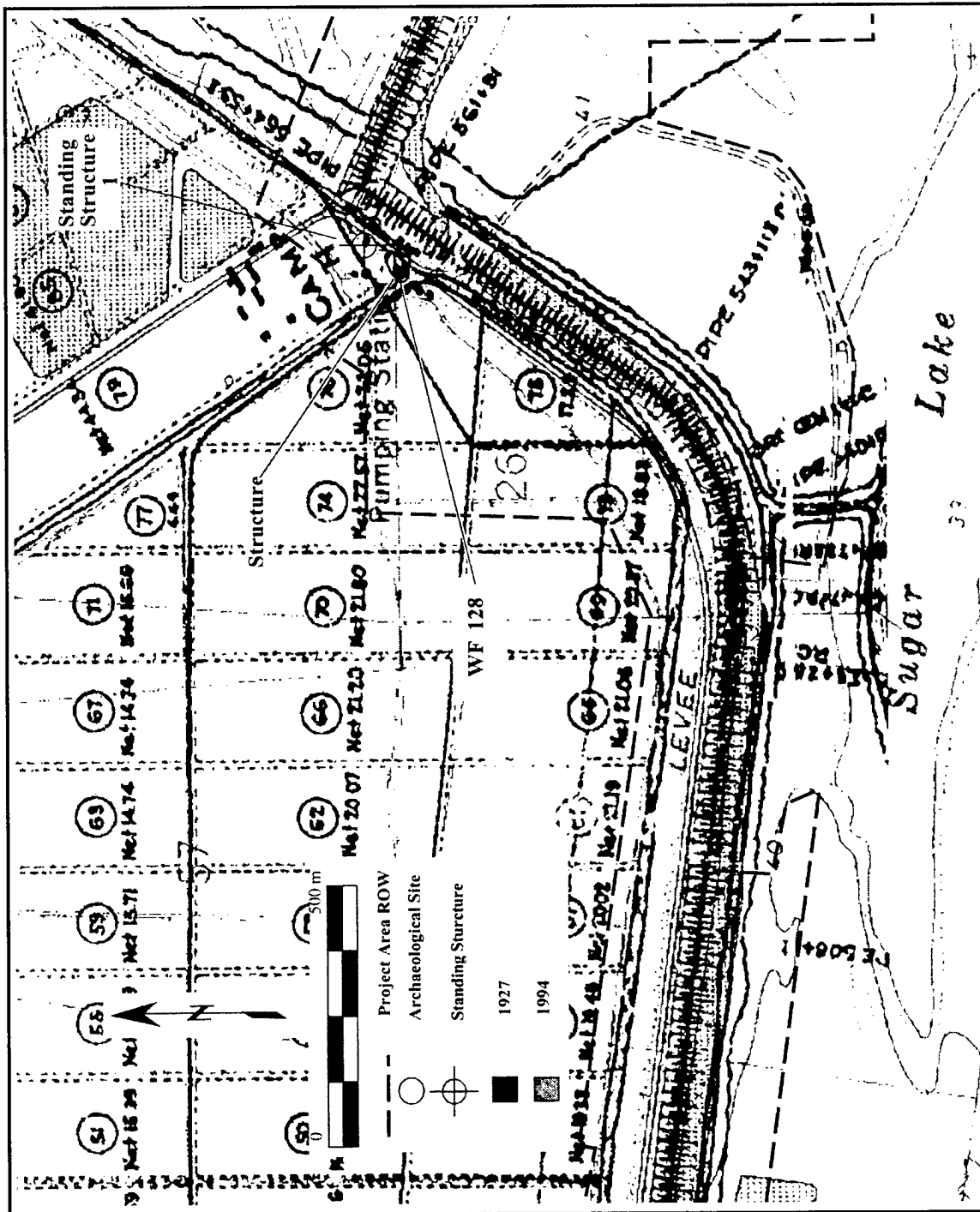


Figure 6-31. Overlay of the 1927 Public Works map showing the project ROW and site locations (Board of Public Works 1927; U.S.G.S. 1994a).

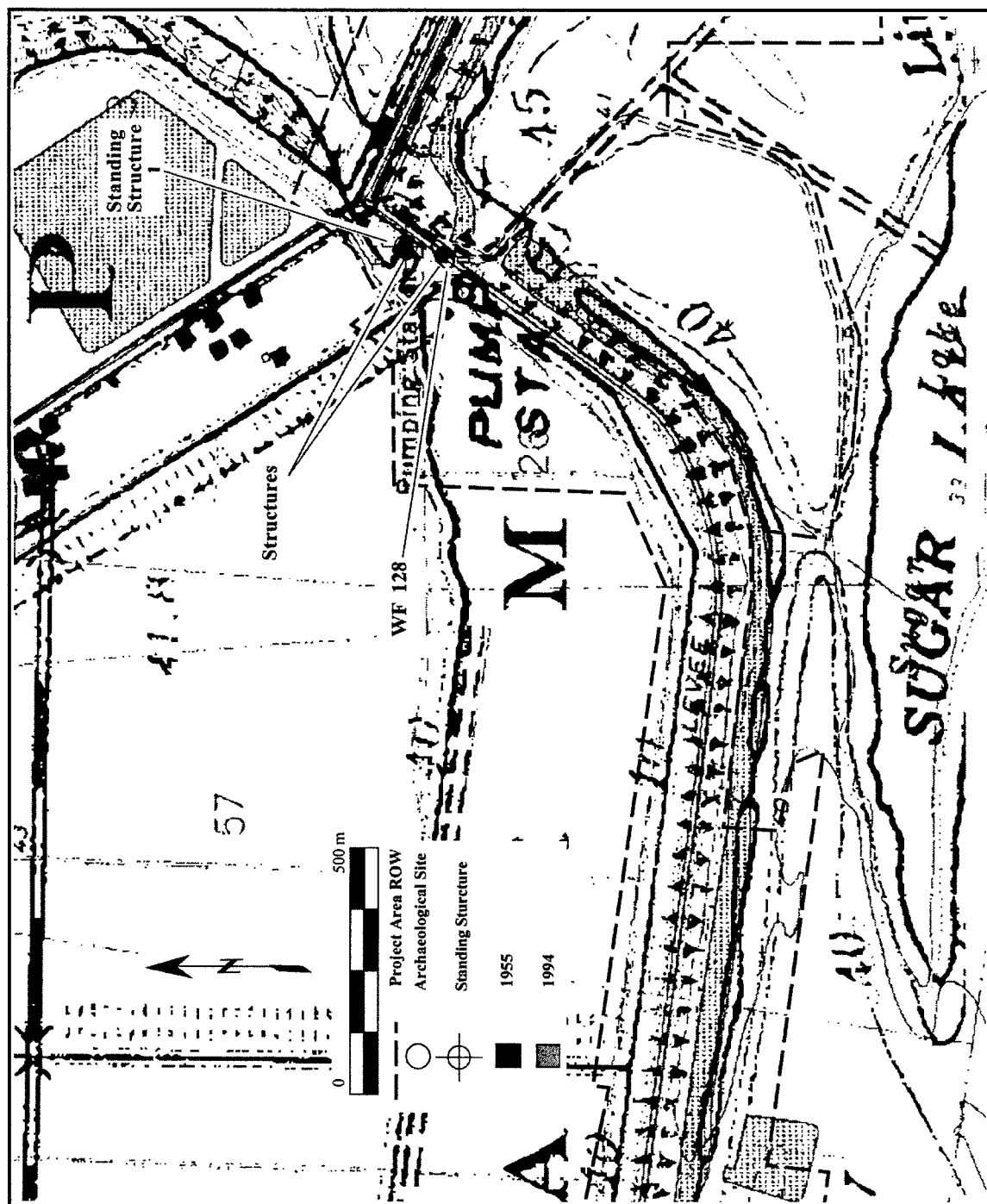


Figure 6-32 Overlay of a portion of the 1955 COE map showing the project ROW and site location (USCOE 1955; U.S.G.S. 1994a).

chapter, probably represents those structures shown on the 1955 map. The lack of diagnostic artifacts and the relatively recent age of the intact features at the site indicate that it possess a low potential to yield additional information. Therefore, the Hog Pen site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional work is not warranted.

Face Off (16WF129)

The Face Off site consists of an historic artifact scatter located in the northwestern portion of the project area between station markers 183+00 and 184+00

(see Figure 6-1). The site, approximately 40 m by 40 m in size, is situated in an agricultural field bounded on the north by a gravel field road, and on the west by the gravel road at the landside foot of the levee (Figure 6-33). At the time of the survey, the soybean crop planted in the field had not yet sprouted providing excellent conditions for surface collecting.

Some 68 artifacts were found on the surface of the site (Table 6-10), and consist primarily of pearlware, whiteware, stoneware, and porcelain. The ceramic collection generally dates from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Most of the glass could

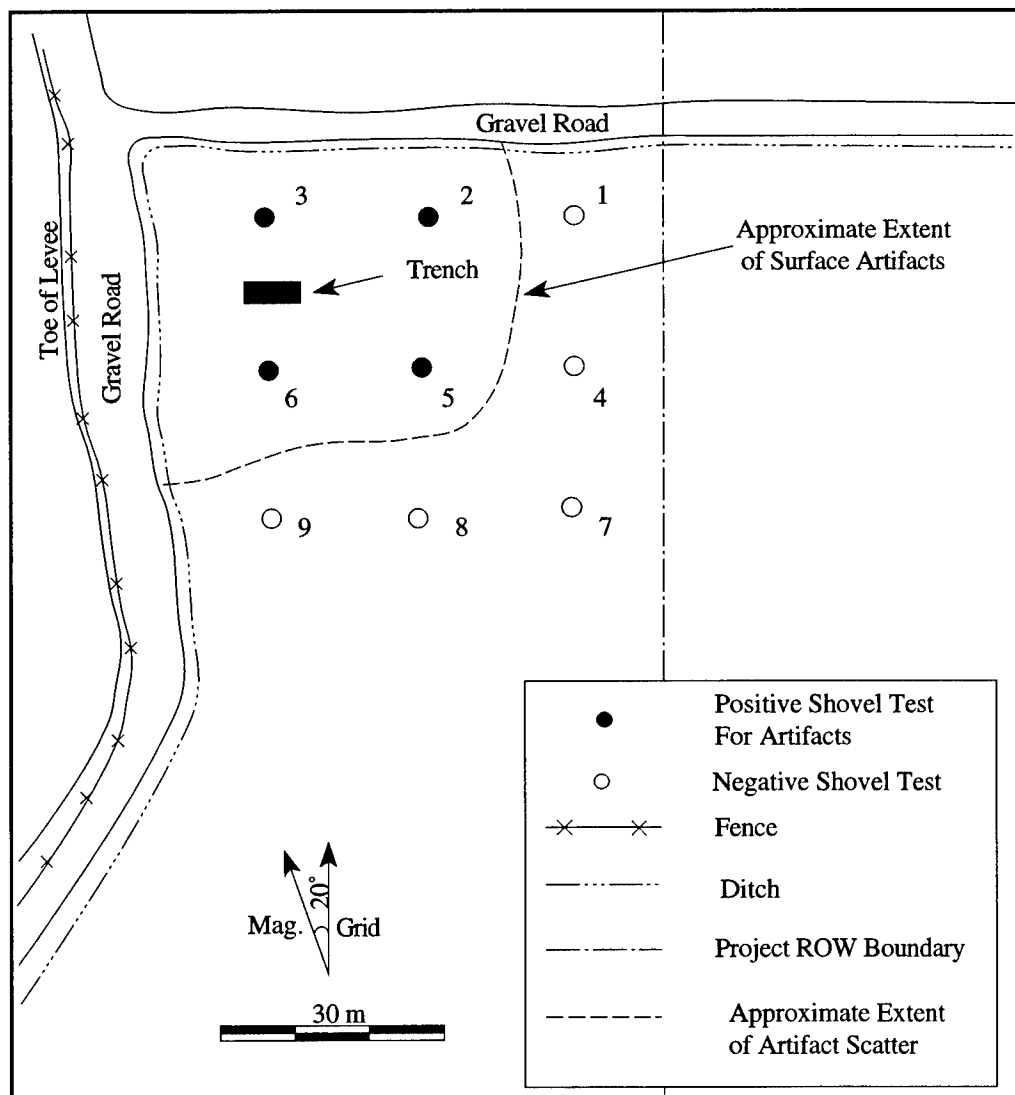


Figure 6-33. Sketch map of site 16WF129 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

Table 6-10. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF129.

	GENERAL SURFACE	ST. 2	ST. 3	ST. 5	ST. 6	Trench	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS							
Coarse Earthenware							
Unidentified							
Undecorated	1						1
Refined Earthenware							
Pearlware							
Edged (unidentified rim type)							
blue	1						1
Undecorated							
undecorated	4						4
Whiteware							
Transfer-printed							
blue						2	2
Hand-painted							
blue						2	2
Annular (banded)							
monochrome	1						1
polychrome						1	1
Decalcomania							
green						1	1
Undecorated							
undecorated	25	1				6	32
Unidentified Refined Earthenware							
Undecorated							
undecorated						1	1
Stoneware							
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)							
Undecorated							
undecorated	1						1
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)							
Undecorated							
undecorated	7					1	8
Albany (int.), Slip (ext.)							
Undecorated							
undecorated						1	1
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)							
Undecorated							
undecorated						1	1
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)							
Rockingham							
undecorated	1						1
Porcelain							
Bisque							
Molded	1					1	2
Transfer-printed							
blue						2	2
Undecorated						3	3
Hard Paste							
Transfer-printed (overglaze)							
blue	1						1
Decalcomania							
polychrome	1						1
Undecorated							
undecorated	7						7
GLASS							
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique							
clear	2					1	3
clear blue	3					1	4
clear purple	2					5	7
milk pink	1						1
milk (white)						1	1
olive	3		1	1		1	6
olive amber	4					2	6
Window Glass							
clear green	1						1
METAL							
Iron							
Nail							
Unidentified				2			2
Unidentified	1	1					2
Unidentified						1	1
Unidentified							
BRICK							
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique							
Unglazed					1		1
TOTAL	68	2	1	3	1	34	109

not be identified as to manufacturing technique or vessel form, but did include several early-twentieth-century clear purple sherds. Additionally, one iron washer was recovered from the surface of the site.

Nine shovel tests were excavated across the site and four produced artifacts, all found in the plowzone (see Table 6-10). Shovel test stratigraphy consisted of a 20-cm-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt plowzone overlying brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silt. No midden or other cultural features were found in the shovel tests.

One 1-m-by-3-m backhoe trench was dug in the western portion of the site. This trench was excavated to a depth of 170 cmbs. Excavation of this trench was conducted to aid in the examination of the general geomohology of the area. Trench stratigraphy consisted of a 15-cm-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt plowzone overlying 35 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) and grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy silt crevasse channel fill, beneath which lay Mississippi River natural levee deposits of oxidized brown (10YR 4/3) silt mottled with light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) clayey silt and light gray (10YR 7/2) silty clay. Thirty-four artifacts were recovered from the first bucket of soil removed from the trench, indicating that they probably occurred in the plowzone. No midden or other cultural features were found in the backhoe trench.

One structure in an enclosure is illustrated on the 1882 MRC map within the site limits (see Figure 6-8). This structure probably represents a Monrovia Plantation outbuilding. A structure, but not the enclosure, is shown on the 1914-1915 MRC west of the site vicinity (see Figure 6-10). The modern levee lies between the site and the 1914-1915 structure location. No structures are shown in the vicinity of the site on maps dating to later years.

According to the artifactual and cartographic data, the Face Off site probably represents the location of a late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century plantation outbuilding or tenant house associated with Monrovia Plantation. The absence of intact features suggests that 16WF129 does not hold the potential to provide important additional information. Therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional work is necessary.

Old Prison Dump (16WF135)

The Old Prison Dump site is located on the riverside of the levee on the edge of an agricultural field and a borrow pit (Figure 6-34). The east side of the site is bounded by a dirt field road that runs from the levee toward the river, and the south side by a borrow pit. The site consists of historic artifacts located between levee markers 200+31.63 and 199+80.03 (see Figure 6-1), and is approximately 70 m long by 30 m wide.

At the time of the survey the crops planted in the field had not yet sprouted allowing for excellent surface visibility. Twenty-four artifacts were found during the surface collection, consisting primarily of glass (Table 6-11). One sherd was made by the Fairmont Glass Works, Inc. between 1945 and 1960 (Toulouse 1971:200-201), and another by the Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation between 1938 and 1946 (Toulouse 1971:46-49). The recovered ceramics consist of sherds of twentieth-century whiteware. Other artifacts found include brick fragments and pieces of plastic, fiberglass and tar.

Fifteen shovel tests were excavated across the site, and four proved positive for cultural material (see Table 6-11). Recovered were glass sherds, brick and mortar fragments, a piece of tar, and road gravel. The stratigraphic sequence revealed in the shovel tests consisted of a 13-cm-thick dark gray (10YR 4/2) to dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay plowzone overlying oxidized grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy silt. No evidence of midden or other cultural features were detected in the shovel tests.

The cartographic data indicates that no cultural features were present in the site vicinity. Site 16WF135 probably is associated with an old prison dump located just to the east of the site (Swaye1998:17). Due to the paucity of cultural material and the absence of intact cultural features, the Old Prison Dump site does not hold the potential to provide additional information. Therefore, it is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is necessary.

Northeastern Hill Survey Area

Promontory Site (16WF130)

The Promontory site consists of prehistoric material located in the northeastern portion of the project area

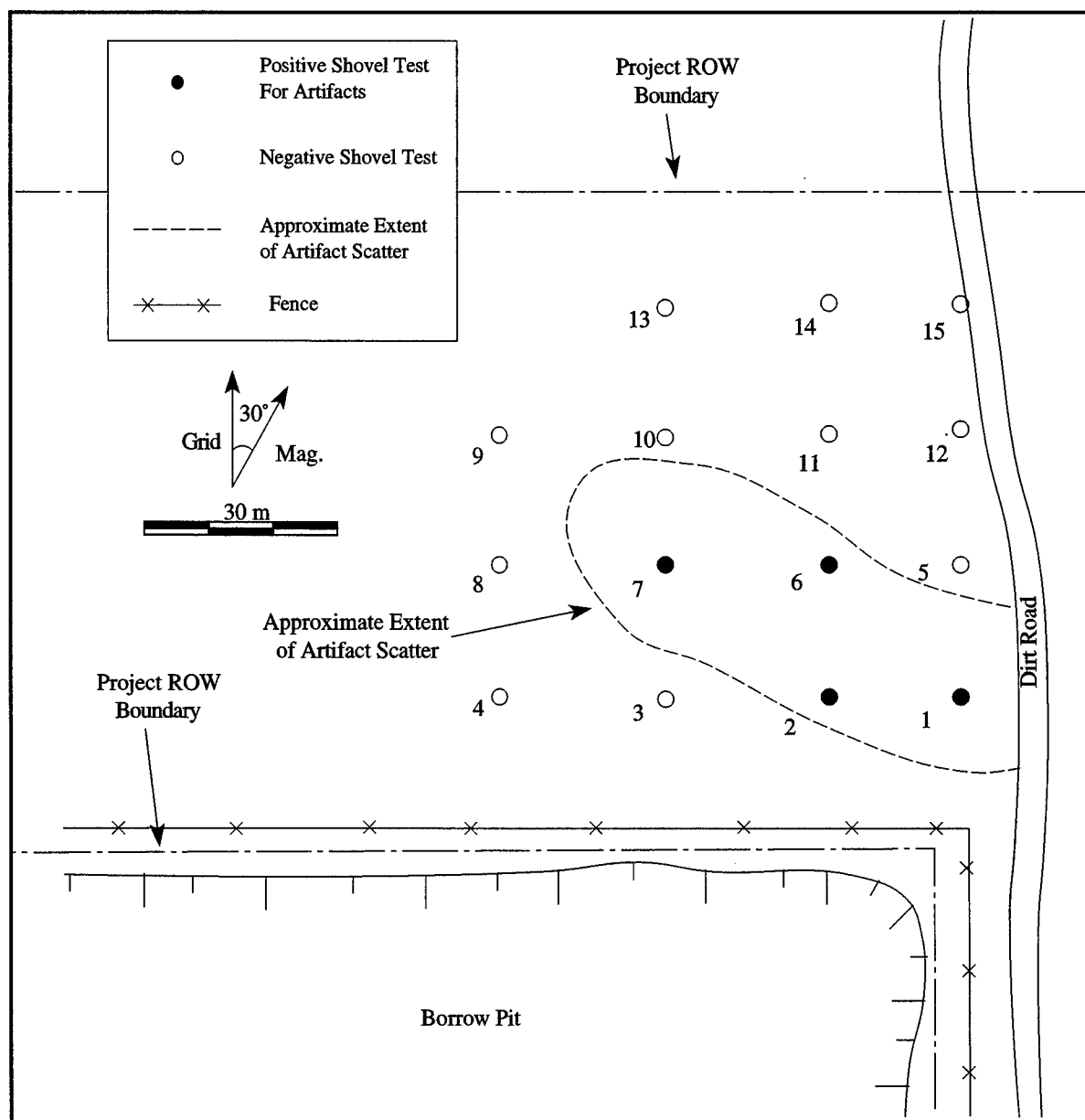


Figure 6-34. Sketch map of site 16WF135 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

in Section 65, T1S R4W (see Figure 6-1). The site is situated along the tip of a finger ridge oriented northwest, and overlooks both the Hunter Creek and Mississippi River floodplains. The site is approximately 80 m long by 20 m wide (Figure 6-35), and at the time of the survey, was covered with tall grass preventing surface collection.

Of 16 shovel tests excavated across the site, six proved positive for artifactual material. The 31 ar-

tifacts recovered include 10 sherds of Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified*, and six pieces of lithic debitage (Table 6-12). The presence of Baytown Plain suggests an occupation sometime after the Tchula period (A.D. 1). All artifacts were found in the plowzone.

Shovel test stratigraphy consisted of a 15-cm-thick brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silt A-horizon overlying a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy clay. No midden or features were found in the shovel tests.

Table 6-11. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF135.

	GENERAL SURFACE	ST. 1	ST. 2	ST. 6	ST. 7	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS						
Refined Earthenware						
Whiteware						
Molded						
undecorated	1					1
Undecorated						
undecorated	1					1
GLASS						
Machine Made						
Unidentified Mold Type						
Unidentified machine type						
clear	1					1
olive amber	1					1
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique						
clear	2	1	8		1	12
clear green	1					1
light blue	1					1
milk (white)	2					2
Window Glass						
clear				1		1
Glass						
Bead						
Marble						
green	1					1
BRICK						
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique						
Unglazed	4		2			6
Mortar			1			1
LITHIC						
Stone						
gravel			3			3
Fiberglass						
Unidentified	1					1
Tar	1		3			4
PLASTIC						
Pipe	1					1
Unidentified	6					6
TOTAL	24	1	17	1	1	44

The Promontory site probably represents a pre-historic occupation location that dates to sometime after the Tchula period. Due to the absence of intact features and the paucity of artifacts recovered, the site does not hold the potential to provide additional important information, and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional work is not warranted.

North Gate (16WF131)

Site 16WF131 consists of a prehistoric artifact scatter located on a finger ridge overlooking the floodplains of the Mississippi River and Hunter Creek (see Figure 6-1). The site measures approximately 120 m east to west and 70 m north to south (Figure 6-36), and is densely covered by tall grasses, an as-

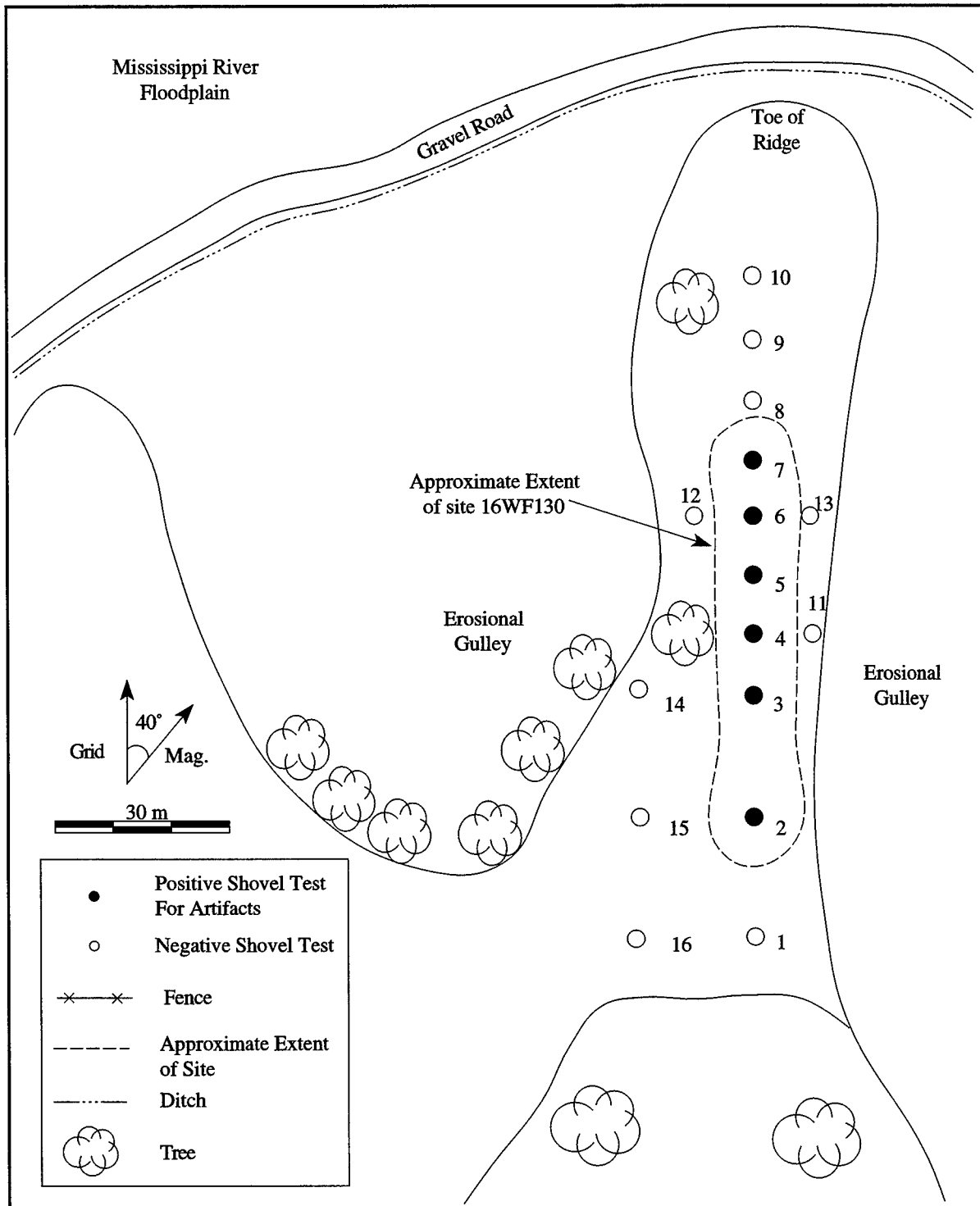


Figure 6-35. Sketch map of site 16WF130 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

sortment of brush, and an occasional tree. This dense vegetation did not allow for a surface collection. A large depression was observed in the eastern portion of the site near the base of the terrace.

Subsequent to the present field investigations, fieldnotes pertaining to a 1977 LMS survey of this locale were obtained (LMS 1977:94-94). However, the findings of the 1977 survey were not reported

Table 6-12. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF130.

	ST. 2	ST. 3	ST. 4	ST. 5	ST. 6	ST. 7	TOTAL
CERAMICS							
Baytown Plain var. <i>unspecified</i>	4	1			2	3	10
LITHICS							
Debitage							
Secondary Flake				2			2
Tertiary Flake			1				1
Pebble							
Thermally Treated						1	1
Unmodified	1		1				2
FAUNA							
Bone							
Unidentified							
Unworked burned			1				1
CHARCOAL				2		2	4
TOTAL	5	1	3	4	2	6	21

to the Louisiana Division of Archaeology. According to the fieldnotes, Leonard Charrier, a former prison employee, led LMS investigators to a locale north of the Dixon site (29J-20), indicating that a mound was present and that he had previously removed a Tunica burial. Artifacts recovered from the surface of the burial by Charrier reportedly consisted of: 1 Winterville Incised, var. *Tunica* pot; 1 copper chain; approximately 100 beads, mostly white, and 10 blue; 2 clasp knives; 1 brown (speckled) lead glazed pot; and 1 brown, lead glazed cylindrical vessel. Examination of the pit excavated by Charrier indicated that the site was not situated on an aboriginal mound. LMS investigators recovered one sherd of Coles Creek Incised, var. *Mott* from the humus zone. The site could not be relocated by LMS investigators at a later date. It was concluded that the burial was a hoax based on the similarity of the artifacts from the supposed burial to those found at Trudeau and the anomalous description of the burial (LMS 1977).

During the present investigations, the North Gate site yielded more artifacts than any other prehistoric site in the project area. Some 42 shovel tests were excavated across the site, 20 of which produced 126

artifacts (Table 6-13 and Figure 6-37). These consisted predominantly of plain, grog-tempered aboriginal ceramics. Several possible sherds of Baytown Plain, var. *Skillikalia*, dating to the early historic period, were recovered (Brain 1988:95). Sherds of Plaquemine Brushed and Carter Engraved were also recovered. These sherds suggest a Coles Creek/early Mississippi period component, and perhaps an early historic-contact period component may be present (Brain 1988:95). A small quantity of lithic debitage was also recovered from the shovel tests.

The stratigraphy of the shovel tests consisted of a 25-cm-thick dark grayish-brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay A horizon overlying a 15-cm-thick possible midden of very dark, grayish-brown (10YR 3/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay. Beneath the possible midden was sterile brown (10YR 4/3 to 10YR 5/3) slightly silty clay.

The north gate site probably represents the remains of an aboriginal habitation site. It is also probably the locale investigated by the LMS in 1977. The depression in the eastern portion of the site may be the pit excavated by Leonard Charrier. However,

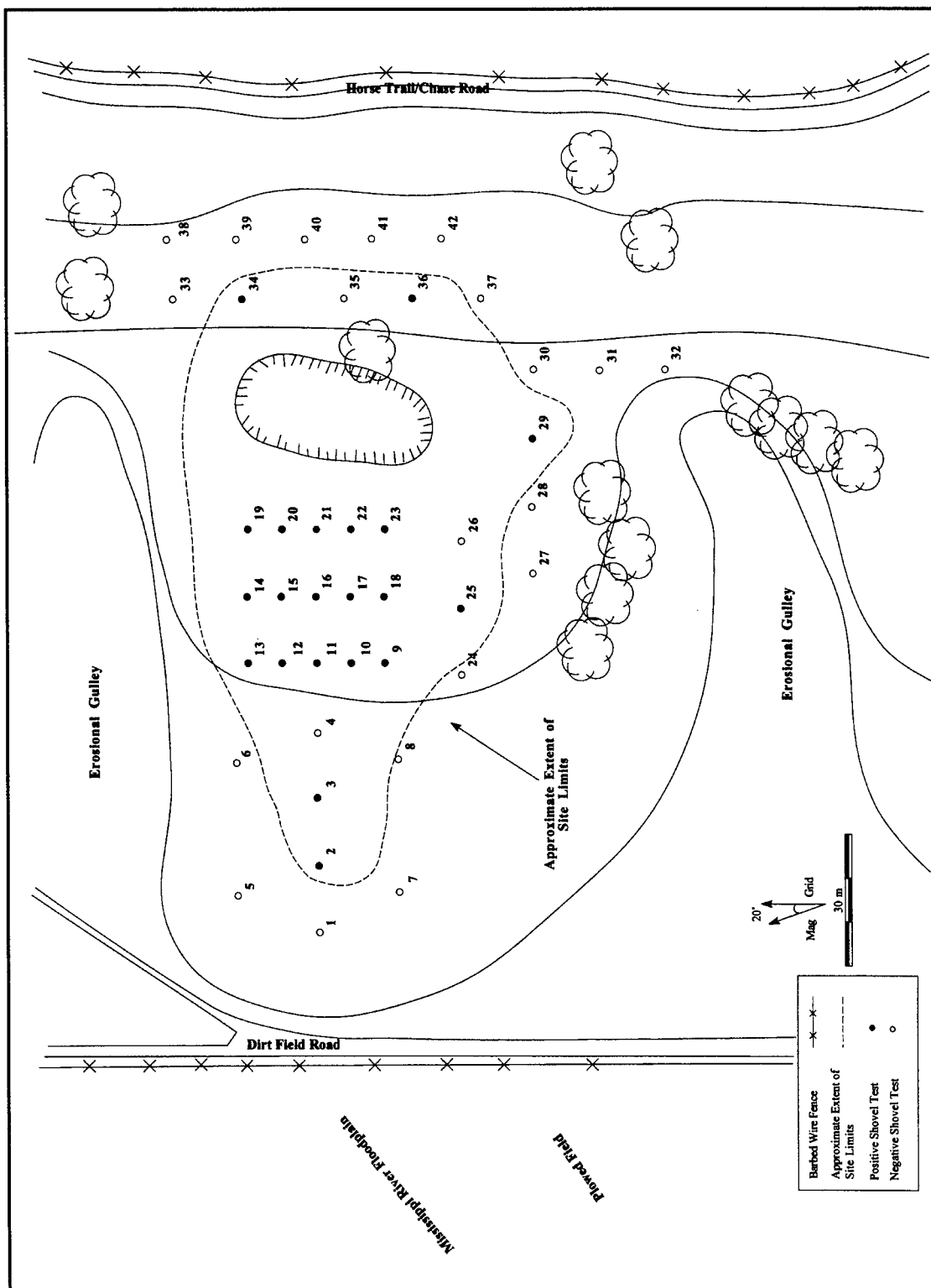


Figure 6-36. Sketch map of site 16WFF131 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

Table 6-13. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF131.

	ST. 2	ST. 3	ST. 9	ST. 10	ST. 11	ST. 12	ST. 13	ST. 14	ST. 15	ST. 16	ST. 17	ST. 18	ST. 19	ST. 20	ST. 21	ST. 22	ST. 24	ST. 28	ST. 33	ST. 35	TOTAL
CERAMICS																					
Baytown Plain																					
var. Skillikalia				1	1	5		2	4	1	8	1	1	13	3						30
var. unspecified	1	1	1		2	4	2	2				1	1	30	3	2	1	7	1	6	74
Carter Engraved																					1
var. unspicified															1						1
Plaquemine Brushed															1						1
var. Plaquemine																					1
Unclassified Incised														1							
on var. Skillikalia paste																					
LITHICS																					
Debitage																					
Primary Flake											1									1	1
Secondary Flake																			1		1
Fire Spall																					1
Pebble																					1
Thermally Treated										1	1			2							3
Unmodified																					2
CHARCOAL																					
CONCRETIONS																9				1	10
TOTAL	1	1	1	1	3	9	3	5	4	2	10	2	1	46	8	11	1	7	2	8	126

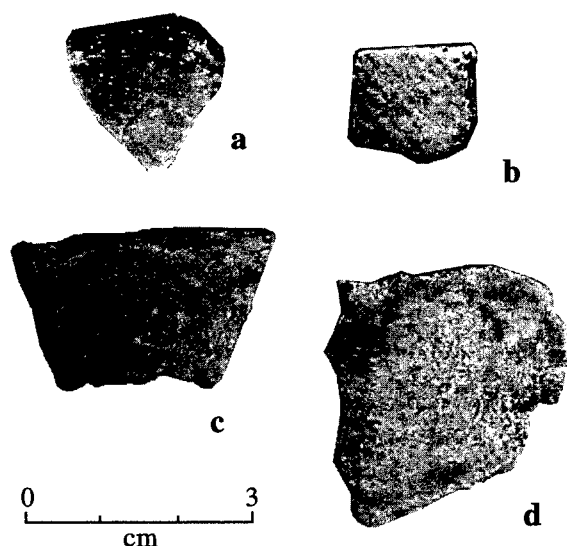


Figure 6-37. Selected artifacts excavated from Shovel Test 21 at site 16WF131. (a) Carter Engraved *var. unspecified*; (b) Plaquemine Brushed, *var. Plaquemine*; (c-d) Baytown Plain *var. Skillikalia*.

no evidence of additional burials was found during the present investigations. This suggests that Charrier may have simply dug a pit and falsely stated that a Tunica burial was removed from it. Shovel testing did not reveal evidence of mound fill. The quantity of artifacts recovered, plus the presence of a possible midden suggest that the North Gate site could provide new information on the late prehistoric period of the area. Additional work is needed to accurately determine the site's temporal range of occupation and components, the nature of the possible midden, the presence of additional subsurface features, and its National Register status. If this site is to be impacted by future construction, archaeological testing will be required.

Chase II (16WF132)

Site 16WF132, the Chase II site, consists of a small deposit of prehistoric material located near the top of the same major north-south trending ridgeline as sites 16WF130, 131, 136, and 137 (see Figure 6-1). It is situated in Section 64, T1S R4W, about 30 m south of site 16WF137. The site is about 35 m long and 35 m wide (Figure 6-38), and was

covered by tall grass at the time of the survey, prohibiting surface collection.

Eleven shovel tests were excavated across the site, and three produced aboriginal sherds and lithic flakes (Table 6-14). The ceramics, consisting of Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified*, suggest that occupation occurred sometime after the Tchula period. The stratigraphic profile revealed in the shovel tests consisted of a 20-cm-thick brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay A-horizon overlying oxidized dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey silt. No midden or other cultural features were detected in the shovel tests.

Chase II probably represents a small camp or habitation site that dates to sometime after the Tchula period. The site may be related to the other sites situated along the same ridgeline. Due to the low artifact yield and lack of intact features at this site, it holds a low potential to provide additional information. The Chase II site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and does not warrant additional work.

Cain Site (16WF133)

The Cain site consists of a small deposit of prehistoric material located in the northeastern portion of the project area in Section 64, T1S R4W (see Figure 6-1). The site is situated at the summit of the main north-south trending ridgeline overlooking the Mississippi River floodplain, and measures approximately 40 m by 10 m (Figure 6-39). This locale is covered by old growth mixed hardwood and pine trees with little undergrowth. Ground visibility was very poor due to fallen leaves.

This site was originally investigated by the LMS in 1977 and designated as the Dixon site (29-J-20) (LMS 1977:28-29). This site was suspected to be the possible location of a Houma Village. At that time, it was described as situated on a flat-topped ridge just south of Hunter Creek and north of the Bloodhound Hill site. One sherd of Addis Plain was recovered. Some evidence of a midden flecked with daub was observed.

During the present investigations sixteen shovel tests were excavated across the site, and four produced artifacts (Table 6-15). These consisted of lithic debitage, including flakes and fire spalls, and a sherd of Carter Engraved, *var. Shell Bluff*. This sherd suggests that occupation at the site probably occurred during

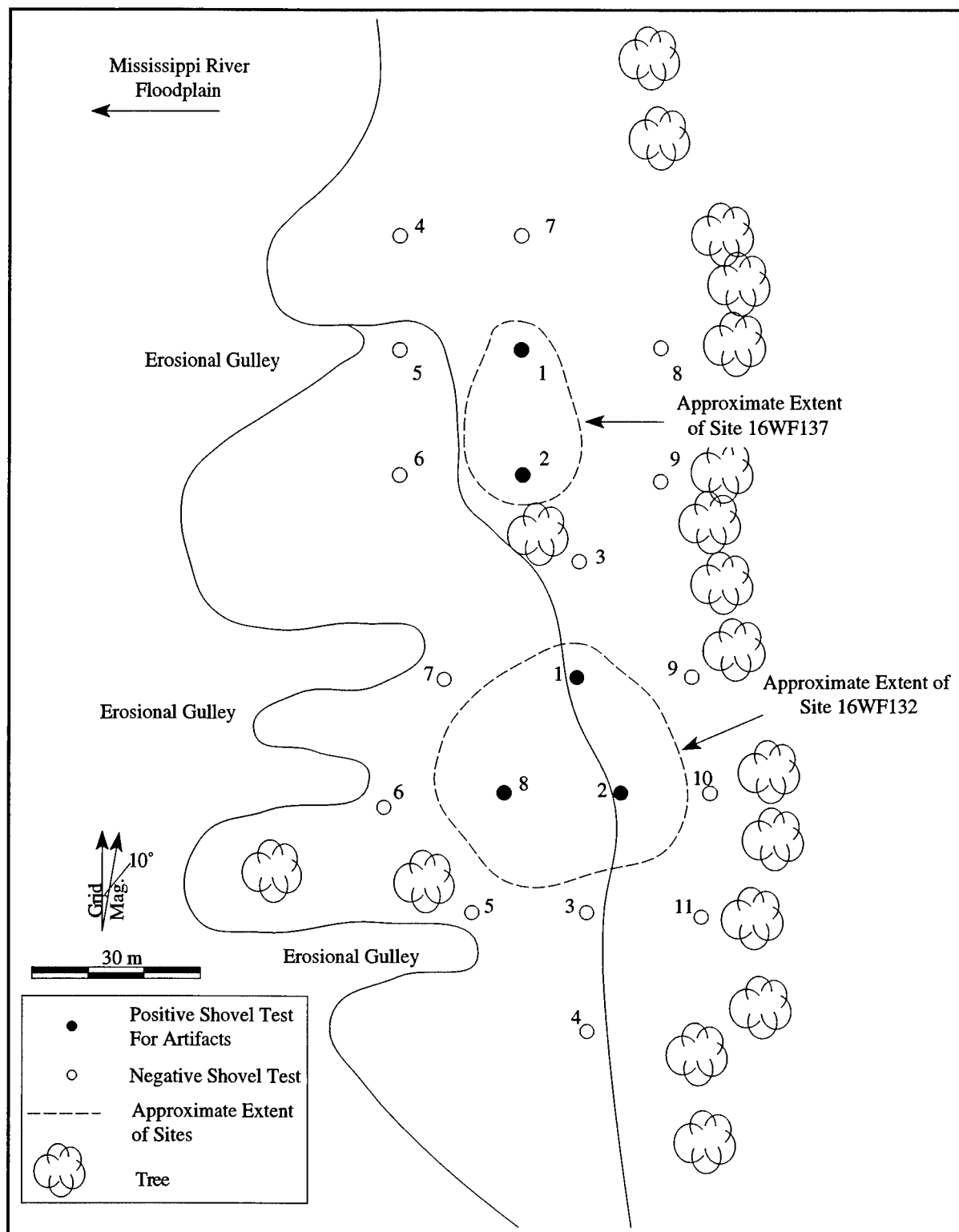


Figure 6-38. Sketch map of sites 16WF132 and 16WF137 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

Table 6-14. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF132.

	ST. 1	ST. 2	ST. 8	TOTAL
CERAMICS				
Baytown Plain <i>var. unspecified</i>	2	2		4
LITHICS				
Debitage				
Tertiary Flake	1	1	2	4
Fire Spall	1			1
Pebble				
Unmodified			2	2
TOTAL	4	3	4	11

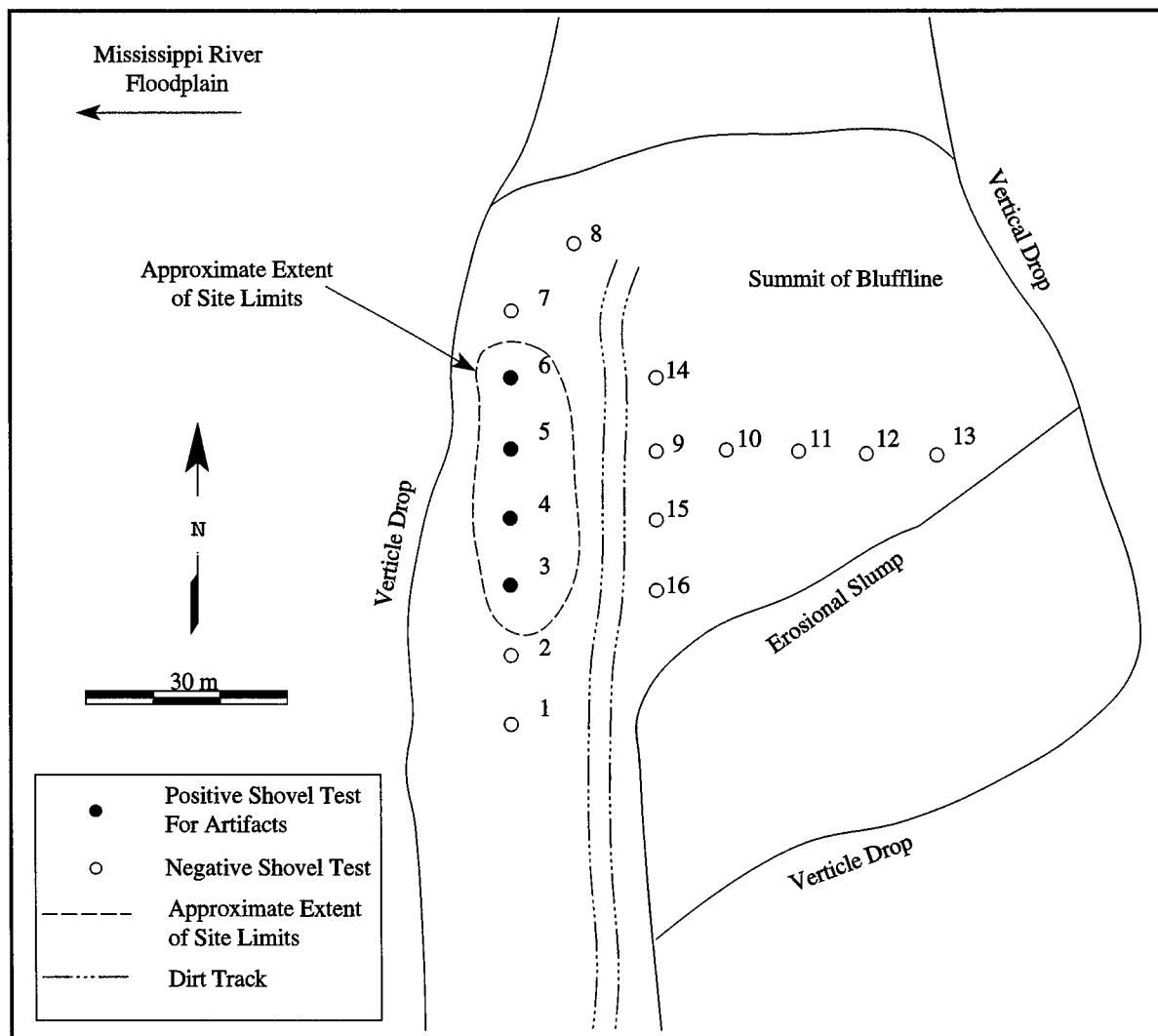


Figure 6-39. Sketch map of site 16WF133 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

Table 6-15. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF133.

	ST. 3	ST. 4	ST. 5	ST. 6	TOTAL
CERAMICS					
Carter Engraved <i>var. Shell Bluff</i>	1				1
LITHICS					
Debitage					
Tertiary Flake	4				4
Fire Spall	3		1		4
Pebble					
Thermally Altered		1	1	1	3
TOTAL	8	1	2	1	12

the Coles Creek period. All artifacts were found within 5 cm of the ground surface.

The stratigraphy in the shovel tests consisted of a 6-cm-thick dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt A-horizon overlying 10 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt, beneath which lay an oxidized brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay. No midden or cultural features were found in the shovel tests.

The Cain site probably represents a prehistoric occupation that dates to the Coles Creek period. The paucity of artifacts found and the lack of intact cultural features indicate that this site does not hold the potential to provide additional information. Site 16WF133 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is needed.

Wayfarer Site (16WF134)

The Wayfarer site consists of a small historic artifact deposit, a cistern pit surrounded by brick, and a metal water tank located in the northwestern portion of the project area in Section 66, T1S R4W (see Figure 6-1). The site is situated on the flank of an east-west-trending finger ridge overlooking a small unnamed drainage that flows into the Mississippi River floodplain and then along the base of the bluffline (Figure 6-40). The site measures approximately 20 m by 30 m, and is covered by old growth mixed hard-

wood and pine trees. The ground surface was completely covered by fallen leaves, preventing surface collection.

Of the 10 shovel tests excavated across the site, two produced two unidentified nails, two olive glass sherds, and an unidentified iron fragment. All the artifacts were found within 5 cm of the ground surface. The stratigraphy of the shovel tests consisted of a 5-cm-thick brown (10YR 4/3) silt A-horizon overlying oxidized dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt. No midden or other cultural features were found in the shovel tests.

Site 16WF134 represents the remains of a twentieth century structure not shown on any of the historic maps consulted for this study. Due to its low artifact yield and its relatively recent age, the site does not hold the potential to provide additional information. The Wayfarer site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is warranted.

Equine Site (16WF136)

The Equine site consists of a single artifact found along the same ridgeline as sites 16WF130 and 131 in Section 65, T1S R4W (see Figure 6-1). At the time of the survey the site was covered by various tall grasses which made surface collection impossible (Figure 6-41).

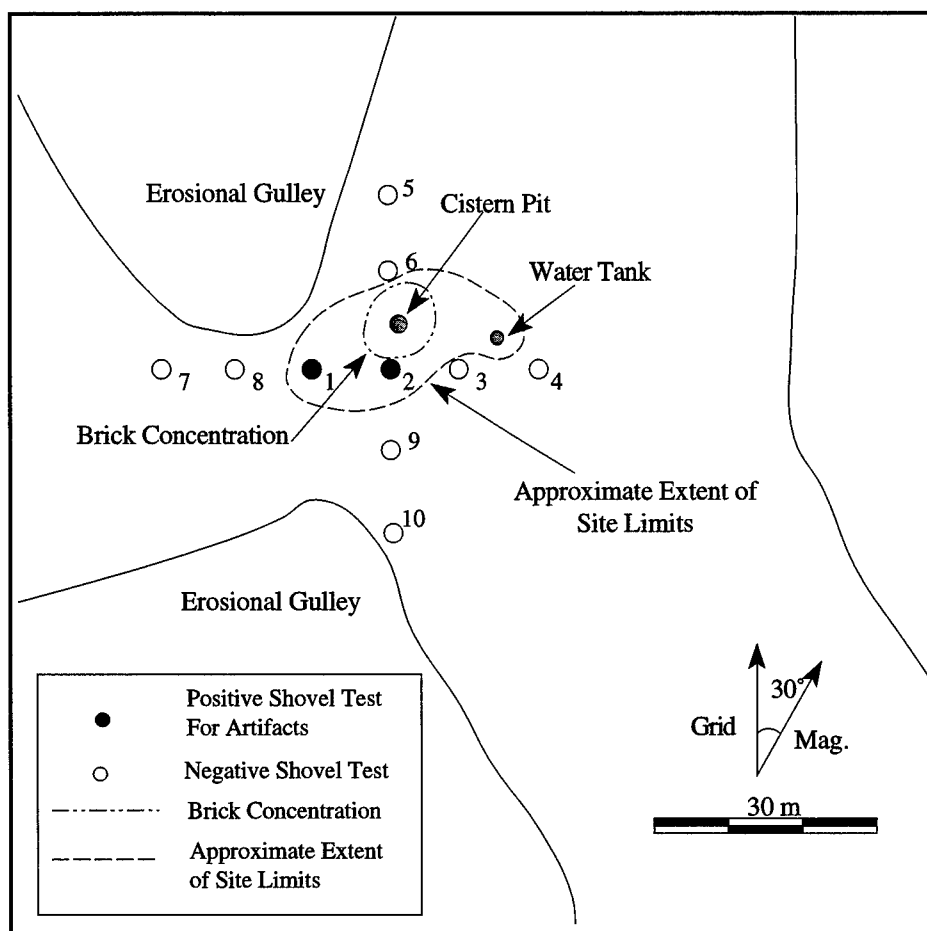


Figure 6-40. Sketch map of site 16WF134 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

Eleven shovel tests were excavated across the site, and one produced a sherd of Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified*. This sherd, found in the upper 10 cm of Shovel Test 1, suggests only that occupation occurred sometime after the Tchula period.

Stratigraphy revealed in the shovel tests consisted of a 5-cm-thick brown (10YR 4/3) silt A horizon overlying 30 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt, beneath which lay a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clayey silt. No evidence of midden or other cultural features were detected in the shovel tests.

The Equine site probably represents the remains of a small prehistoric camp that dates to sometime after the Tchula period. The paucity of artifactual material recovered and the lack of intact features indicate that the site does not hold the potential to

provide additional information. Therefore, site 16WF136 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional work is not deemed necessary.

Chase I (16WF137)

The Chase I site consists of a small deposit of prehistoric material located along the same major ridgeline as 16WF130, 131, 132, and 136 (see Figure 6-1). The site is located in Section 64, T1S R4W and is approximately 30 m long by 10 m wide (see Figure 6-38). At the time of survey, the ground surface was obscured by tall grass, making surface collection impossible.

Nine shovel tests were excavated across the site, two of which produced two sherds of Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified*, one thermally altered pebble, and

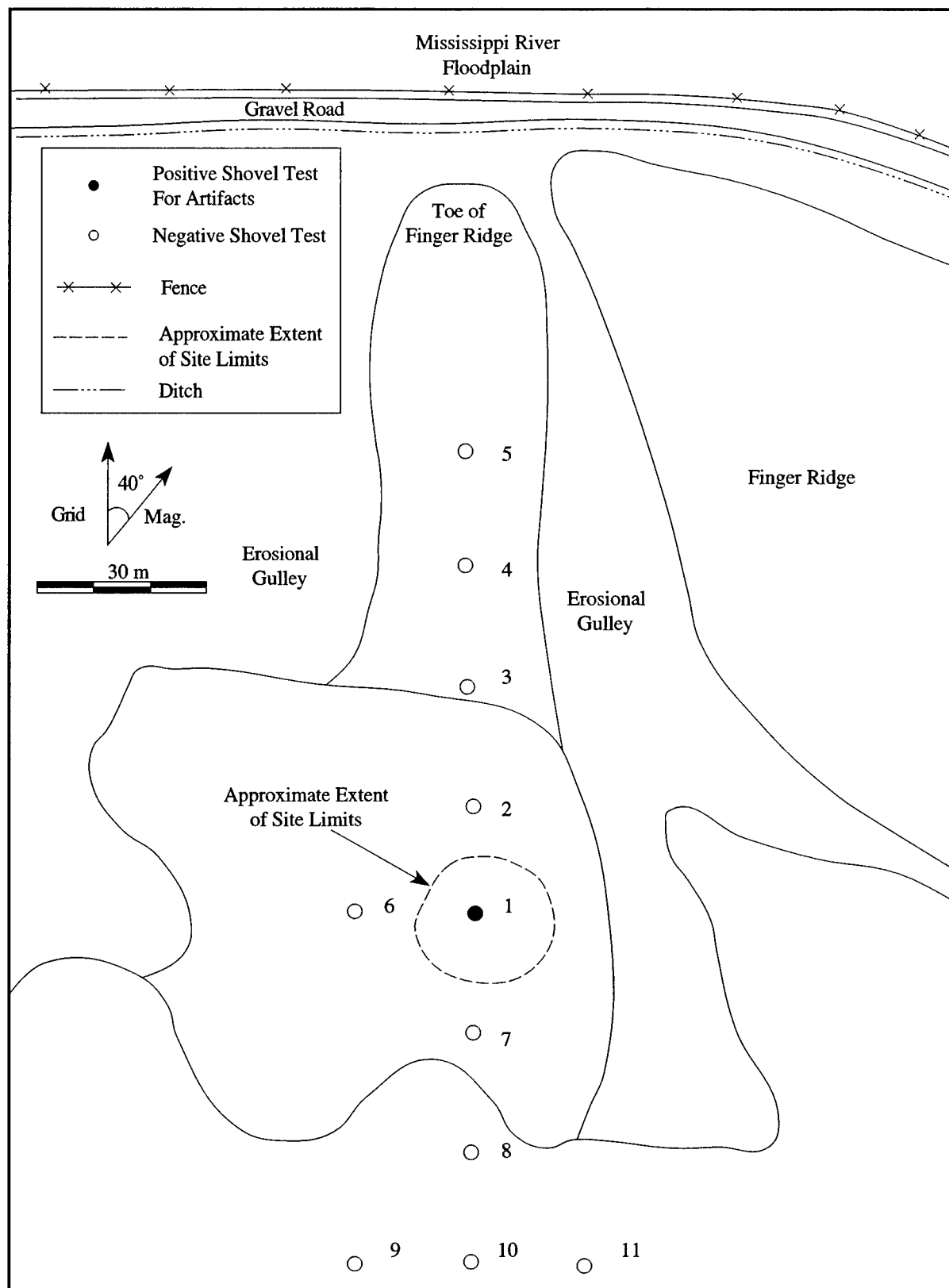


Figure 6-41. Sketch map of site 16WF136 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

a piece of charcoal. The Baytown Plain sherds indicate a post-Tchula period occupation. The stratigraphy of the shovel tests consists of a 15-cm-thick dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt A horizon overlying oxidized brown (10YR 4/3) clayey silt. No midden or other cultural features were found in the shovel tests.

The Chase I site probably represents the remains of a small prehistoric camp that was occupied sometime after the Tchula period. The small number of artifacts recovered and the absence of intact features indicate that this site does not possess the potential to yield additional information. Site 16WF137 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and further investigations are not warranted.

Mountaineer Site (16WF138)

The Mountaineer site consists of a single prehistoric artifact found in the northeastern portion of the project area in Section 64, T1S R4W (see Figure 6-1). It was recovered from the southern flank of an east-west-trending finger ridge overlooking an

unnamed drainage that flows into the Mississippi River floodplain at the base of the bluffline. At the time of survey, this locale was covered with old-growth hardwood and pine trees. Surface visibility was poor due to fallen leaves, making surface collection impossible (Figure 6-42).

Eight shovel tests were excavated across the site, and one produced a sherd of *Plaquemine Brushed*, var. *Plaquemine* in the upper 6 cm of the test. This sherd suggests occupation sometime during the late Coles Creek and/or early Mississippi period.

Stratigraphy in the shovel tests consisted of a 10-cm-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt A horizon overlying 10 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt, beneath which lay oxidized dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) clayey silt. No evidence of midden or other cultural features were found.

Site 16WF138 probably represents the remains of a small prehistoric camp possibly occupied during the late Coles Creek or early Mississippi periods. The paucity of artifacts recovered and absence of intact features indicate that the site does not hold

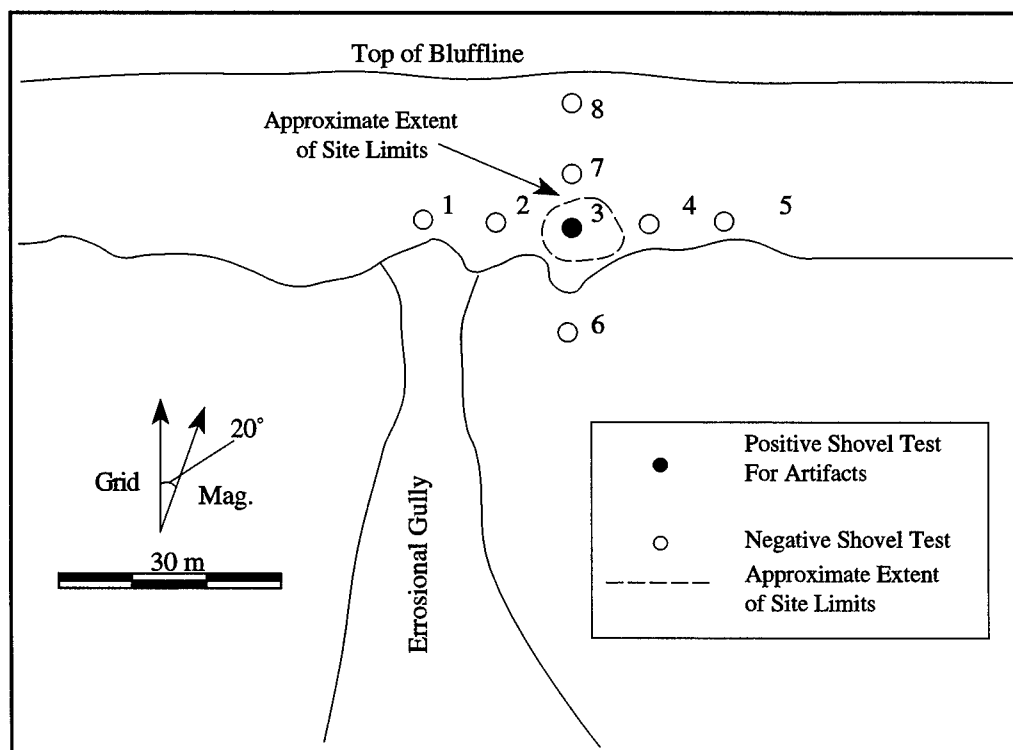


Figure 6-42. Sketch map of site 16WF138 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

the potential to yield additional information. Therefore, the Mountaineer site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional work is warranted.

Joe's Ridge Site (16WF139)

The Joe's Ridge site consists of a small prehistoric artifact deposit located in the northwestern portion of the project area in Section 64, T1S R4W (see Figure

6-1). The site is situated along the top of the same finger ridge as 16WF138, and was covered by old-growth mixed hardwood and pine trees with little undergrowth. Ground surface visibility was extremely poor due to fallen leaves, and surface collection was not possible. A narrow dirt road used for four-wheel vehicles during hunting season runs along the top of the ridge and marks the northern limit of the site, which is approximately 20 m long and 10 wide (Figure 6-43).

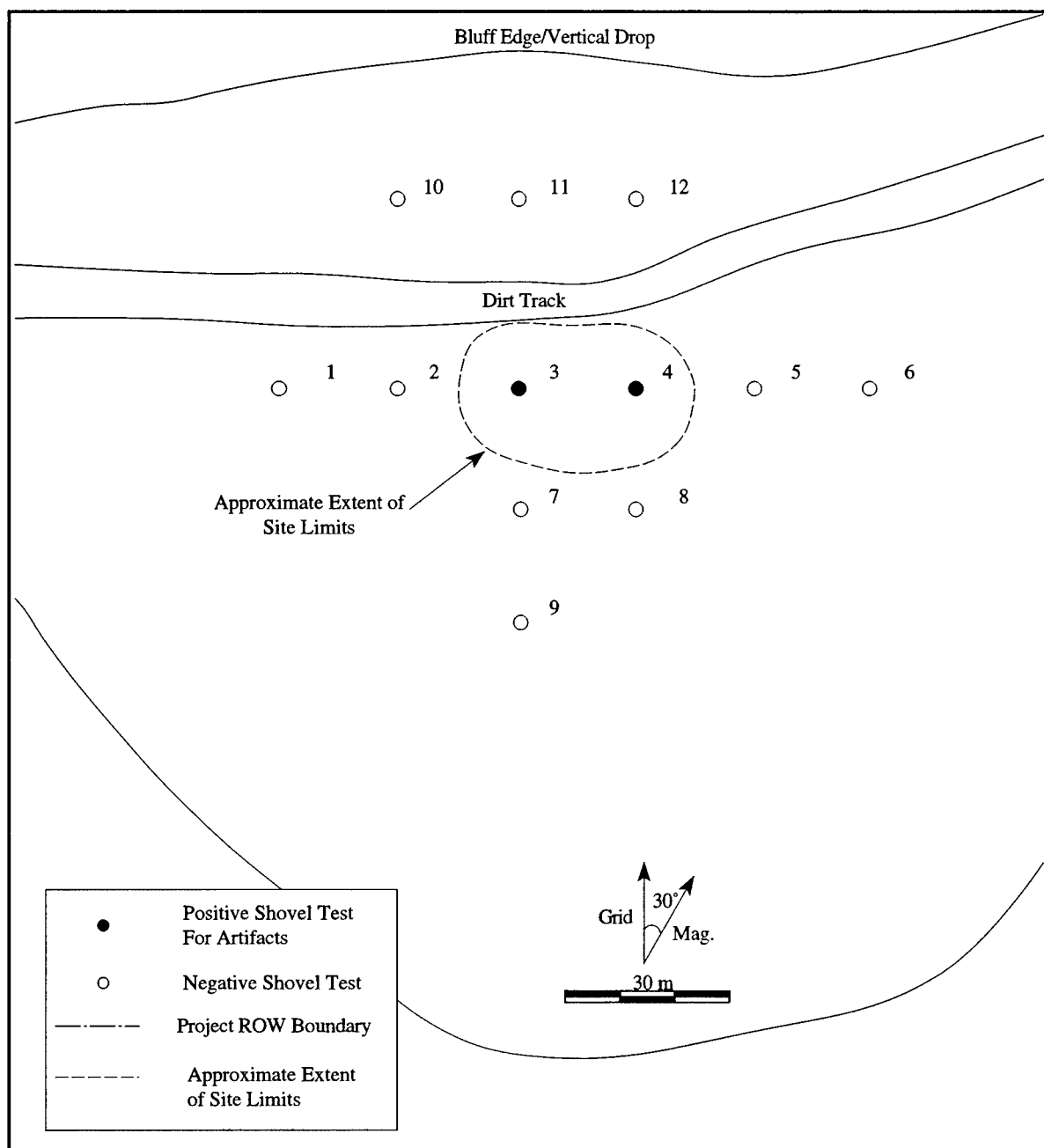


Figure 6-43. Sketch map of site 16WF139 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

Of the 12 shovel tests excavated across the site, two produced three sherds of Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified* and a thermally altered secondary flake. Occupation at the site can only be said to have occurred sometime after the close of the Tchula period. Shovel test stratigraphy consisted of a 5-cm-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt A horizon overlying 15 cm of oxidized brown (10YR 5/3) silt, beneath which lay an oxidized dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey silt. No midden or other cultural features were found in the shovel tests.

Site 16WF139 probably represents the remains of a small prehistoric campsite occupied sometime after the Tchula period. Due to the paucity of artifacts recovered, and the absence of intact features, the site does not hold the potential to yield additional information. Therefore, the Joe's Ridge site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no additional work is warranted.

Kennel I (16WF140)

The Kennel I site consists of a single prehistoric artifact found on the northern flank of a north-east-southwest trending finger ridge in the northeastern portion of the project area (Section 66, T1S R4W) (see Figure 6-1). The site overlooks a small unnamed drainage that flows southwest into a ditch extending along the base of the bluffline bordering the Mississippi River floodplain (Figure 6-44). The site area was covered by new growth deciduous trees at the time of survey. A dense ground cover of fallen leaves prevented surface collection.

Six shovel tests were excavated across the site area, one of which produced a single sherd of Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified*. Without better ceramic markers the occupation at the site can only be dated to sometime after the Tchula period.

The stratigraphy of the shovel tests consisted of a 6-cm-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt A horizon overlying 14 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt, beneath which lay oxidized brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay. These shovel tests contained no midden or other cultural features.

The Kennel I site may represent the remains of a small prehistoric camp, or the artifact could have been redeposited through rain wash from higher up the ridge and outside the project area. The

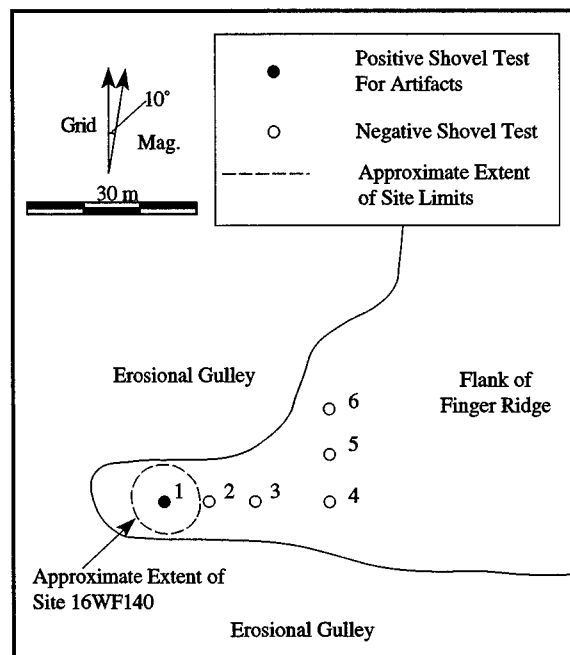


Figure 6-44. Sketch map of site 16WF140 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

paucity of artifacts recovered and the absence of intact features indicate that the site does not hold the potential to yield additional information. Site 16WF140 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and no further work is warranted.

Kennel II (16WF141)

The Kennel II site consists of a single prehistoric artifact found in the northeastern portion of the project area in Section 66, T1S R4W (see Figure 6-1). The site, situated on the flank of the same finger ridge as 16WF140, was covered with small deciduous trees at the time of survey (Figure 6-45). Ground visibility was poor due to fallen leaves.

One shovel test of the nine excavated across the site produced a thermally altered secondary flake in the upper 5 cm of the shovel test. Without temporally diagnostic artifacts, the occupation at the site can only be dated to sometime after the Paleo-Indian period.

The stratigraphy of the shovel tests consisted of a 5-cm-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt A horizon overlying oxidized dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay. No midden or other cultural features were detected in the shovel tests.

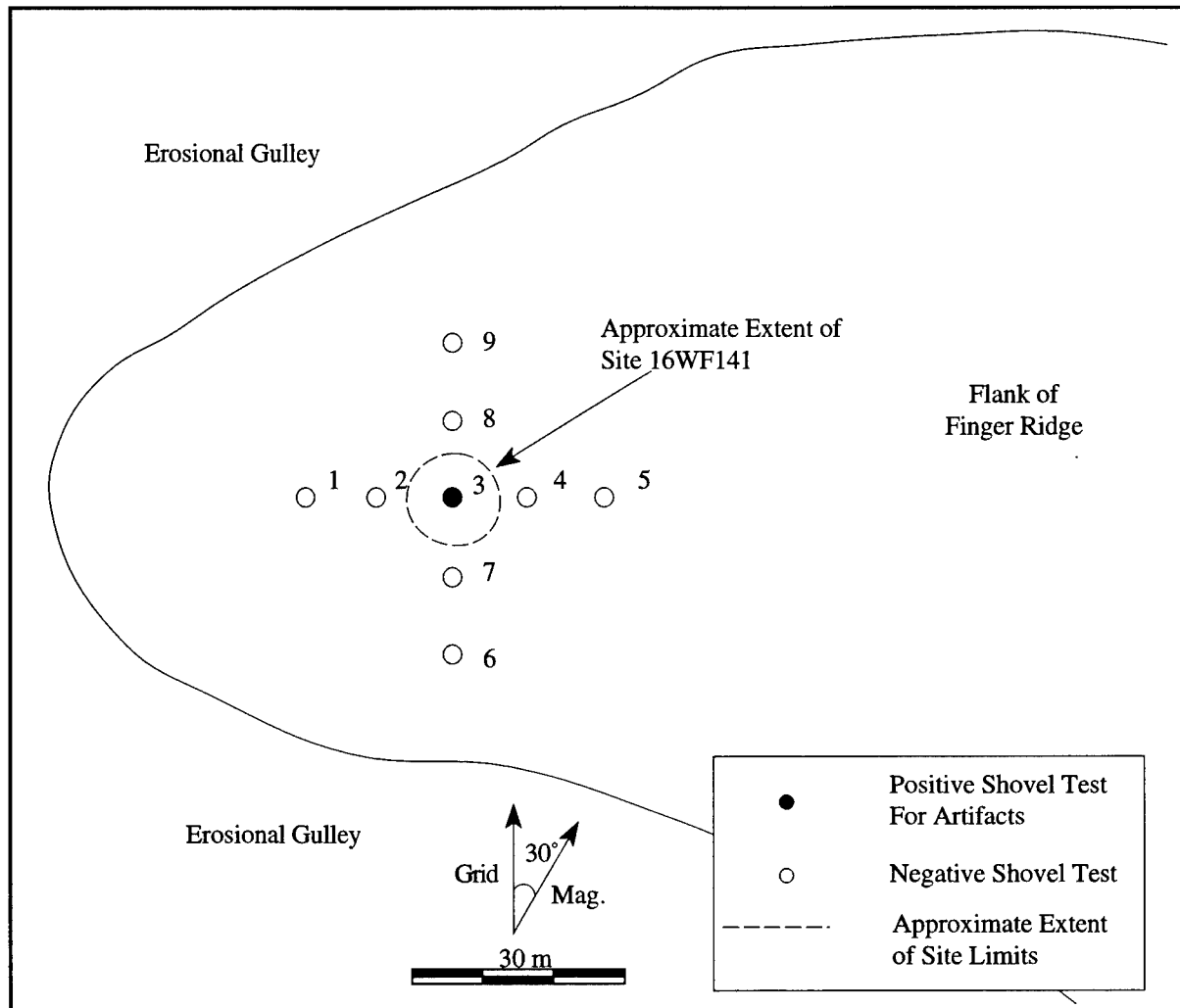


Figure 6-45. Sketch map of site 16WF141 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests

The Kennel II site may represent the remains of a small camp or redeposited material from further up the ridgeline and outside the project area. The paucity of artifacts recovered and the absence of intact cultural features indicates that the site does not have the potential to yield additional information. Therefore, site 16WF141 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is warranted.

Hunter Creek (16WF142)

The Hunter Creek site consists of a thermally altered secondary flake found in backhoe Trench 4 excavated on the north side of Hunter Creek (see Exploratory Trenching above and Figures 6-1 and

6-46). The stratigraphic profile present in Trench 4 consisted of 1.2 m of brown (10YR 5/3) alluvial silt overlying a 30-cm-thick buried A horizon of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clayey silt. Beneath the A horizon lay an alluvial deposit of brown (10YR 5/3) silt with some oxidation. The flake was found within the buried A horizon, and examination of the back fill from the trench did not reveal any additional artifacts.

This site can only be dated to sometime during or after the Paleo-Indian period. The lack of intact features and the paucity of artifacts recovered indicate that the Hunter Creek site does not hold the potential to yield additional important information. Site 16WF142 is not eligible for inclusion in the National

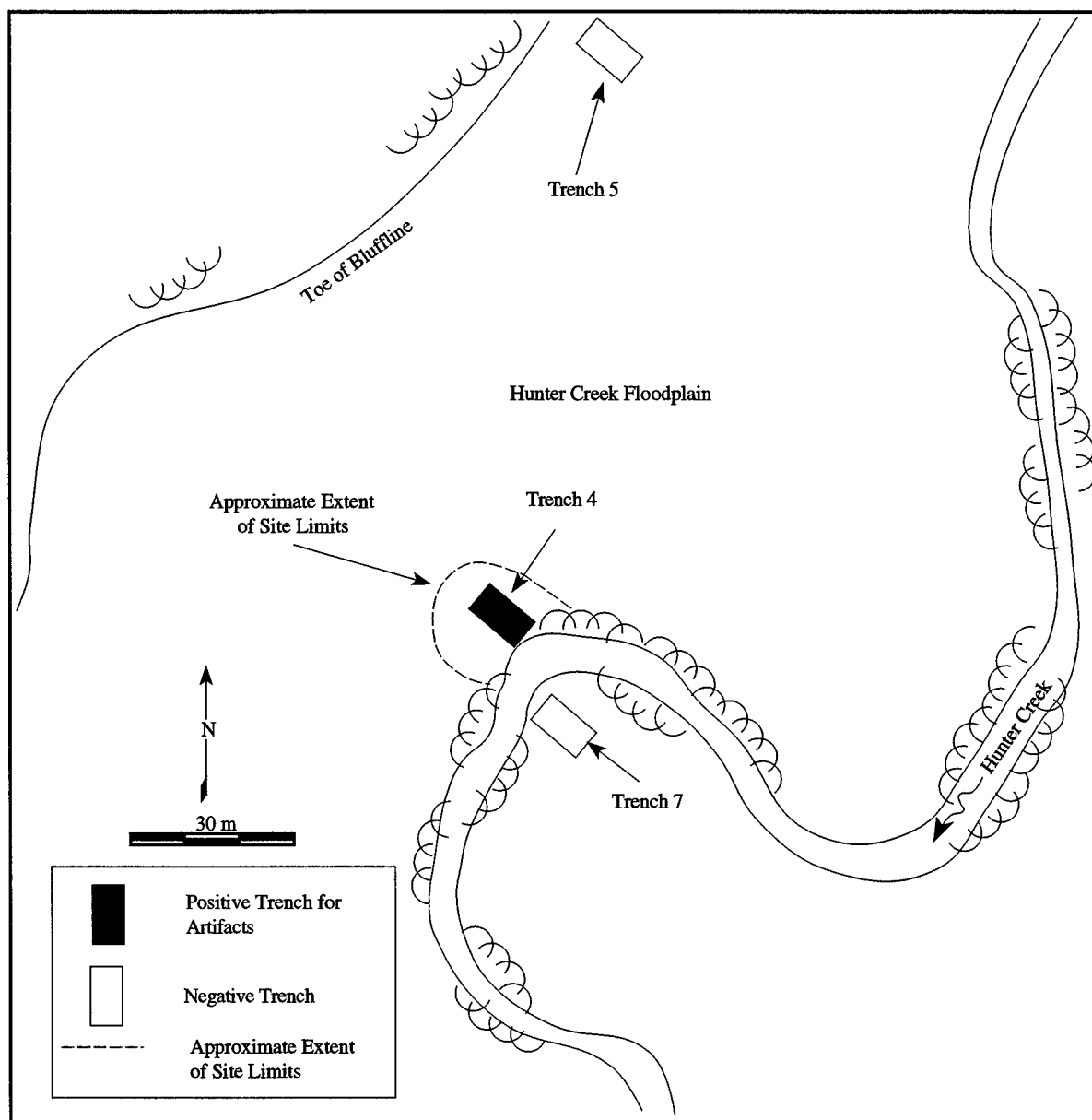


Figure 6-46. Sketch map of site 16WF142 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

Register of Historic Places, and no further work is warranted.

Davis Ridge I (16WF143)

The Davis Ridge site consists of a small deposit of prehistoric material located in the northeastern portion of the project area in Section 65, T1S R4W (see Figure 6-1). It is situated on the flank of a ridge that is oriented northeast to southwest overlooking

the Hunter Creek floodplain. A narrow dirt trail marks the southern boundary of the site, which is approximately 20 m long by 10 m wide (Figure 6-47). At the time of survey, the site was covered by old growth mixed hardwood and pine trees, and surface visibility was poor due to fallen leaves.

Two of the 10 shovel tests excavated across the site produced two sherds, one of Baytown Plain, *var. unspecified*, and the other of Mazique Incised, *var.*

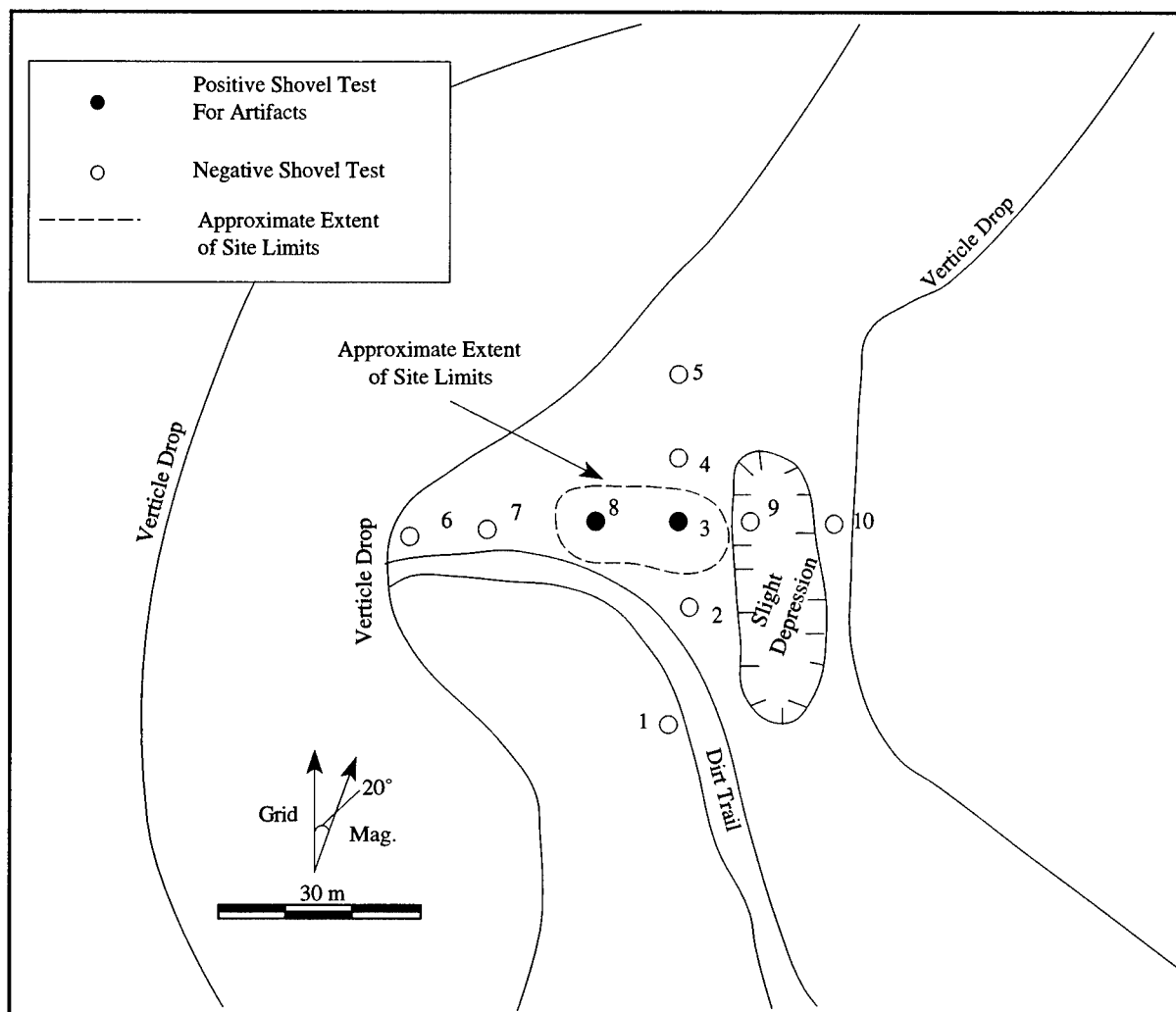


Figure 6-47. Sketch map of site 16WF143 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

Manchac. The *var. Manchac* sherd suggests that this locale was occupied during the middle to late Coles Creek period. Shovel test stratigraphy consisted of a 7-cm-thick very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt A horizon overlying 13 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay, beneath which lay an oxidized yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay. The two sherds were found within 10 cm of the ground surface. No midden or other cultural features were identified in the shovel tests.

Site 16WF143 probably represents the remains of a small aboriginal camp that dates to the Coles Creek period. However, the scarcity of artifactual material and absence of intact cultural features in-

dicate that the site does not hold the potential to yield additional information. The Davis Ridge I site is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is necessary.

Davis Ridge II (16WF144)

The Davis Ridge II site consists of a single pre-historic artifact found in the northeastern portion of the project area in Section 65, T1S R4W (see Figure 6-1). The site is situated on the same ridge flank overlooking the Hunter Creek floodplain as 16WF143. It is bounded on both the east and west by small gullies created by rain runoff (Figure 6-48). Again, the site was covered by old growth mixed hardwood

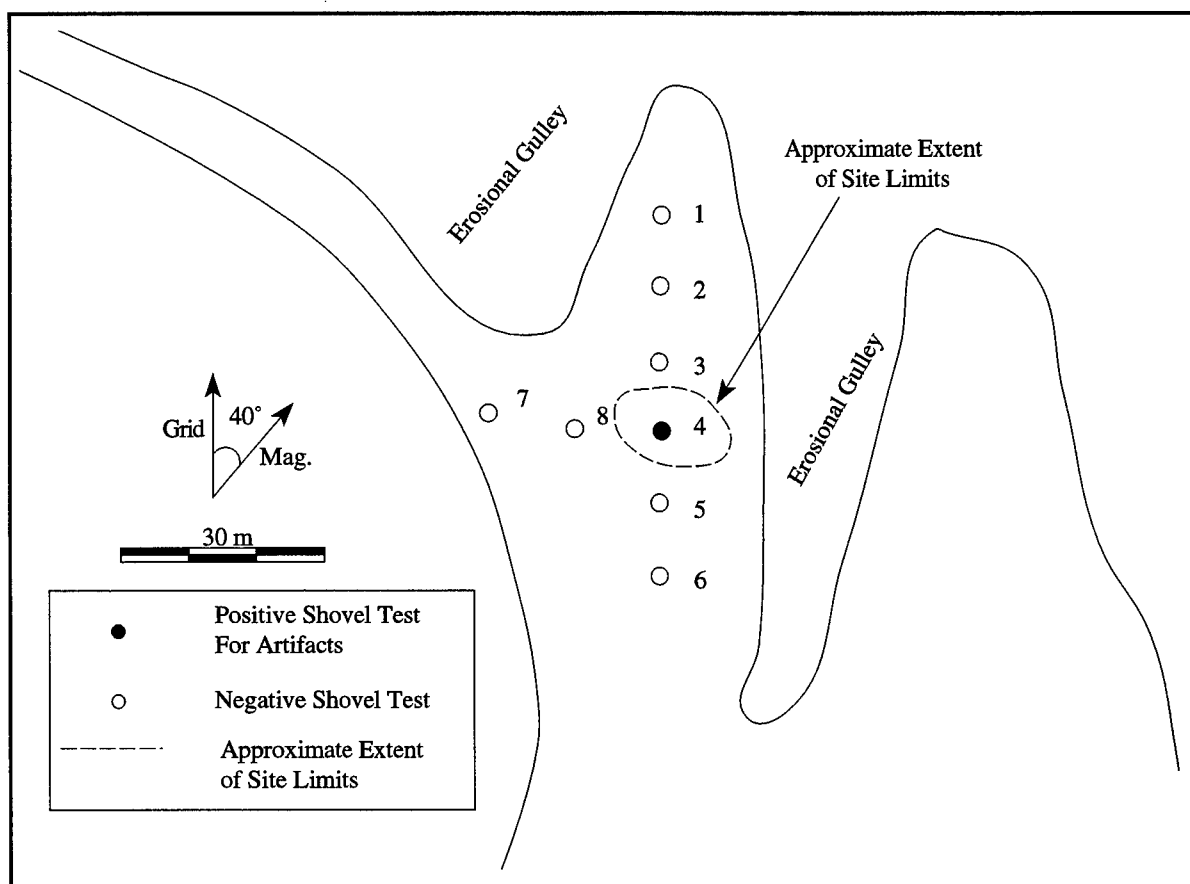


Figure 6-48. Sketch map of site 16WF144 showing the locations of excavated shovel tests.

and pine trees, and ground surface visibility was extremely poor due to fallen leaves.

Eight shovel tests were excavated across the site, one of which produced a single sherd of Baytown Plain, *var. Addis*. This finding suggests that occupation at the site can only be dated to sometime during the late Coles Creek or early Mississippi periods. The stratigraphy of the shovel tests consisted of a 5-cm-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt A horizon overlying 25 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) silt, beneath which lay oxidized dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay. The shovel tests contained no midden or other cultural features.

Davis Ridge II probably represents the remains of a small campsite that dates to sometime during the late Coles Creek or early Mississippi periods. The scarcity of artifactual material found and the

lack of intact features indicate that the site does not hold the potential to yield additional information. Therefore, site 16WF144 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional work is not warranted.

Standing Structures

South Levee Pump House (Standing Structure 1)

Standing Structure 1, the South Levee Pump House, is located in the southeastern portion of the project area, on the landside of the levee at station marker 562+38.27 (see Figure 6-1). At the time of the survey, the building was being used as a dog pen. The structure measures 60 ft (18.3 m) to a side and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The exterior walls are made of concrete block, and the roof is

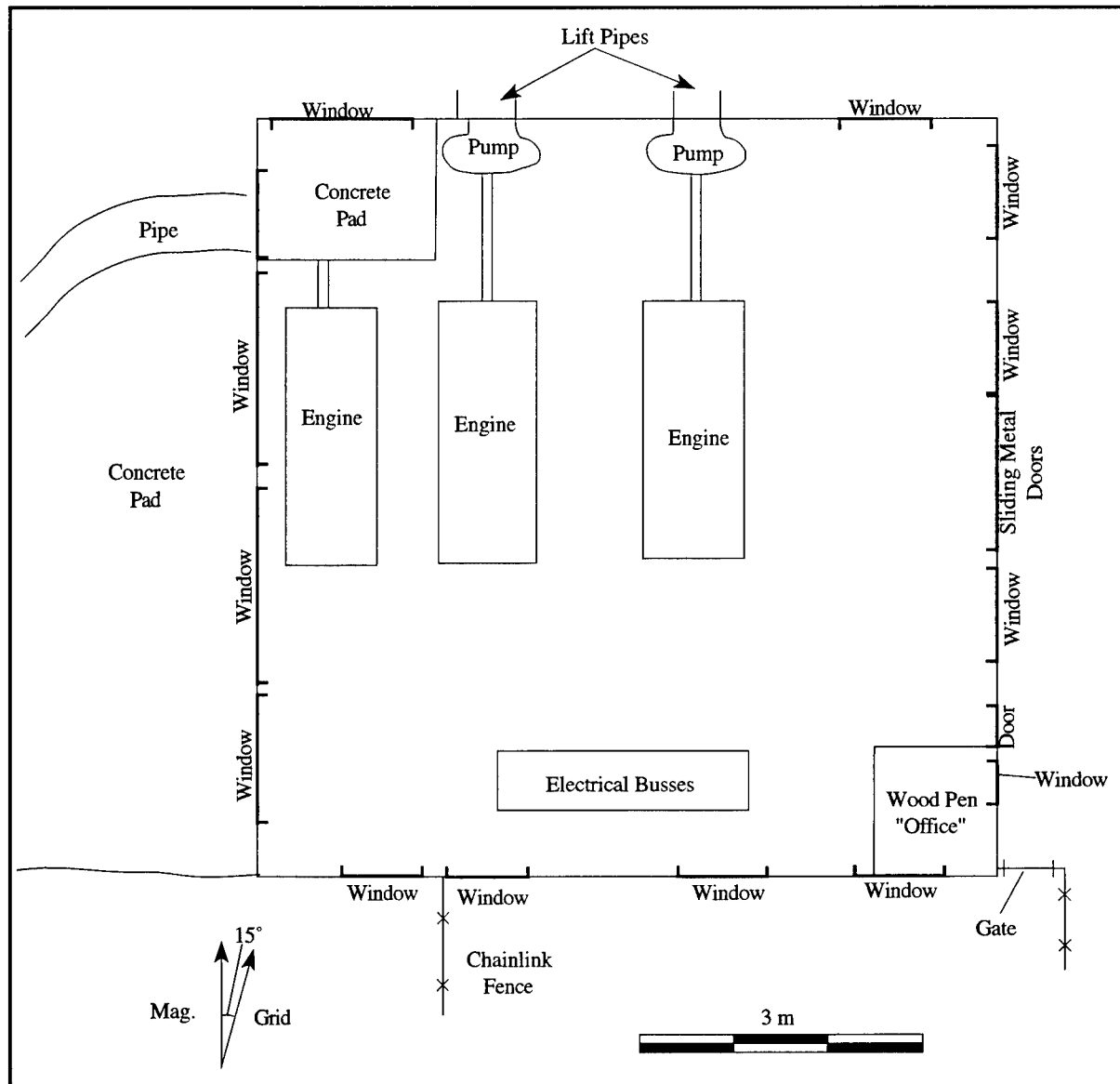


Figure 6-49. Plan view of Standing Structure 1.

hipped and built up with tar. The interior of the structure consists of a large open room containing three diesel engines and a small office (Figure 6-49). The area surrounding the structure has been extensively disturbed by the construction of roads and parking areas. Drainage machinery is noted at this location on a 1912 Public Works map (see Figure 6-30). However, this map does not indicate a structure is present at this locale. A structure is present on both the 1927 Public Works map,

and the 1955 COE map (see Figures 6-31 and 6-32). This map data indicates that this structure was constructed sometime between 1915 and 1927.

Presently, the South Levee Pump House is in disrepair due to neglect and abandonment. This building is not considered to be architecturally unique or significant and therefore, is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No additional work is necessary.

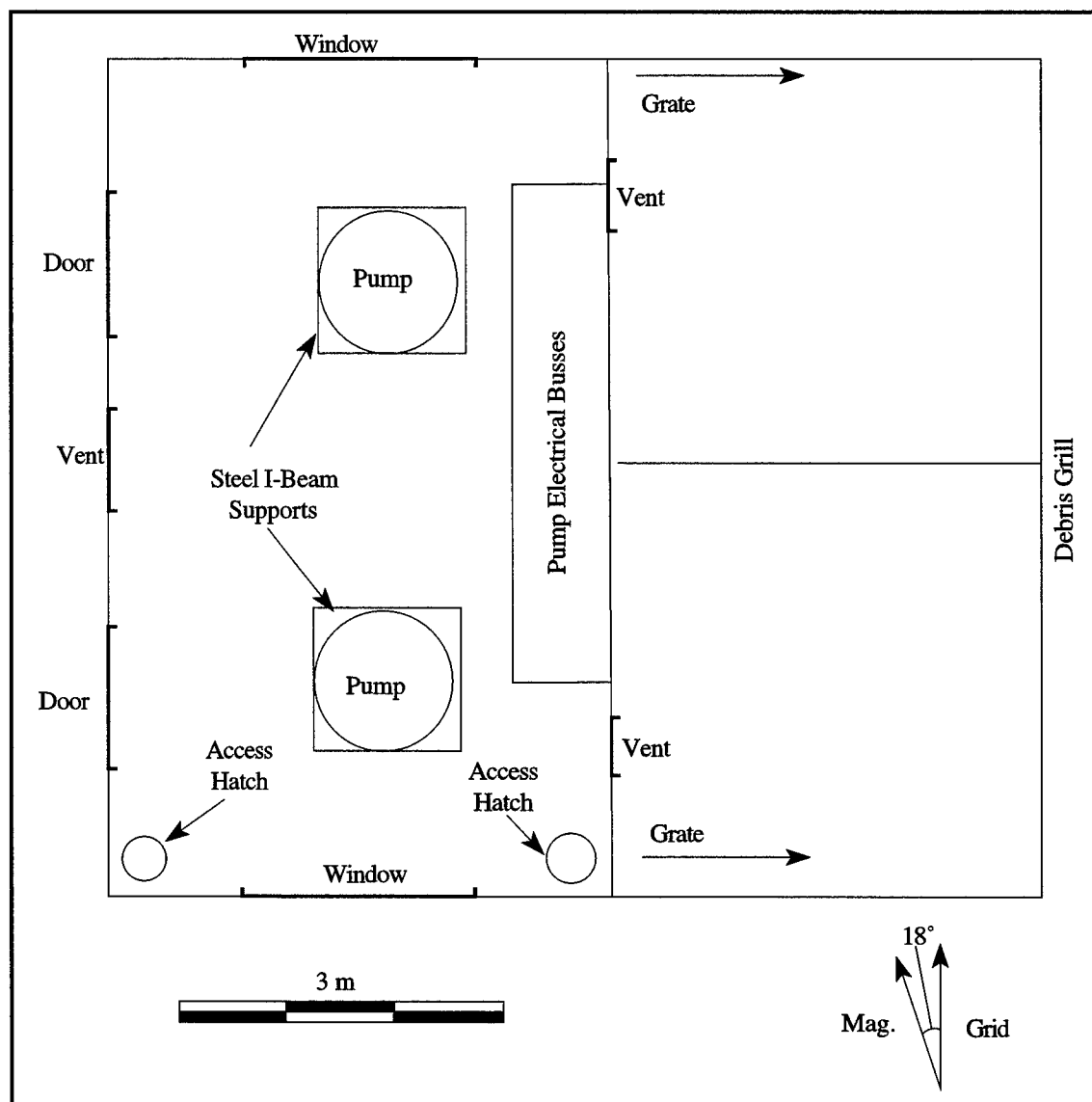


Figure 6-50. Plan view of Standing Structure 2.

***Davis Bayou Pump House
(Standing Structure 2)***

The Davis Bayou Pump House is located near the terminus of Davis Bayou on the landside of the levee at station marker 171+76.71 (see Figure 6-1). This structure lies just north of site 16WF116. It was once used to house pumping machinery that drained the northern portion of the prison grounds, and Davis Bayou specifically. It consists of a flat-roofed, one

story, single room structure made of brick (Figure 6-50). Two electrical pumps are housed on the interior. The pump house is about 21 ft (6.4 m) long and 14 ft (4.3 m) wide.

One structure is shown at this location on the 1914-1915 MRC map, (see Figure 6-10). No structures appear to be situated at this location on the 1927 Public Works map (see Figure 6-15). A 1944 aerial photograph shows several buildings in the



Figure 6-51. Aerial Photograph of Standing Structure 2 vicinity in 1944 (source: USCOE 1944:Frame 82). Scale 1:20,000.

vicinity of this standing structure (Figure 6-51). This information suggests that the Davis Bayou Pump House was constructed between 1927 and 1944. The structure is currently abandoned and no effort is being made for its upkeep. This building

is not considered to be architecturally unique or significant and therefore, is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. No additional work is recommended for this structure.

CHAPTER 7

NATIONAL REGISTER TESTING OF SITES 16WF30, 16WF121 AND 16WF122

This chapter discusses the three sites tested during the second phase of fieldwork. As noted in the previous chapter, these sites were initially examined during the survey portion of the project. The data gathered at that time was used to guide fieldwork during the testing phase, and thus will be presented in conjunction with the testing data.

Methodology

As mentioned in Chapter 6, sites 16WF30, 16WF121, 16WF122, were subjected to Phase I Intensive Field Survey. The data obtained during the Phase I investigations will be presented in this chapter. The Phase I field methodology was presented in Chapter 6 and need not be repeated here.

The Phase II testing methodology varied slightly from site to site. In general, each site was mapped and a grid established, systematically surface collected, then mechanically striped, and selected features excavated. At Site 16WF121 this work was supplemented with hand excavation units.

Initially, an instrument map of each site depicting the topography, locations of features, and the placement of the archaeological investigations was produced. Upon completion of the mapping, a systematic surface collection was conducted across the site. Each collection unit measured 20 m square, and was collected by a single crew member for a period of 10 minutes.

Test units at site 16WF121 were excavated in an effort to gather additional data of a probable midden identified during the survey. A series of three 1-m-by-1-m test units were placed within the probable midden area, and were excavated by natural stratigraphy. All soil removed during the excavations were screened through 1/4- and 1/8-inch-hard-mesh screens. Additionally, soil matrix samples were taken.

The areas that were mechanically stripped were selected on the basis of the quantity and type of artifacts recovered during the surface collection. All features located during the stripping program were delineated and mapped. A sample of features from each site was selected for hand excavation.

The CEI investigation represents the first attempt to examine each site in detail. In order to assess the sites a series of field procedures was enacted. The overall aim was to gather as much information on site size, integrity, stratigraphy, presence or absence of cultural features, and cultural components. Each site is discussed more fully below in terms of the specific procedures used and the results obtained.

George Row (16WF30)

Location and Description

The George Row site consists of an historic artifact scatter and architectural features located in Section 46 T1S, R5W between levee station markers 200+31.63

and 218+66.32 (see Figure 6-1). The site is situated in an agricultural field at the landside toe of the levee west of the present-day Camp D. An east-west gravel road leading from the levee to the existing Camp D bisects the site approximately in half. A northeast-southwest ditch marks its northern limits, and another east-west gravel road marks the southern boundary. The site measures approximately 500 m north to south by 160 m east to west (Figure 7-1).

It is believed this site was originally recorded by the Lower Mississippi Survey as site 29-J-9 in the 1970s. The Louisiana State Site Record Form does not provide information concerning site affiliation, size, features, collections made, name of the recorder, or the date when the site form was submitted.

Field work at this site was conducted in two phases. Phase I consisted of a non-systematic surface collection, systematic shovel testing, the excavation of two backhoe trenches, and the production of a compass and tape map. Phase II investigations included grid establishment and mapping, controlled surface collecting, mechanical stripping, and excavation of selected features.

Phase I Investigations

Non-systematic Surface Collection

Some 584 artifacts were recovered during the non-systematic surface collection at this site (Appendix B). As ceramics tend to be more useful than glass in dating a site, these were preferentially collected. A significant quantity of late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth-century ceramic types are represented in the collection, including creamware, late creamware and pearlware. Middle-nineteenth-century ceramics present include a variety of edged, annular, transfer printed and hand painted early whiteware and whiteware sherds. Late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century material recovered consists of yellowware, ivory-tinted whiteware, ironstone, and Albany- and Bristol-slipped stoneware.

From this surface collection, dating the occupation at the site was aided through the identification of several transfer printed patterns and a maker's marks. The transfer printed pattern identified as "Lafayette at Franklin's Tomb" was produced between 1818 and 1846 by Enoch Wood and Sons (Godden 1964:685). The "Tuscan Rose" pattern, also

transfer-printed, was used between 1814 and 1830 by John and William Ridgeway (Godden 1964:534). One recovered ironstone sherd was made between 1851 and 1882 by James Edwards and Son (Godden 1964:230).

Although most of the glass artifacts found could not be identified as to manufacturing technique, six machine-made sherds were identified. One of the vessels represented in the collection was made by the Illinois Glass Co. between 1916 and 1929 (Toulouse 1971:264), and two others by the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. between 1929 and 1954 (Toulouse 1971:403). A number of clear purple glass sherds were also recovered from the site. This color, introduced around 1880, was attained by adding manganese to the glass. The outbreak of war in 1914 created a demand for manganese as a necessary war product, and the purplish tint vanished from glass works.

Other artifacts found in the surface collection include a bolt, spikes, unidentified bone fragments, road gravel, slate, and a piece of plastic. A concentration of brick fragments was also noted in the southwestern portion of the site (Figure 7-2).

Shovel Testing

During Phase I investigations, 102 shovel tests were excavated across the site at approximately 30-m intervals (see Figure 7-2). Seventy-five shovel tests proved positive for cultural material. The positive shovel tests produced 556 artifacts (see Appendix B). Almost equal amounts of ceramic and glass sherds were recovered from the shovel tests and reflect the same dates of occupation as the surface collection material. The earliest ceramics include creamware and edged blue, transfer-printed blue, hand-painted, and annular pearlwares. One sherd of ivory-tinted whiteware possessed a Homer Laughlin China Company maker's mark. This mark indicates that this particular vessel was produced between 1900 and 1960 (Gates and Ormerod 1982).

The manufacturing technique of most of the glass found could not be identified. However, a molded and lipping-tooled sherd was identified, as were six sherds of clear purple glass. The molding and lipping-tooled manufacturing technique was utilized between 1856 and 1917. Other recovered artifacts found include a 1919 penny, bolts, nails, brick fragments, mortar, unidentified bone fragments and road gravel.

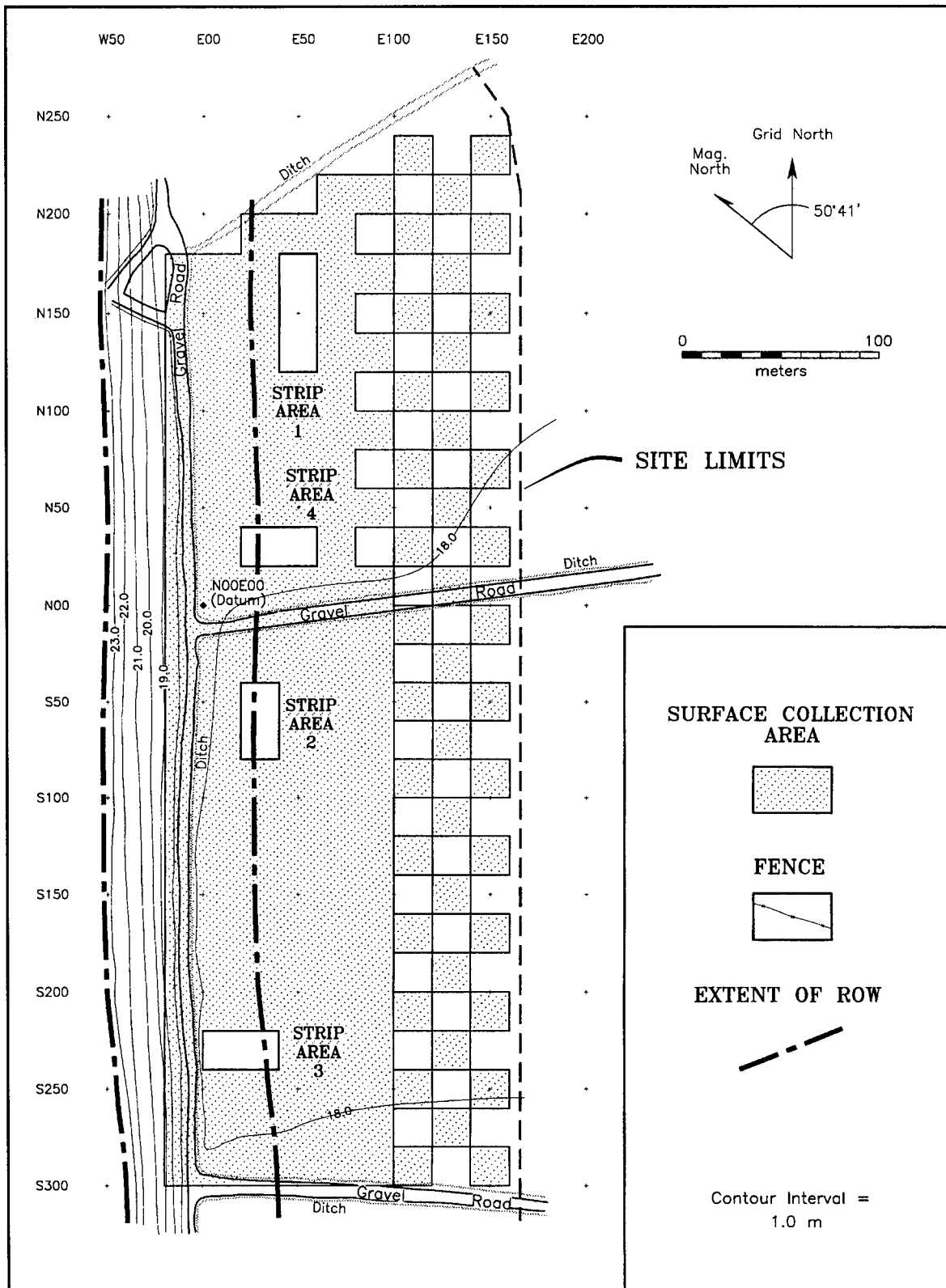


Figure 7-1. Instrument map of site 16WF30.

The stratigraphy of the shovel tests consisted of a 20-to-25-cm-thick brown (10YR 5/3) clayey silt plowzone overlying a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt alluvial deposit with some oxidation. Cultural material was recovered primarily from the upper 20 cm of plowzone. However, one shovel test yielded artifacts to a depth of 50 cmbs.

Backhoe Trenching

Two backhoe trenches were excavated in the central and southern areas of the site (see Figure 7-2). Generally, the stratigraphic sequence present in the trenches is comprised of three strata (Figure 7-3). The uppermost stratum consists of a plowzone of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt that measures approximately 20 cm in thickness. Below the plowzone are natural levee deposits that consists of well oxidized brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silt mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt measuring between 70 cm and 100 cm thick. Beneath the natural levee deposits lies point bar deposits of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay that extended to the bottom of the trench. Trench 2 produced one clear green glass sherd that could not be identified as to manufacturing technique.

Phase II Investigations

Grid Establishment and Mapping

A site grid was created for use in mapping, and to which all subsequent work could be tied. A N00E00 point was positioned in the southwestern corner of the northern field, just north of the gravel road that bisects the site in half. A north-south baseline, aligned with magnetic north, was run north and south from the N00E00 point. East-west lines were then extended from points located at 20-m intervals along the north-south baseline. The resulting grid had control points positioned at 20-m intervals. These points became datum loci for the surface collection units, and base stations for the transit used in mapping the site. Elevation readings were taken on all 20-m grid points and on an additional series of points taken by recording angles and distances. These readings were used to produce the map shown in Figure 7-1.

Systematic Surface Collection

One hundred and eighty-six 20-m-square units, covering an area of 74,400 square meters, were systematically surface collected (see Figure 7-1). One hundred percent of the site was surface collected west of the E80 line. East of this line, 50 percent of the

units were collected. Artifacts (n=14,284) were recovered from all units collected (Appendix C) and reflect the same dates of occupation as the material recovered during the Phase I survey (see above).

Four areas of artifact concentrations were identified by the surface collection (Figure 7-4). The first concentration was located between the N200 and N220 lines. The second was between the N00 and N120 lines. The third was identified between the S20 and S100 lines, and the fourth between the S260 and S300 lines. All four areas generally lie between the E00 and E100 lines. Ceramics tended to cluster along a northeast to southwest diagonal line between N60 and S150 (Figure 7-5). However, the largest concentration of total ceramics occurred between the S40 and S80 lines. To determine the possible location of an early historic occupation, ceramics consisting of creamware, pearlware, early whiteware, dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century were also plotted (Figure 7-6). Although early ceramics were found throughout the site two concentrations can be noted. One concentration lies between the N60 line and the S60 line. The other, between the S120 and S160 lines.

Glass artifacts were found throughout the site (Figure 7-7). The greatest concentrations of glass occurred in three areas, one between the N200 and N220 lines, the second between the S20 and S60 lines, and the third between the S180 and S300 lines.

The frequency of construction material, including nails, brick, mortar, and window glass was plotted to help identify possible structure locations (Figure 7-8). Although the recovery of construction material was fairly even across the site, two concentrations were observed. A northern concentration was found to lie between the N120 and N00 lines, and a southern concentration between the S160 and S300 line. The southern concentration of construction material is just south of the brick concentration observed during the Phase I investigations (see Figure 7-2).

The predominant artifact type recovered from the surface of the site was historic ceramics (see Appendix C). Recovered ceramics dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries include varieties of creamware and pearlware, and early whiteware (Figure 7-9). Ceramics dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries include varieties of yellowware, whiteware, ironstone, ivory-tinted

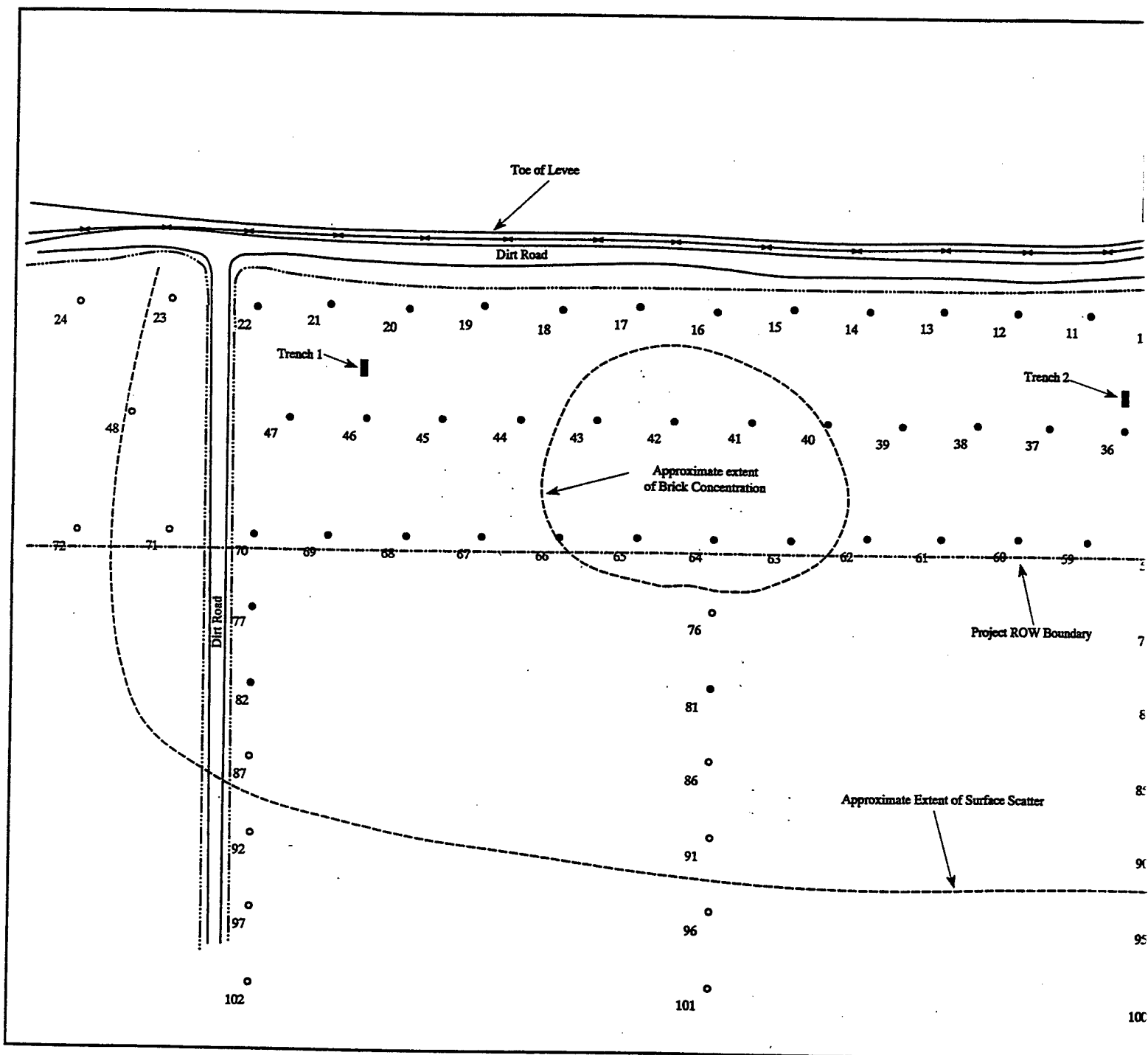
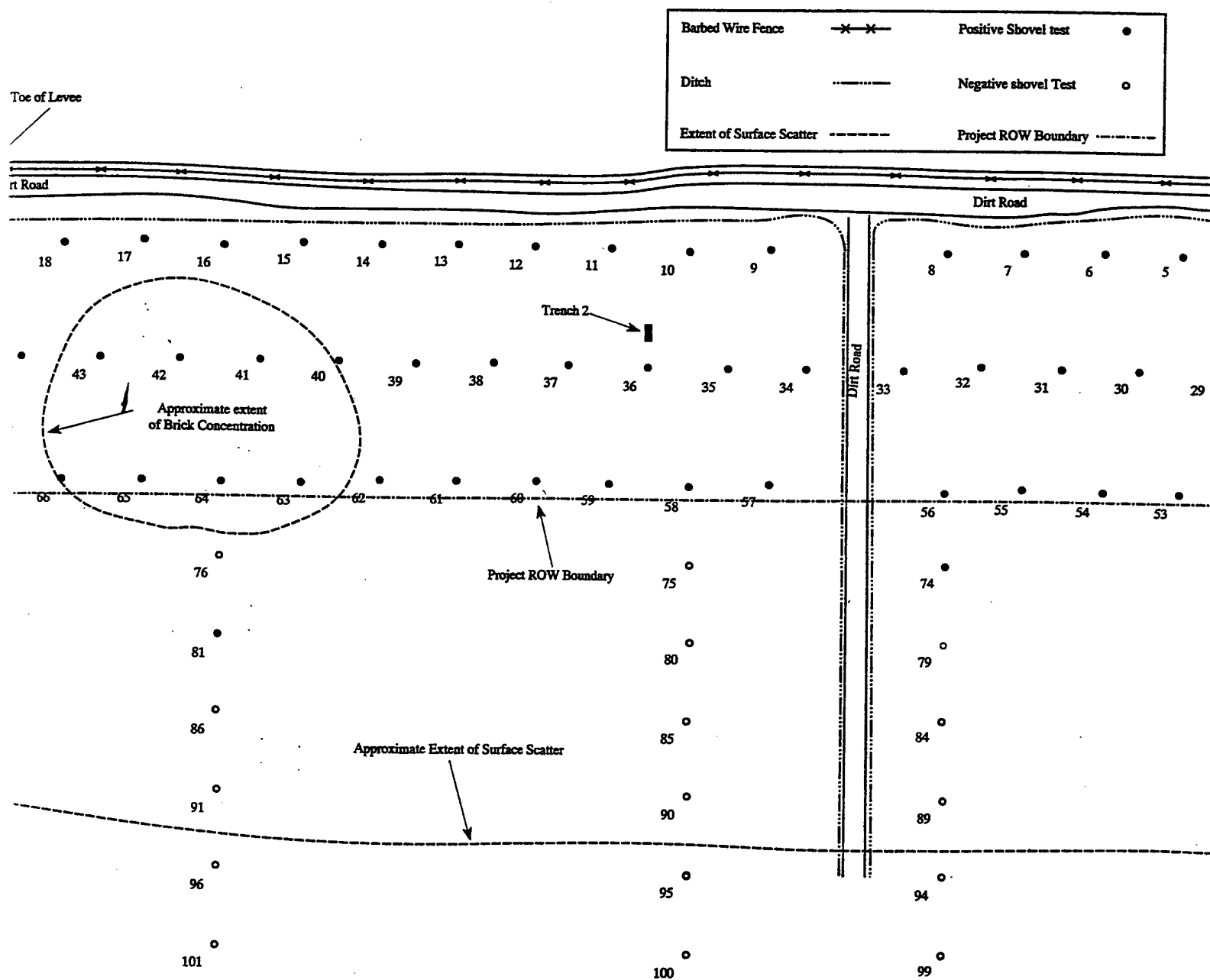
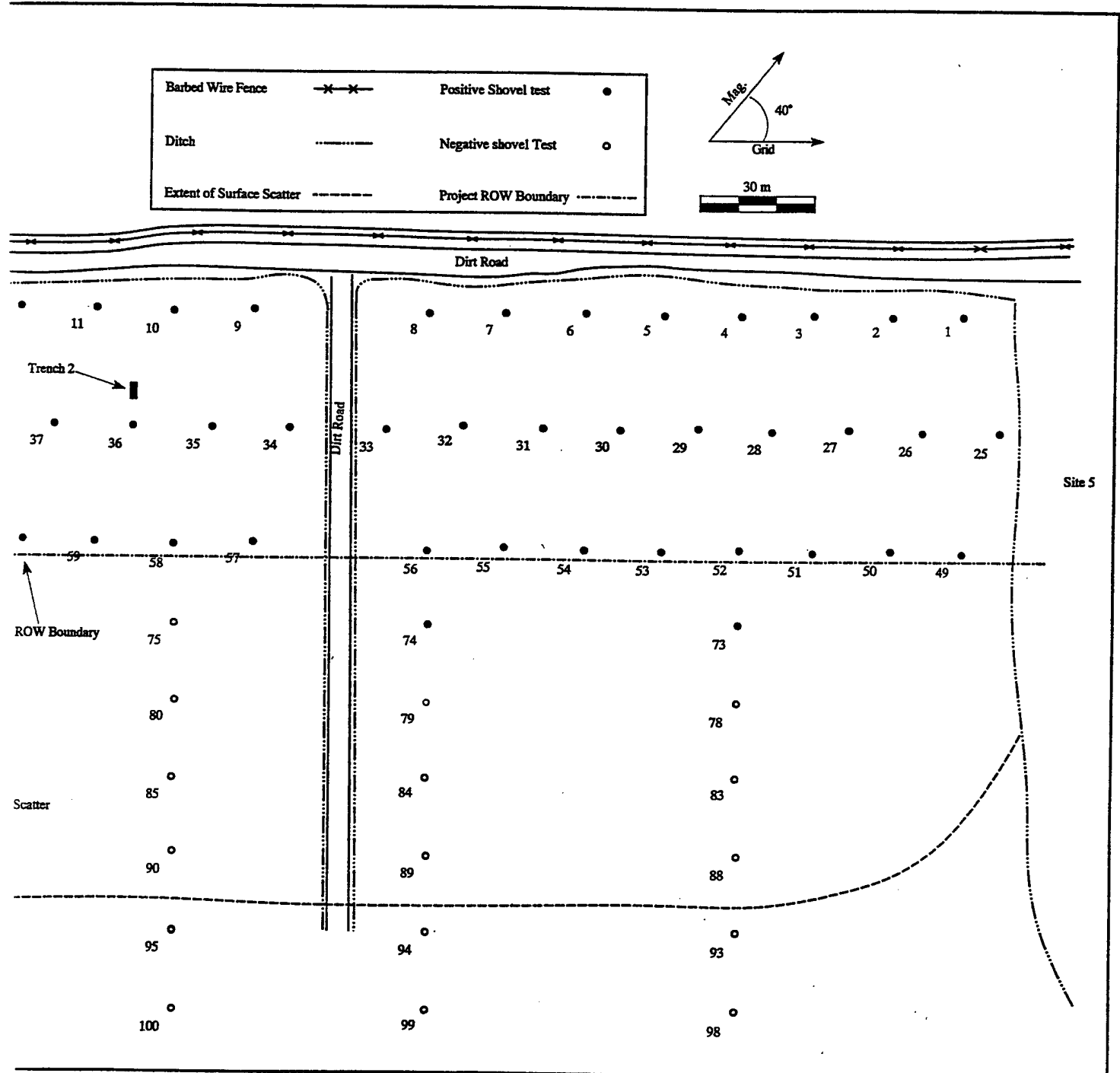


Figure 7-2. Sketch map of site 16WF30 showing the location of Phase I shovel tests and trenches.



of Phase I shovel tests and trenches.

(2)



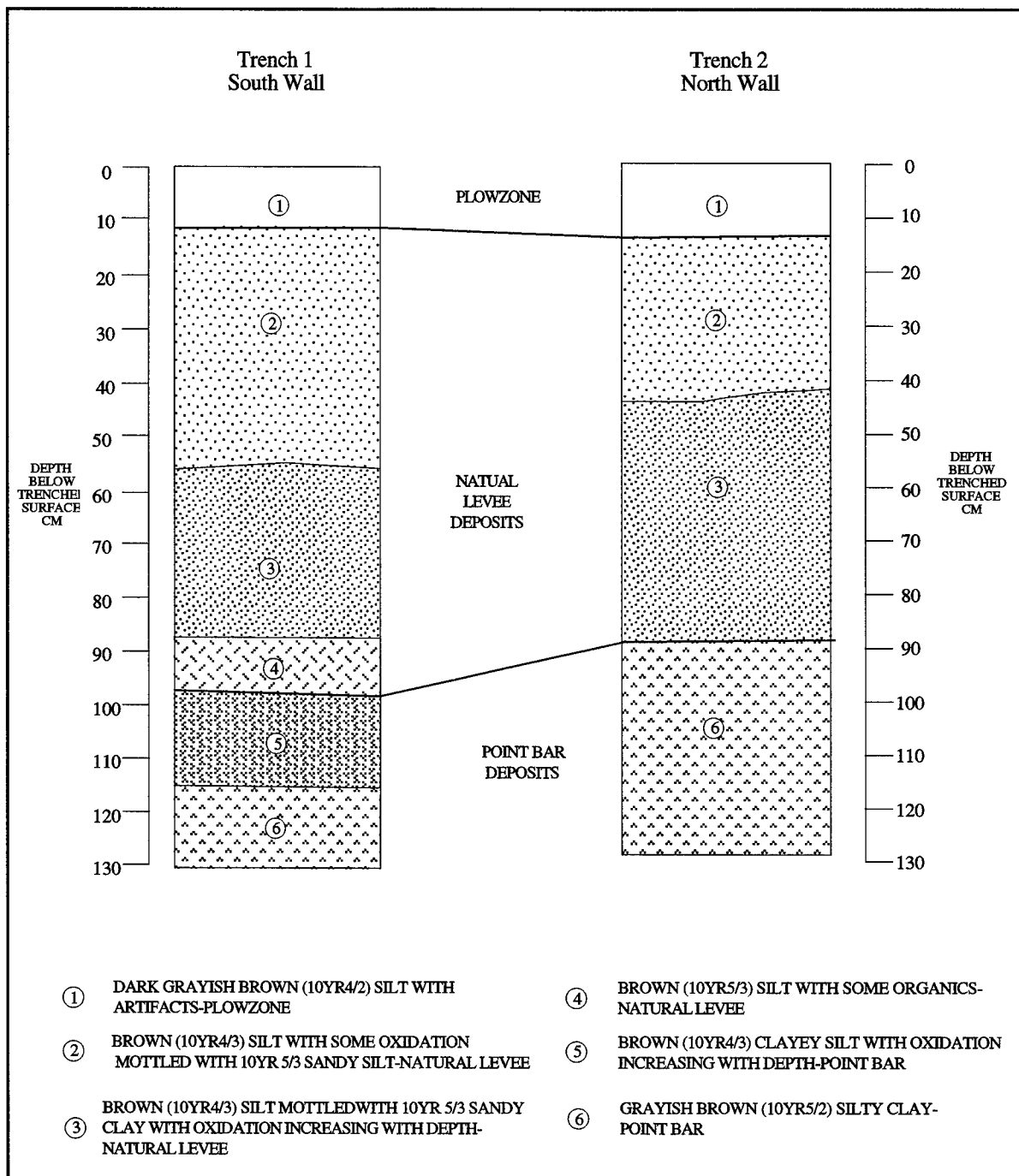


Figure 7-3. Wall profiles of Trenches 1 and 2 at site 16WF30 excavated during Phase I of fieldwork.

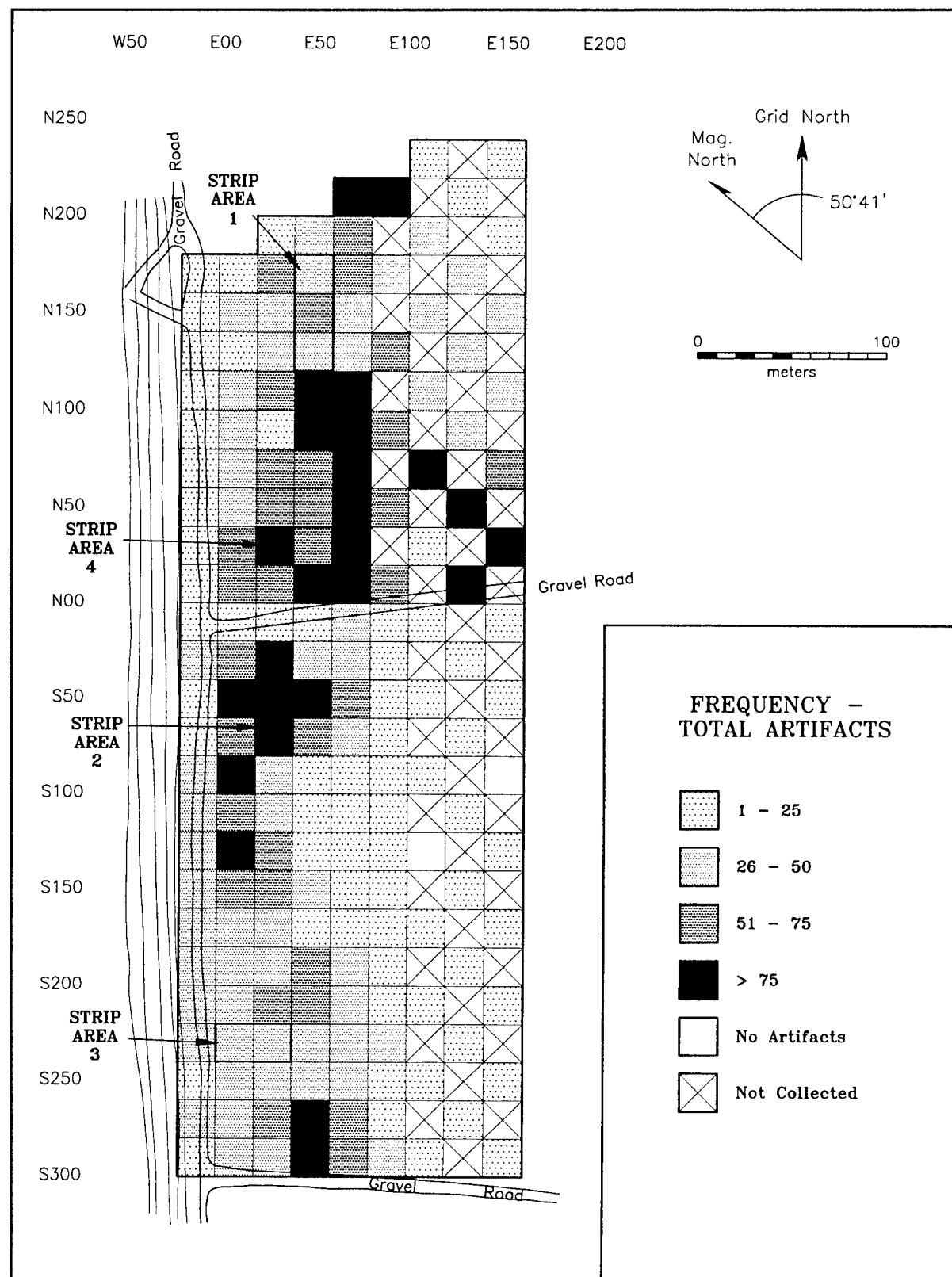


Figure 7-4. Distribution of total artifacts obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF30.

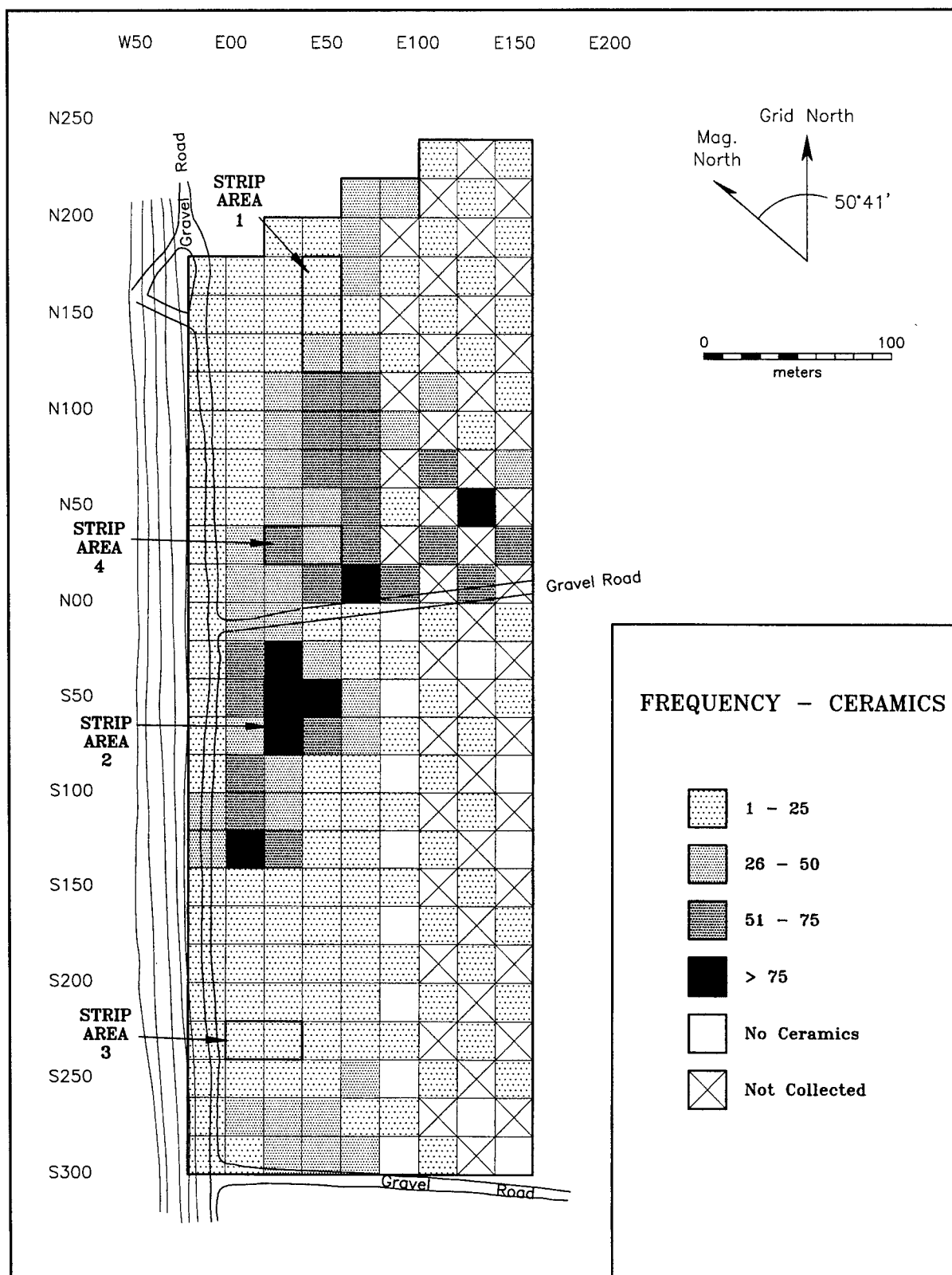


Figure 7-5. Distribution of total ceramic artifacts obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF30.

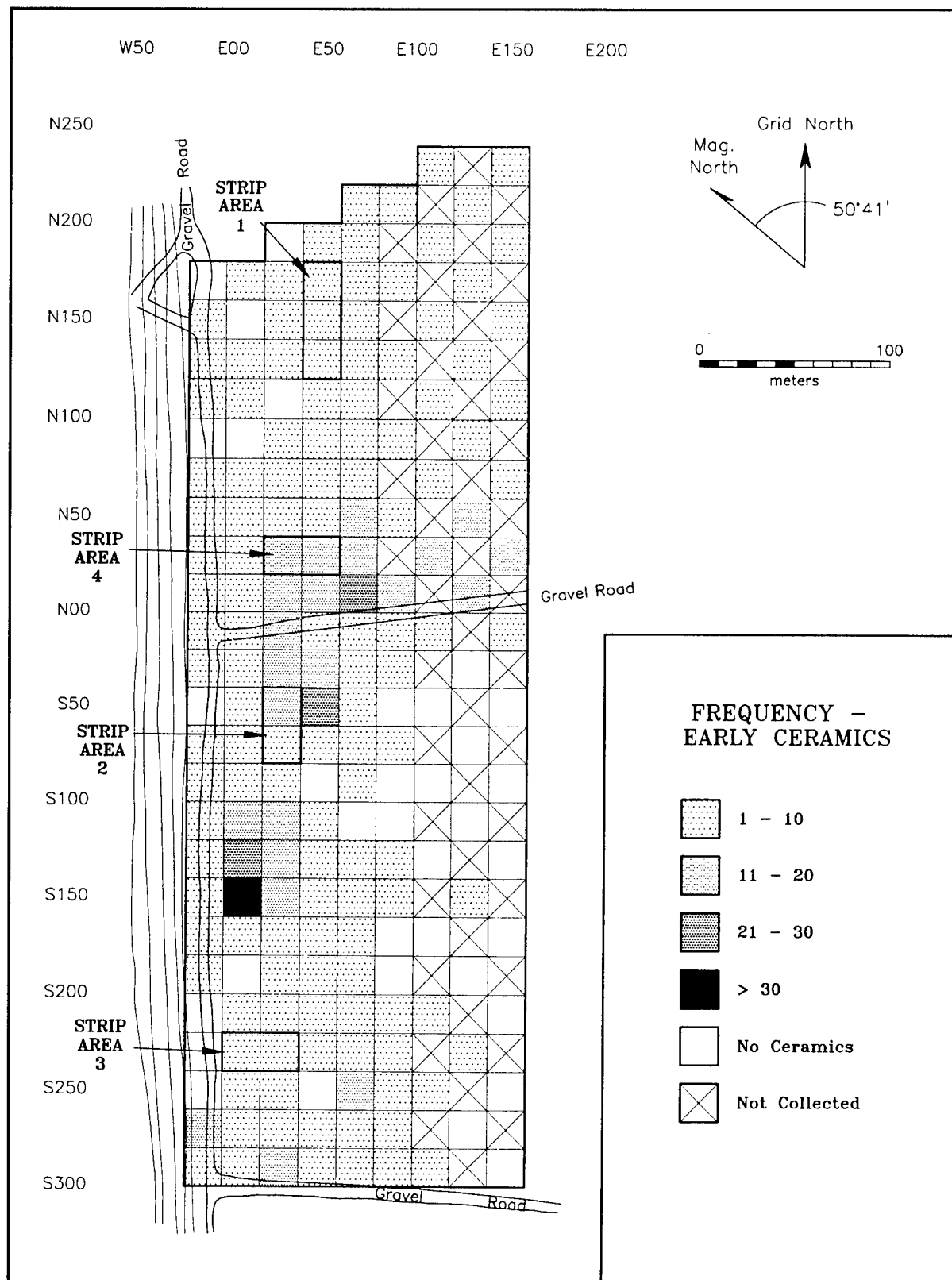


Figure 7-6. Distribution of early historic ceramics obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF30.

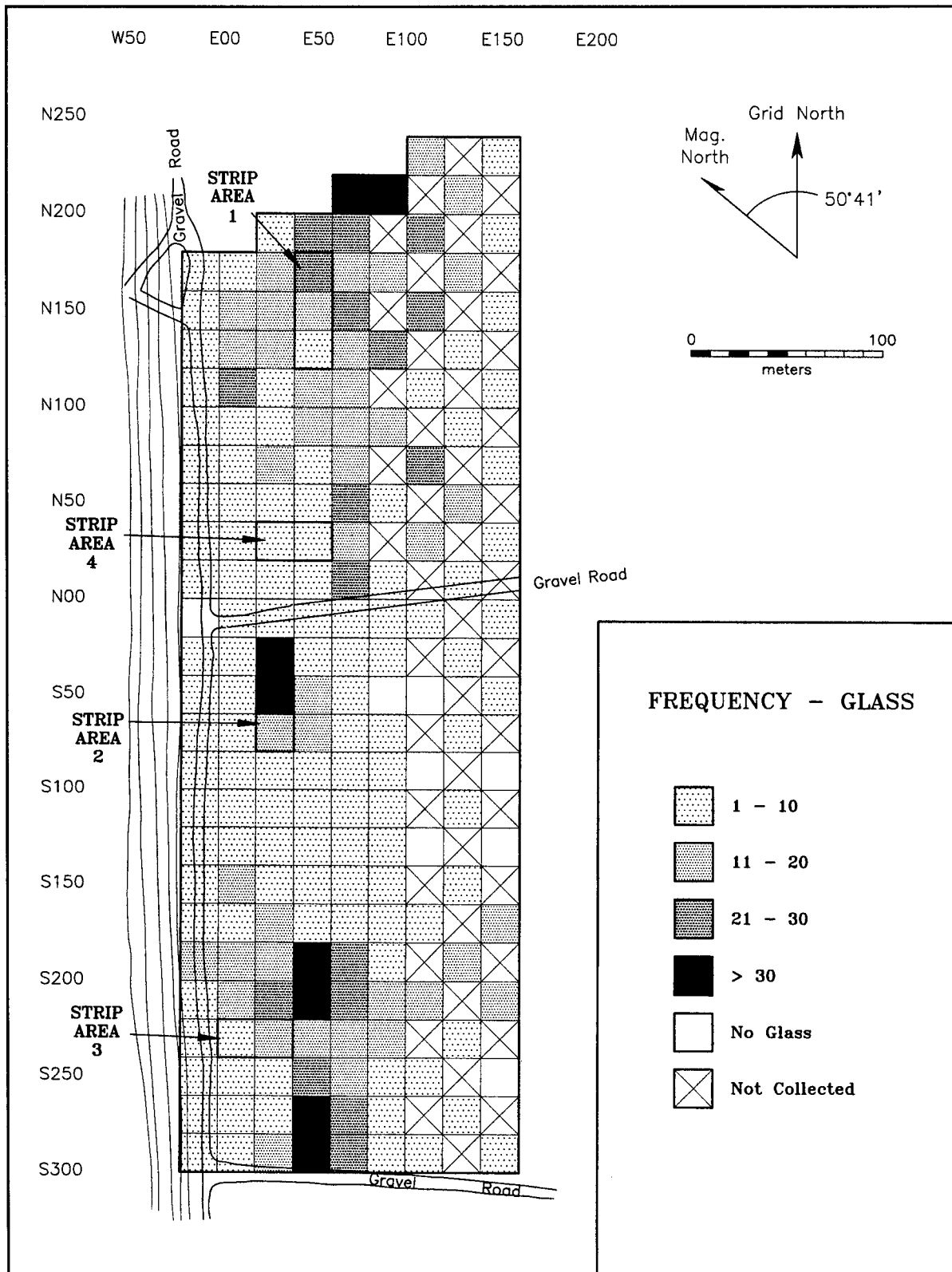


Figure 7-7. Distribution of glass artifacts obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF30.

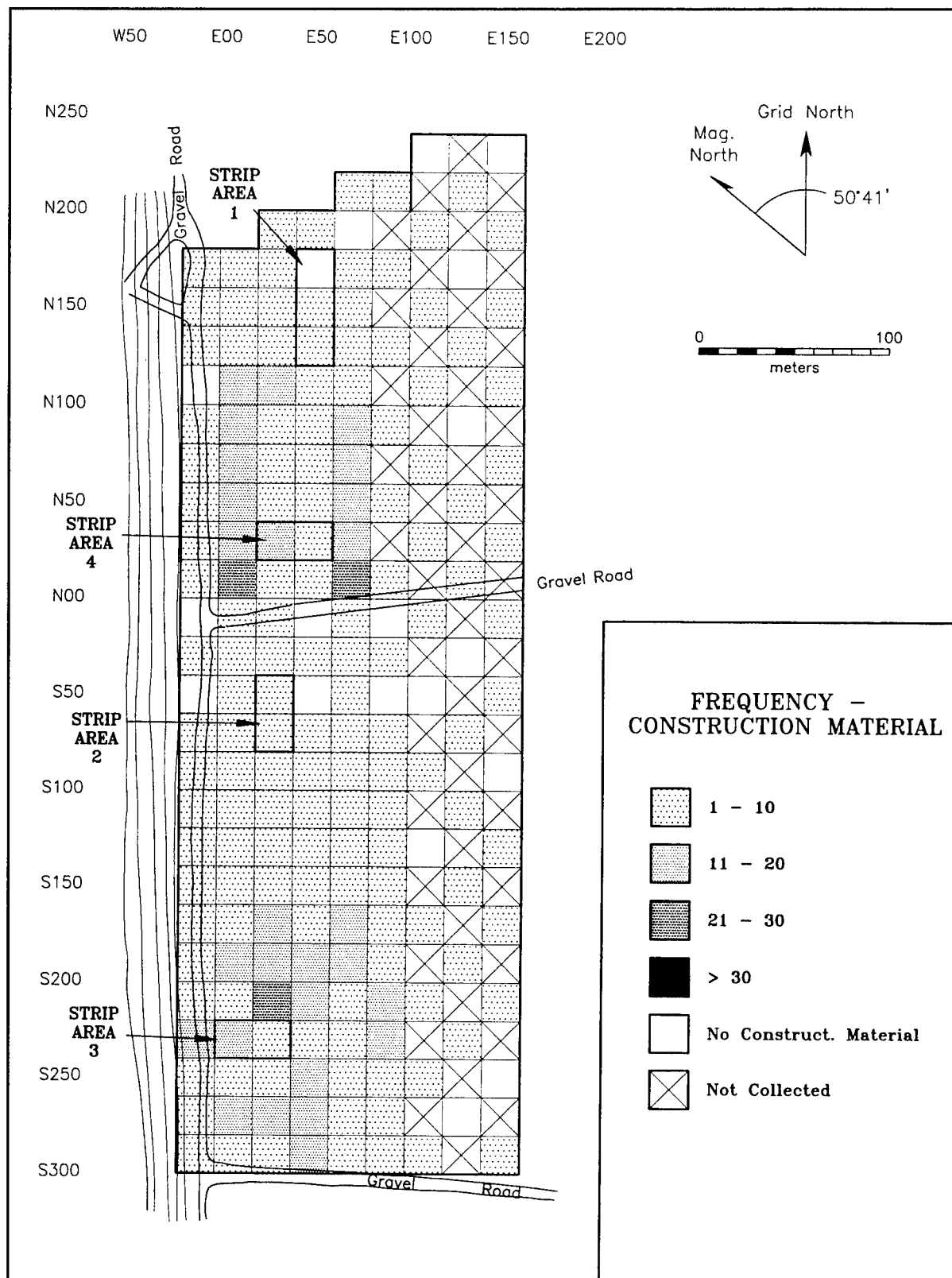


Figure 7-8. Distribution of construction material obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF30.

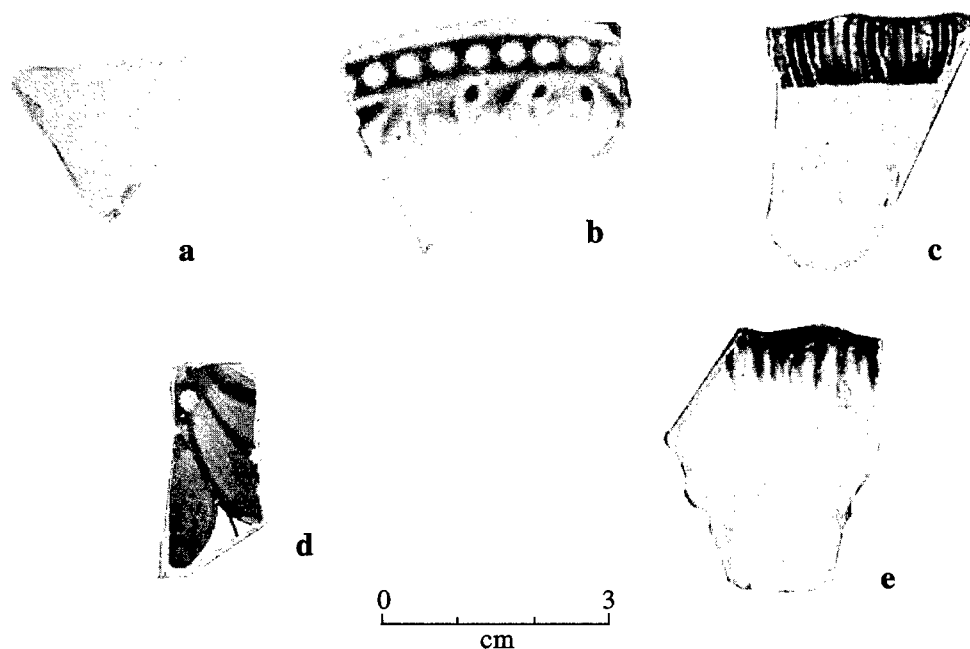


Figure 7-9. Selected late eighteenth and early nineteenth century ceramics obtained from the surface of site 16WF30 during Phase II investigations: a) undecorated creamware; b) edged green pearlware; c) edged blue pearlware; d) hand-painted polychrome pearlware; e) edged blue early whiteware (see Appendix F for provenience data).

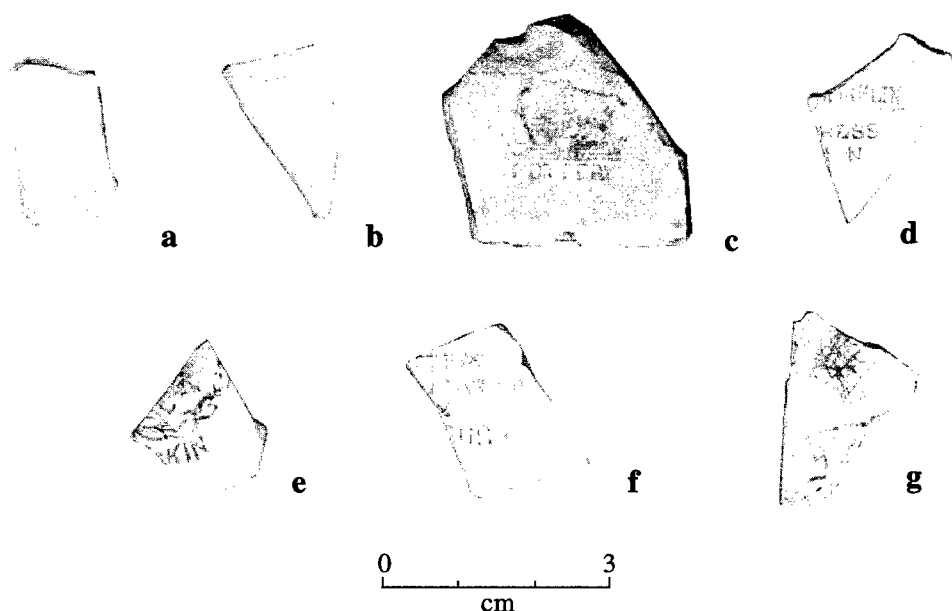


Figure 7-10. Selected maker's marks identified on ceramic sherds recovered from the surface of site 16WF30 during Phase II investigations: a) Davenport; b) Enoch woods and Sons; c) Buffalo Pottery Company; d) Homer Laughlin; e) Alfred Meakin Company; f) Potters Co-op; g) Thompson Pottery Company (see Appendix F for provenience data).

Table 7-1. Ceramic Maker's Marks Exhibited on Sherds from the Surface of Site 16WF30 during Phase II Investigations.

Mark	Date	Reference
Davenport	1793-1887	Godden 1964:189-190
Enoch Wood and Sons	1818-1846	Godden 1964:686
E. and C. Challinor	1862-1891	Godden 1964:137-138
Buffalo Pottery Company	1901+	Lehner 1988:63-66
Adams and Cooper	1850-1870	Godden 1964:20
Shenango Pottery Company	1902+	Lehner 1988:416-422
Homer Laughlin China Company	1920-1929 1900-1960	Gates and Ormerod 1982:137
Alfred Meakin Company	1904+	Godden 1964:426
Potters Co-operative Company	ca. 1915	Gates and Ormerod 1982:218
Thompson Pottery Company	1916-1938	Gates and Ormerod 1982:294

whiteware, stoneware and porcelain. A number of the ceramic sherds recovered during the surface collection bore maker's marks (see Figure 7-10). These marks aided greatly in dating the possible range of occupation at the site. Table 7-1 lists maker's marks identified on recovered sherds, and the date range within which the marks were used.

The second most frequently recovered artifact type was glass (see Appendix C). The majority of the glass sherds could not be identified as to method of manufacture. However, some sherds exhibited traits characteristic of manufacturing techniques that include free blowing, molding, or pressing. The presence of sherds manufactured using these techniques did not aid in narrowing the date range of occupation at the site. As noted in Chapter 5 the initial and terminal date for several of the techniques are imprecisely known, and some techniques are still in use today. However, 16 glass sherds possessed bottler's marks of the Owens Illinois Glass Co. that date between 1904-1950 (Miller and Sullivan 1984:94). A small amount of window glass was also collected.

Other types of cultural material collected include brick, coal, concrete, animal bone, mortar, plastic, rubber, and metal artifacts (see Appendix C). The

most useful of these artifacts for dating an occupation are nails. The identifiable nails recovered from the surface of the site were produced over a wide temporal range. The nails recovered from the surface could date as early as 1790. However, some identified nail types are still produced today. The majority of the nails were produced using techniques utilized during the nineteenth century.

Mechanical Stripping

Once a field examination of the material obtained during the systematic surface collection had been made, areas thought to hold the greatest potential for yielding cultural features were selected for mechanical stripping. In total, four areas were selected for mechanical stripping (see Figure 7-1). Stripping began by using a small bulldozer. However, this proved too time consuming, and a roadgrader was subsequently brought into use. The roadgrader produced a relatively clean surface that could be viewed with ease. The roadgrader began by taking out a 3-to-5-cm deep slice of soil, placing the soil in backdirt piles at one end of the strip area, and continued downward with successive slices. This method progressed until the plowzone had been removed. As potential features were recognized they were flagged for future investigation.

Table 7-2. Features Exposed During Mechanical Stripping at 16WF30.

Feature Number	Location	Description
1	Strip Area 1	Gravel Road
2	Strip Area 1	Fill Deposit
3	Strip Area 1	Fill Deposit
4	Strip Area 1	Fill Deposit
5	Strip Area 3	Brick Foundation (Prison Hospital)
6	Strip Area 4	Brick Chimney Foundation

The first area (Strip Area 1) considered for stripping was in the northern portion of the site between the E40 and E60 lines, and the N120 and N180 lines (see Figure 7-1). During the systematic surface collection it was noted that this area produced some of the earliest ceramics. During the stripping program no features were noted in the northern extent of this strip area, and it was extended 20 m to the south. In total, an area measuring 1600 square meters was stripped.

Once Strip Area 1 had been completed, the roadgrader was moved to Strip Area 2 located just south of the road that bisects the site (see Figure 7-1). This strip area was oriented north to south and measured 800 square meters. It was situated between the E20 and E40, and S20 and S60 lines. The methodology of soil removal was the same as employed in Strip Area 1, with consecutive slices of soil removed in an effort to reach below the plowzone where intact features would be located.

Strip Area 3 was located in the southwestern portion of the site in the vicinity of the brick concentration (see Figure 7-1) during Phase I fieldwork. It was hoped that the brick fragments on the surface indicated the presence of intact brick foundations below the surface. Strip Area 3 was situated between the S220 and S240 lines, and the E00 and E40 lines. Eight hundred square meters were stripped in Area 3. The same methods for stripping were used as in the two previous areas.

To achieve even coverage of the site, Strip Area 4 was placed just north of the gravel road that bi-

sects the site (see Figure 7-1). Strip Area 4 was oriented east to west, between the N20 and N40 lines, and the E20 and E60 lines. A total area of 800 square meters was exposed in Area 4.

Feature Identification and Excavation

Once the four strip areas had been exposed and carefully examined, a total of six features was identified (Table 7-2). Four features were identified in Strip Area 1 (Figure 7-11), and one apiece in Strip Areas 3 and 4 (Figures 7-12 and 7-13). These were numbered consecutively as they were discovered. No features were exposed in Strip Area 2. Three features in Strip Area 1, initially identified as separate trash pits, were upon excavation found to be a single large deposit. In addition, two brick features—a chain wall foundation and a chimney foundation—were also found in Strip Areas 3 and 4, respectively.

Because of the differing nature of the features, such as fill deposits versus building foundations, different investigative techniques were applied to different features. The three pit features (Features 2, 3, and 4) were excavated by controlled 10- or 20-cm-thick arbitrary levels. Elevation control was maintained by placing chaining pins on either side of the feature, recording the surface elevation at the northern or western point, and running a line level from the pin for recording depth measurements. Initially, the plan view of each feature was drawn and photographed, and then half of the feature then was excavated in arbitrary levels, with soil water screened through 1/4- and 1/8-inch wire mesh. This

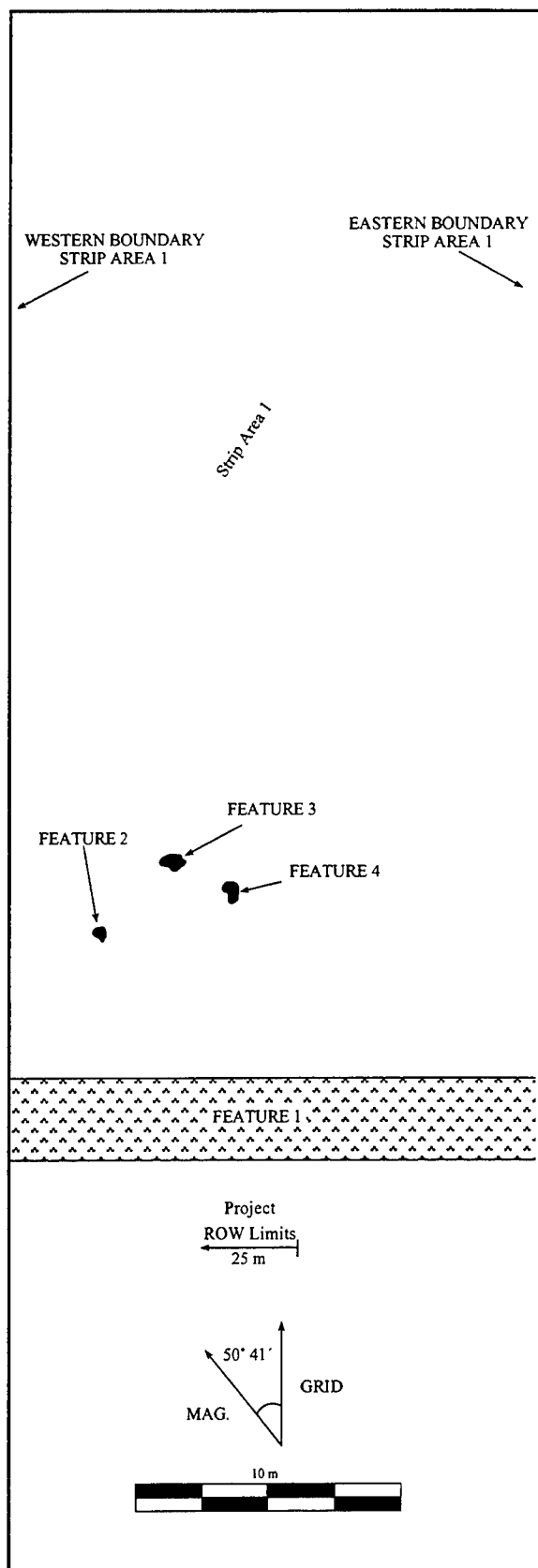


Figure 7-11. Feature locations within Strip Area 1 at site 16WF30.

resulted in a profile across the center of the feature. The profile was drawn and photographed and soil samples collected from the remaining north half of the feature for future analysis. The two brick features (Features 5 and 6) were cleared by hand. Plan and profile views of each feature was drawn, and photographed.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was located in the southern portion of Strip Area 1 (see Figure 7-11), and consisted of pea-sized gravel set in a reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) clayey silt matrix. It measured 3 m north to south, and extended for at least 20 m east to west. This feature, mapped but not excavated, was identified as an old road that once led from the vicinity of the present-day Camp D to the old prison dump on the riverside of the levee (see 16WF135 in Chapter 6).

Features 2, 3, and 4

Features 2, 3, and 4, initially identified as separate features, upon excavation were found to be a single large road fill deposit associated with gravel road Feature 1. As exposed, the road fill feature measured 40 m by 8 m and consisted of brick fragments, charcoal, coal, glass and metal fragments in a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) clayey silt matrix. The deposit extended from 10 to 20 cm below the stripped ground surface.

Initially, the plan views of Features 2, 3, and 4 were drawn and photographed, and then half of each feature was excavated in arbitrary levels (Figures 7-14, 7-15, and 7-16), with soil water-screened through 1/4- and 1/8-inch wire mesh. The profile of each feature was then drawn and photographed and soil samples collected from the remaining north half of the feature for future analysis. Four trenches were then dug to determine if the three features were indeed parts of a single feature and to determine its extent (Figure 7-17). Each trench was 10 cm wide and between 10 and 20 cm deep. One trench was excavated north of Feature 3, and the remainder east, west, and south of Feature 2. When the trench west of Feature 2 showed that the feature extended to the western edge of the strip area, shovel tests were dug at 10-m intervals in order to trace the extent of the feature in this direction.

Feature 2 yielded a total of 1,081 artifacts (Table 7-3). Coal, brick, and nails dominate the assemblage. Glass manufacturing techniques represented include:

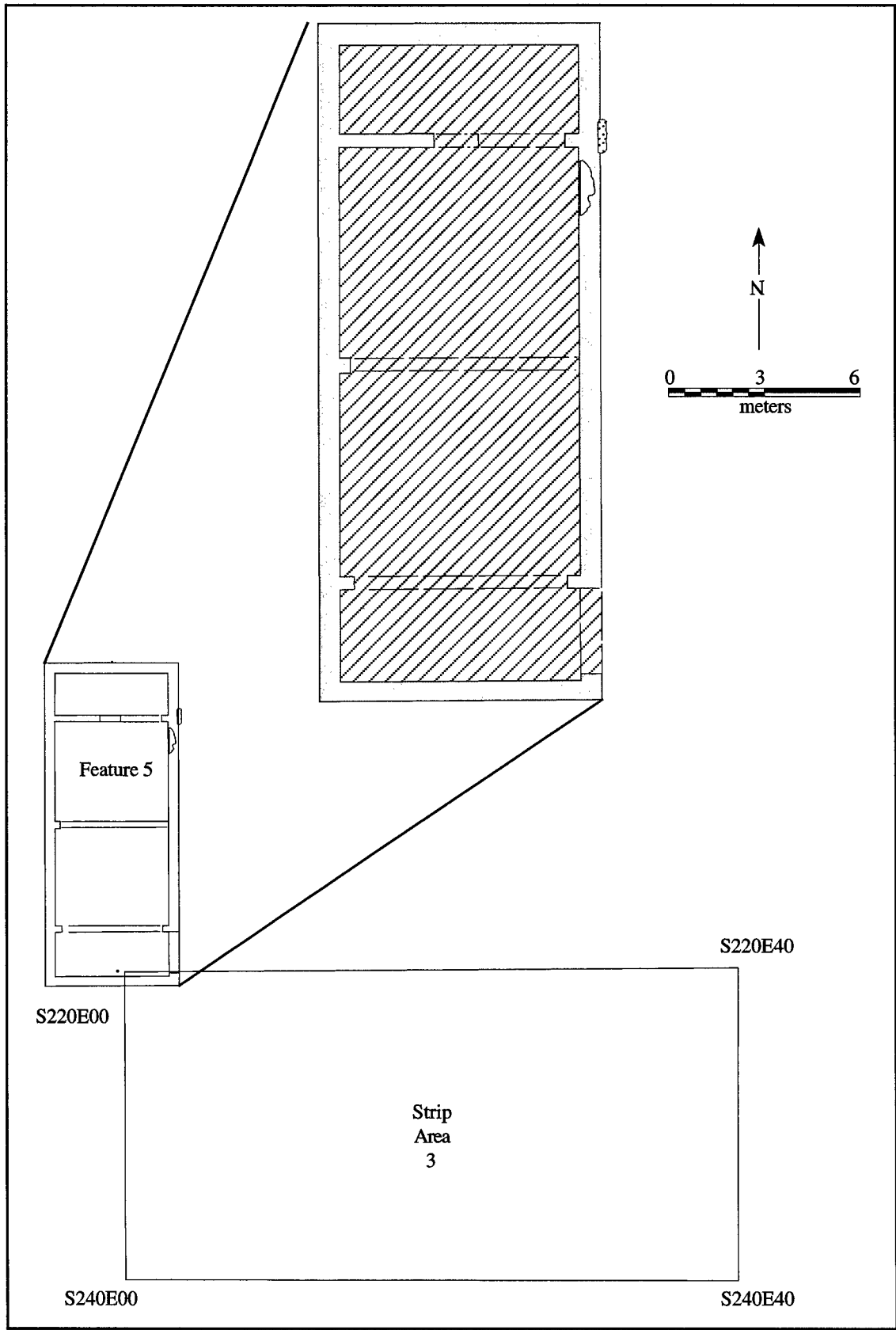


Figure 7-12. Feature 5 plan view and location within Strip Area 3 at site 16WF30.

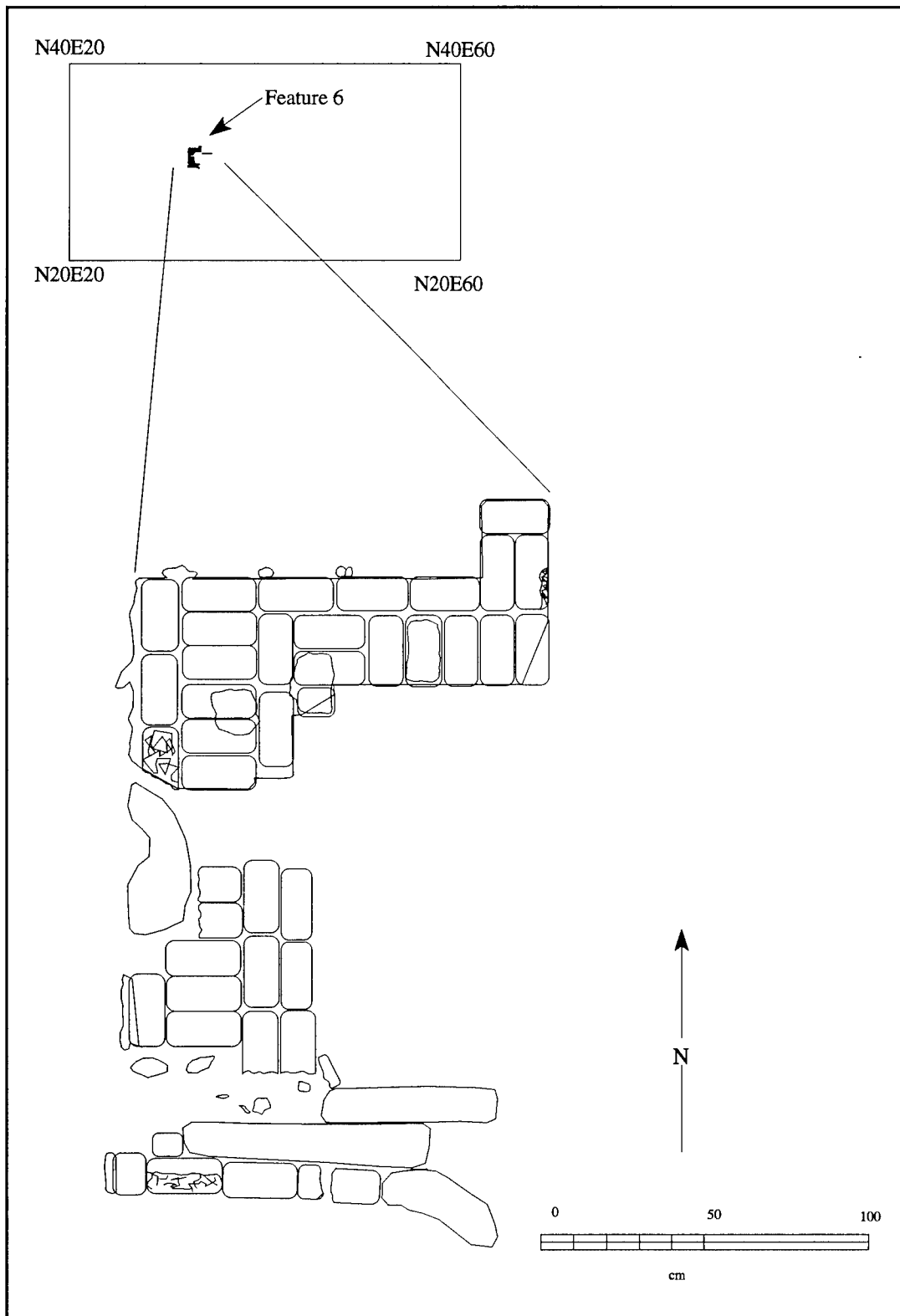


Figure 7-13. Feature 6 plan view and location within Strip Area 4 at site 16WF30.

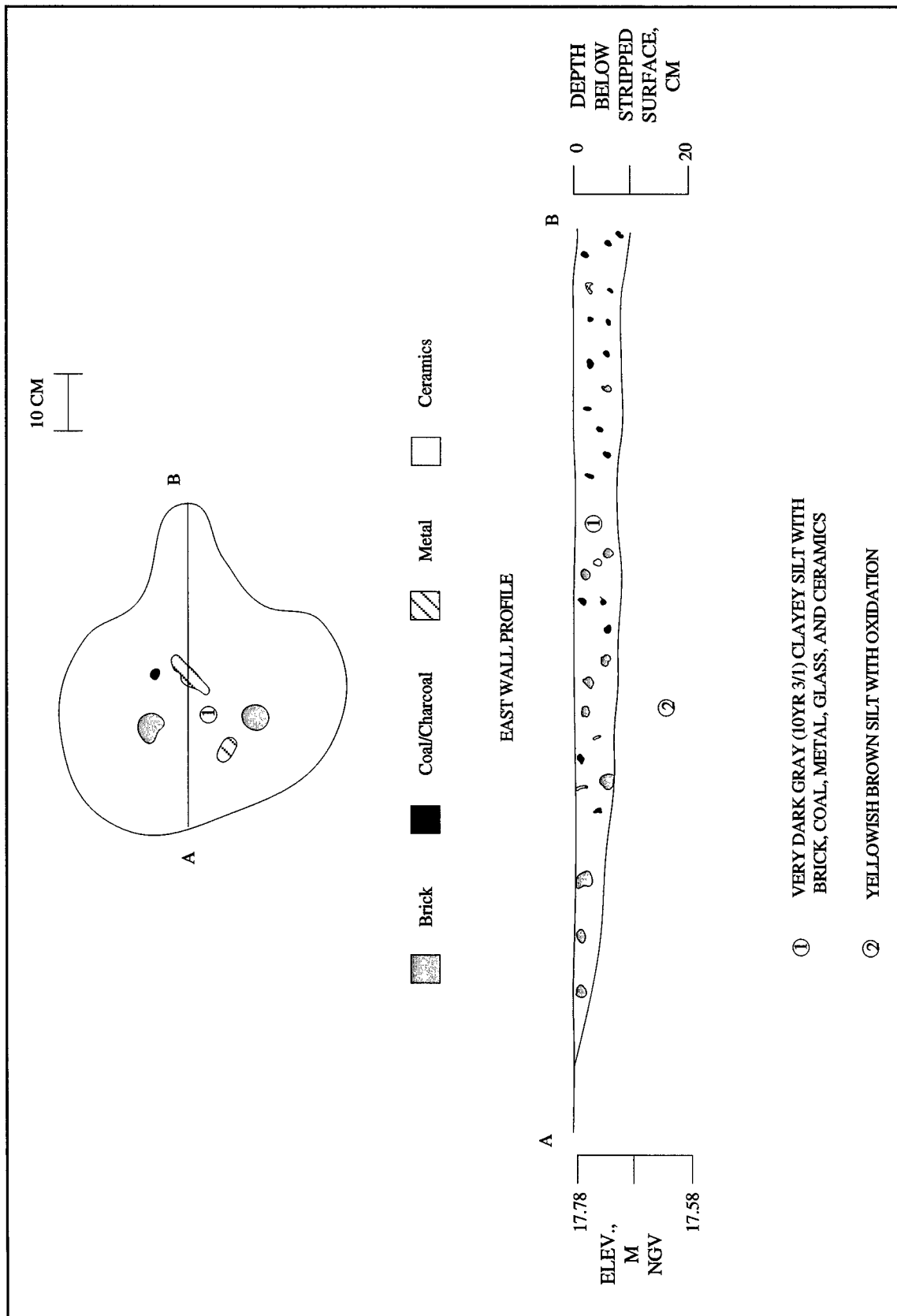


Figure 7-14. Plan and profile views of Feature 2 at site 16WF30.

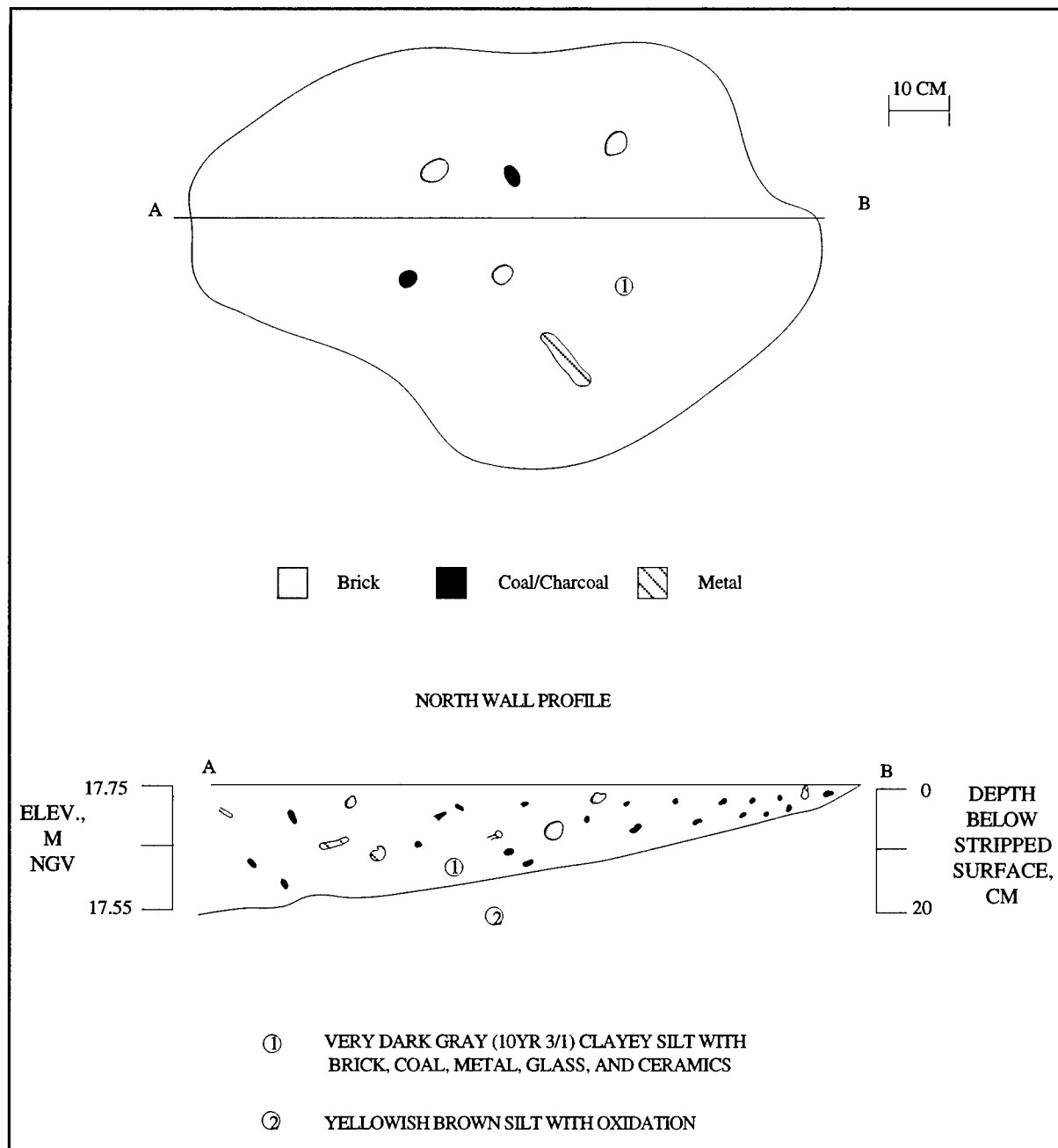


Figure 7-15. Plan and profile views of Feature 3 at site 16WF30.

free-blowing, molding, and machine manufacturing. Ceramics recovered include pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, stoneware and porcelain. Collectively, these refined earthenwares possess a mean ceramic date of 1872.5 (Moir 1987:102). Additionally, several porcelain doll fragments were recovered (Figure 7-18). Faunal remains consist of 30 bone frag-

ments, comprised mostly of pig (*Sus scrofa*), and an oyster shell (fam. *Ostreidae*) fragment.

Feature 3 produced a total of 1,231 artifacts, primarily brick, nails, roofing slate, mortar, iron, coal and coal slag fragments (see Table 7-3). Fourteen of the nails are machine cut and date between 1790

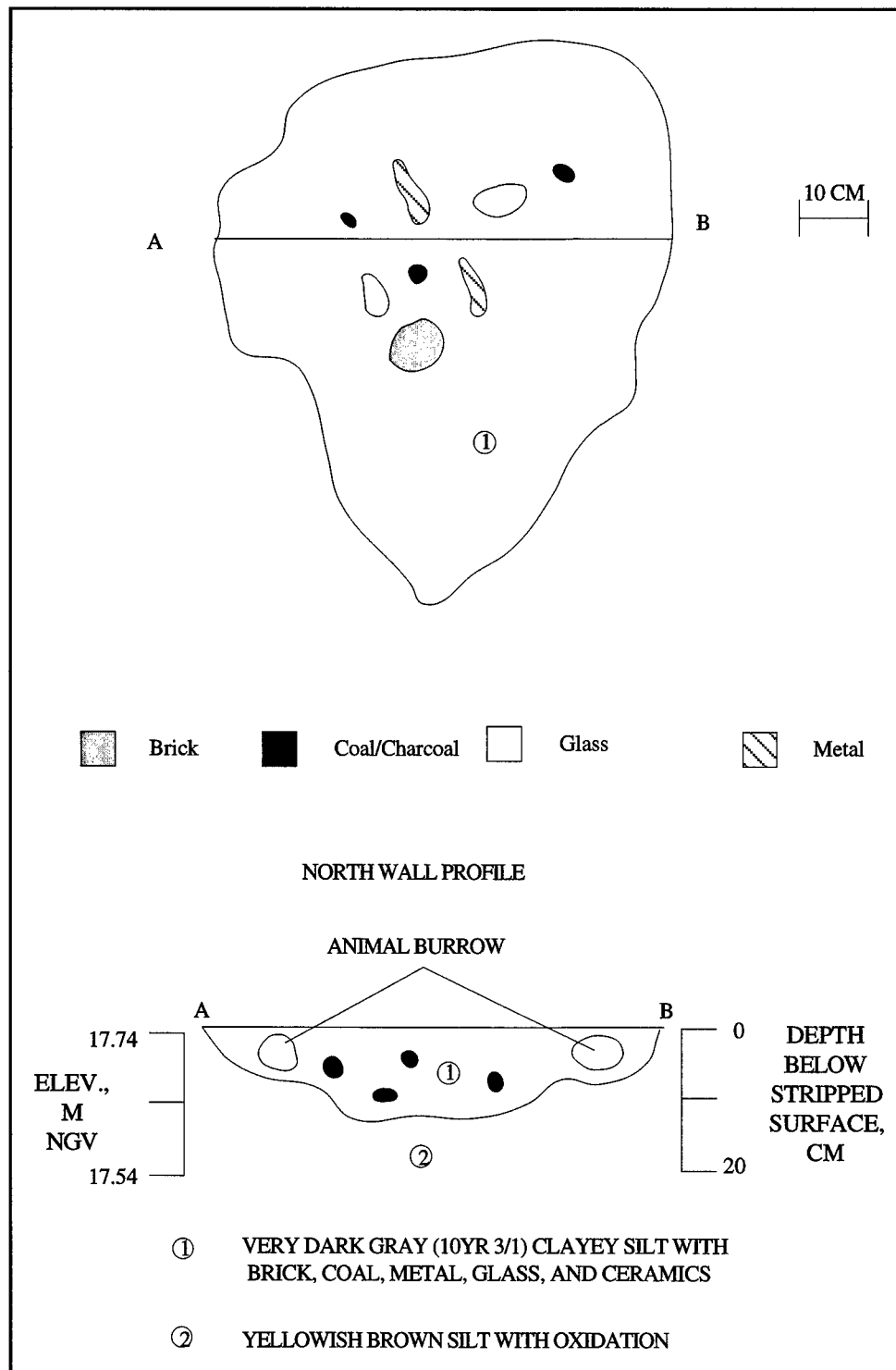


Figure 7-16. Plan and profile views of Feature 4 at site 16WF30.

and 1896 (Edwards and Wells 1993). One glass vessel neck fragment, free-blown with an applied string lip, dates prior to 1870 (Munsey 1970:32) (Figure 7-19). Another is molded and lipping-tooled, a manufac-

turing technique used between 1856 and 1917 (Miller & Sullivan 1984:88-89). A number of ceramic sherds dating to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries were recovered including a sherd of pearlware

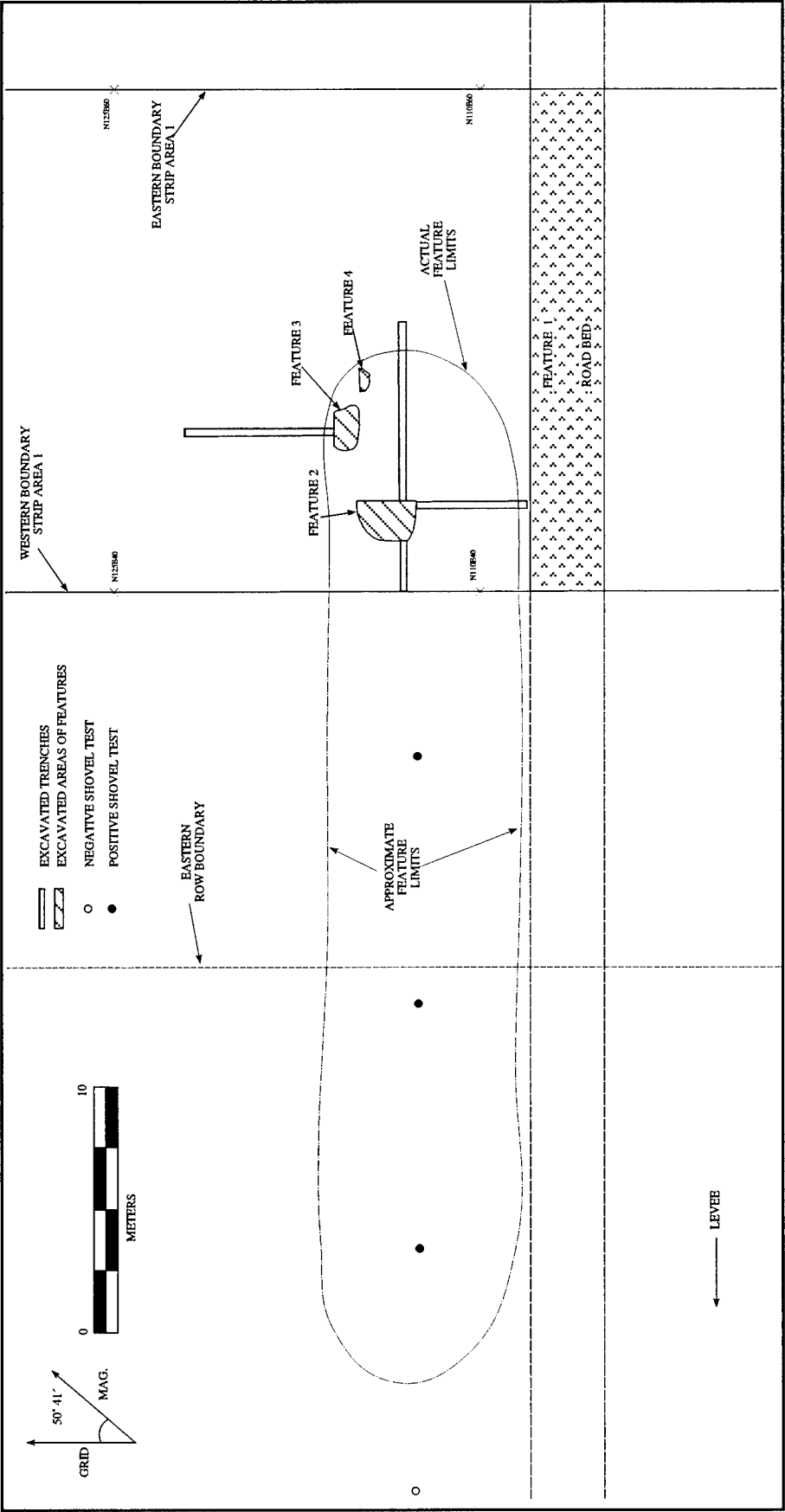


Figure 7-17. Excavated feature areas and locations of shovel tests and trenches used to delineate the fill feature in Strip Area 1 at site 16WF30.

Table 7-3. Artifacts Recovered from Features 2, 3, and 4 at Site 16WF30.

	FEATURE 2	FEATURE 3	FEATURE 4	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS				
Coarse Earthenware				
Lead Glazed				
Yellow Lead Glazed		3		3
Yellowware				
Undecorated				
undecorated	1	1		2
Refined Earthenware				
Pearlware				
Transfer-printed				
blue	2	3		5
Annular (banded)				
monochrome	1			1
polychrome	1			1
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim)				
blue	1	1		2
Embossed				
green		1		1
Undecorated				
undecorated	2	6		8
Early Whiteware				
Transfer-printed				
blue			1	1
Edged (unidentified rim type)				
blue		1		1
Undecorated				
undecorated		2		2
Whiteware				
Transfer-printed				
blue	1			1
green	2			2
purple		2		2
red	1	1		2
polychrome		1		1
Hand-painted				
monochrome		1		1
polychrome	1	2		3
Annular (banded)				
monochrome		2		2
Molded				
undecorated	4			4
Decalcomania				
fugitive	1			1
Undecorated	1			1
undecorated	12	7		19
Ironstone				
Molded				
undecorated	10			10
Unidentified Refined Earthenware				
Transfer-printed				
blue		2		2
Edged (unidentified rim type)				
green	1			1
Unidentified	3	1		4
Stoneware				
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)				
undecorated				
undecorated	6			6
Alkaline (int.), Salt (ext.)				
Undecorated				
undecorated	1			1
Unidentified				
undecorated	1	1		2
Porcelain				
Bisque				
Molded	14			14
Hard Paste				
Undecorated				
undecorated	2			2
Button	1			1

(continued)

Table 7-3. Concluded.

	FEATURE 2	FEATURE 3	FEATURE 4	TOTAL
GLASS				
Unidentified Pontilling Technique				
Unidentified lipping technique				
olive		11		11
olive amber	1			1
Molded				
Unidentified Mold Type				
Lipping tooled				
clear		1		1
Unidentified lipping technique				
clear	1			1
clear blue	2			2
clear purple	1			1
Machine Made				
Unidentified Mold Type				
Owens machine made				
clear	1			1
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique				
brown	1	3		4
clear	92	25	1	118
clear blue	14	10		24
clear green	4			4
clear purple	9			9
olive	5		1	6
unidentified (heavy patina)	1			1
Window Glass				
clear		2		2
clear blue	5	7		12
clear green		5		5
METAL				
Copper				
unidentified	1	6		7
Iron				
Nail				
Type 11-12	3			3
Type 3-10		14		14
Unidentified	106	54	6	166
Unidentified	431	148	3	582
Lead				
Unidentified		4		4
BRICK				
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique				
Unglazed	296	720	3	1,019
Glazed	1		2	3
FAUNA				
Bone				
Button		1		1
Unworked	30	65		95
Tooth		2		2
Fish scale		1		1
Oyster shell	1	1		2
Nutshell				
Pecan		1		1
Unidentified		5		5
LITHIC				
Gun flint				
French		1		1
Unidentified				
Slate		1		1
Mortar				
Sand		90		90
Shell		15	1	16
TOTAL	1081	1231	18	2,330

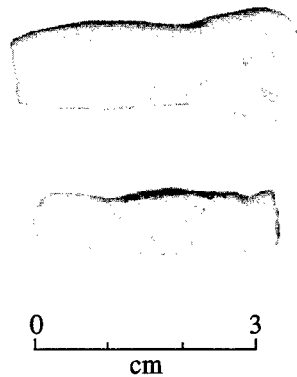


Figure 7-18. Bisque porcelain doll's arms recovered from Feature 2 at site 16WF30 (see Appendix F for provenience information).

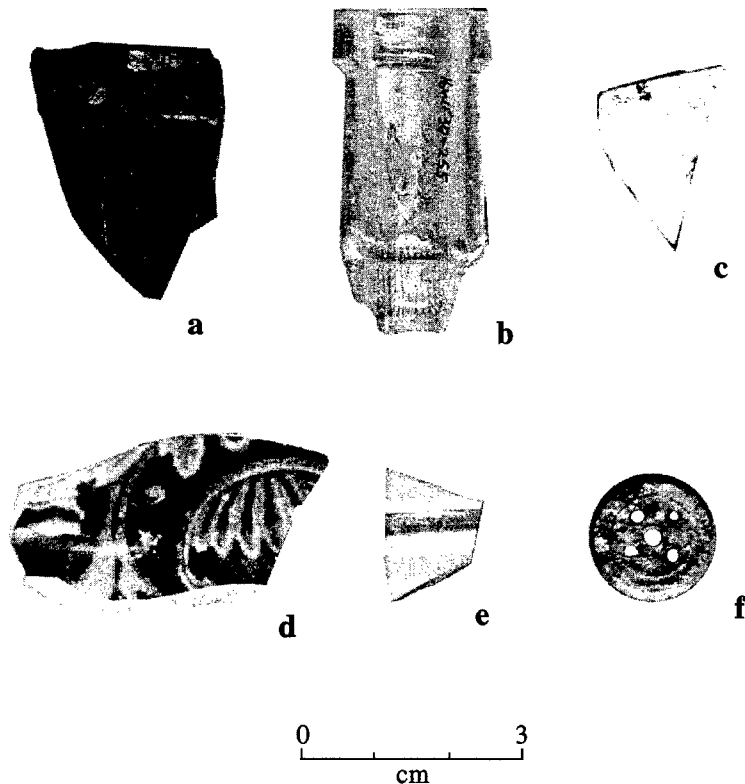


Figure 7-19. Selected artifacts recovered from Feature 3 at site 16WF30: a) free-blown bottle with string lip; b) molded and lipping-tooled bottle; c) undecorated pearlware with Davenport maker's mark; d) blue transfer-printed pearlware; e) annular pearlware; f) five-holed bone button (see Appendix F for provenience data).

bearing an 1830s Davenport maker's mark (Godden 1964:189) (see Figure 7-19). Faunal and floral material recovered includes pig canines and maxillary fragments, fish scales, oyster shells, and pecan shells. Also recovered was a 5-holed bone button (see Figure 7-19).

Very few artifacts were recovered from Feature 4 (see Table 7-3). The one ceramic sherd, a blue transfer printed early whiteware, dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Architectural artifacts include unidentifiable nails and brick fragments.

Feature 5

Feature 5 is located in the northwestern corner of Strip Area 3. It consists of a large brick foundation oriented north to south, and measures 20.5 m in length and 9 m in width (see Figure 7-12). Initially, only the southeastern corner of the foundation was exposed during the stripping. Additional clearing north of Strip Area 2 exposed the rest of the feature. Once the roadgrader had cleared the overburden the feature was cleaned by hand. The feature is rectangular in shape, and originally had three interior supports that have been destroyed. The interior and exterior faces of the southwestern corner were cleared. The exposed profile revealed five courses of brick arranged in a stairstep fashion (Figure 7-20). One artifact was found on the surface of Feature 5 (Figure 7-21). This artifact, the base of a molded bottle, dates between 1800 and 1917 (Miller and Sullivan 1984:88-89).

Feature 6

Feature 6, located in Strip Area 4, represents the remains of a brick chimney foundation (see Figure 7-13). This feature consists of a single course of bricks laid upon a thin lens of sand. It measures 1.9 m in length and 1.3 m at its widest point. A total of 23 artifacts was found on the surface of Feature 6. The only glass recovered was a portion of a telephone insulator. Nineteen plain ironstone sherds produced between 1850 and 1895 (Moir 1987:102) were also recovered. These sherds represent the remains of a chamber pot (Figure 7-22). Two cast iron objects were also recovered, an ax head and one harrow tooth spike. Both items are similar, if not identical, to articles available from late 19th century mail catalogues. Additionally, one rib bone fragment was also recovered.

Site Interpretation

The archaeological research at site 16WF30 located and recorded several intact features. Cartographic data suggest these features can be associated with historic structures, roads, and levees illustrated on historic maps. The earliest map depicting the site area in detail is the 1882 MRC map (Figure 7-23). A levee is shown west of the site, extending from its southern most limits almost to the point where a present-day east-west road bisects the site. As discussed in Chapter 3, the levee at that time did not completely encircle the Angola area. Segments of levee were built in the vicinity of structures. This map depicts one structure within the limits of the site, located adjacent to the levee. This structure is in the vicinity of Strip Area 3.

After the purchase of this property by the State of Louisiana a profusion of construction took place at this locale. A 1904 Public Works map shows the design plan for a new levee alignment and the location of existing structures (Figure 7-24). This map shows that the 1904 field road alignments are the same as seen today. Additionally, a total of nine structures fall within the limits of the site. Two structures are depicted in the southern portion of the site in the vicinity of Strip Area 3. One of these structures is labeled as a hospital. The structure labeled as a hospital may represent the structure shown on the 1882 MRC map (see Figure 7-23). In the northern portion of the site, one structure is shown in the vicinity of Strip Area 4 at the intersection of the present-day east-west field road.

The 1914-1915 MRC map shows significant changes of the landscape at the site. By 1915 the construction of the levee had been completed (Figure 7-25). Not only was a levee constructed west of this locale as plans indicated on the 1904 Public Works map (see Figure 7-24), additional sections of levee were built to the south and east effectively encircling the site. According to this map it also appears that only two of the nine structures depicted on the 1904 map remain. One structure is situated in the northern portion of the site, and the other in the southern portion. The structure in the southern portion of the site is probably the hospital structure illustrated on the 1904 map.

Major changes were again depicted on a 1927 Public Works map (Figure 7-26). This map shows

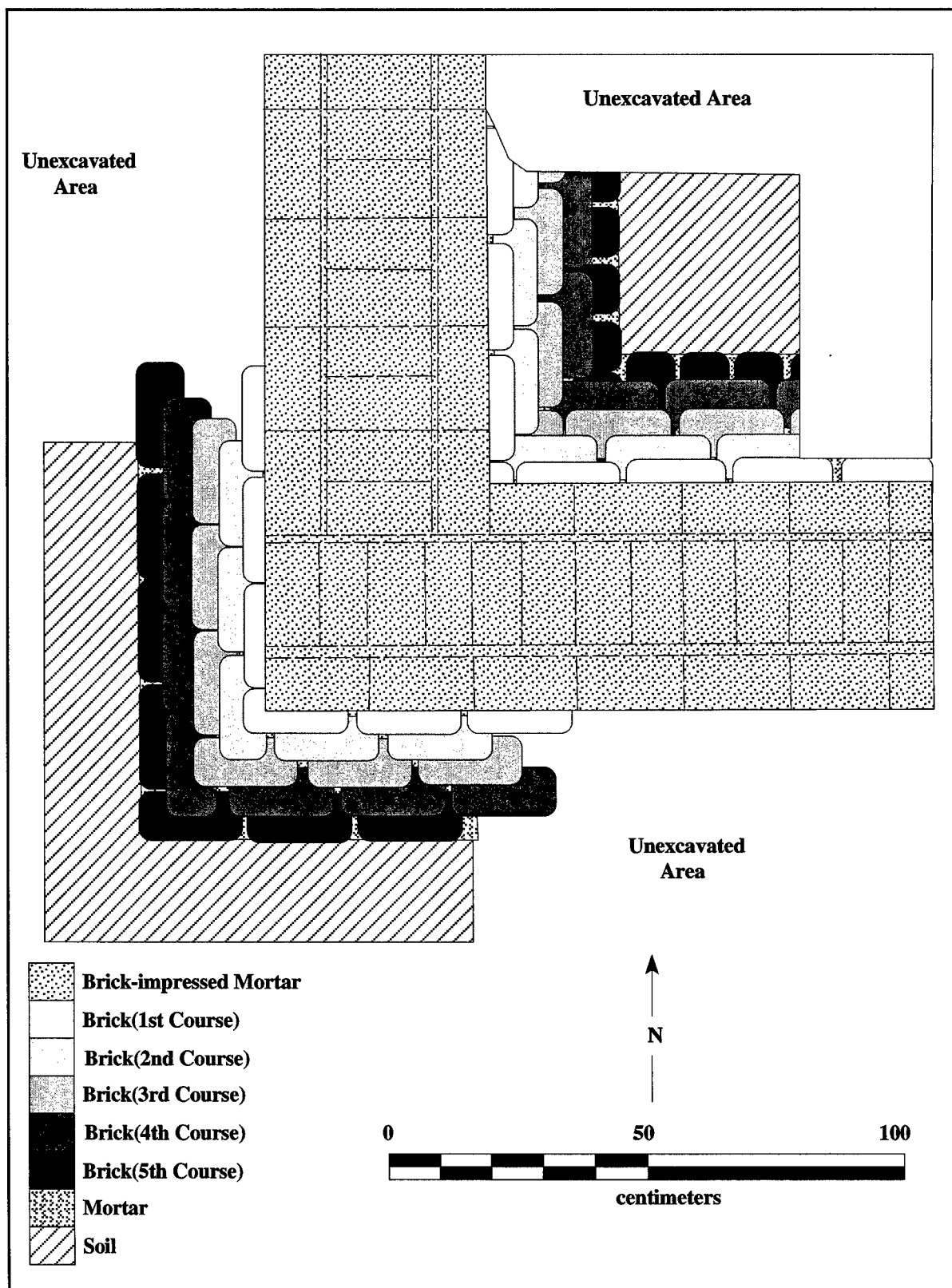


Figure 7-20. Plan view of southwest corner of Feature 5 in Strip Area 3 at site 16WF30.



Figure 7-21. Molded bottle base recovered from the surface of Feature 5 at site 16WF30.

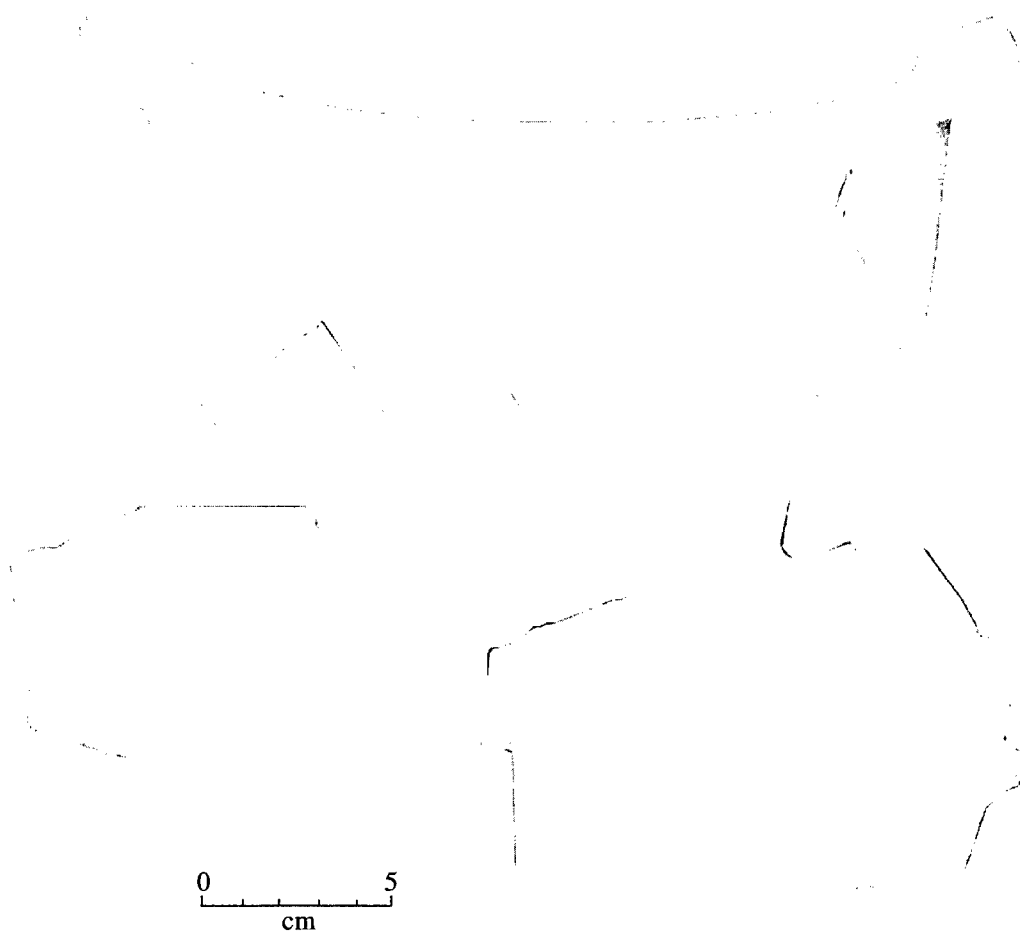


Figure 7-22. Partially reconstructed ironstone chamber pot from the surface of Feature 6 at site 16WF30.

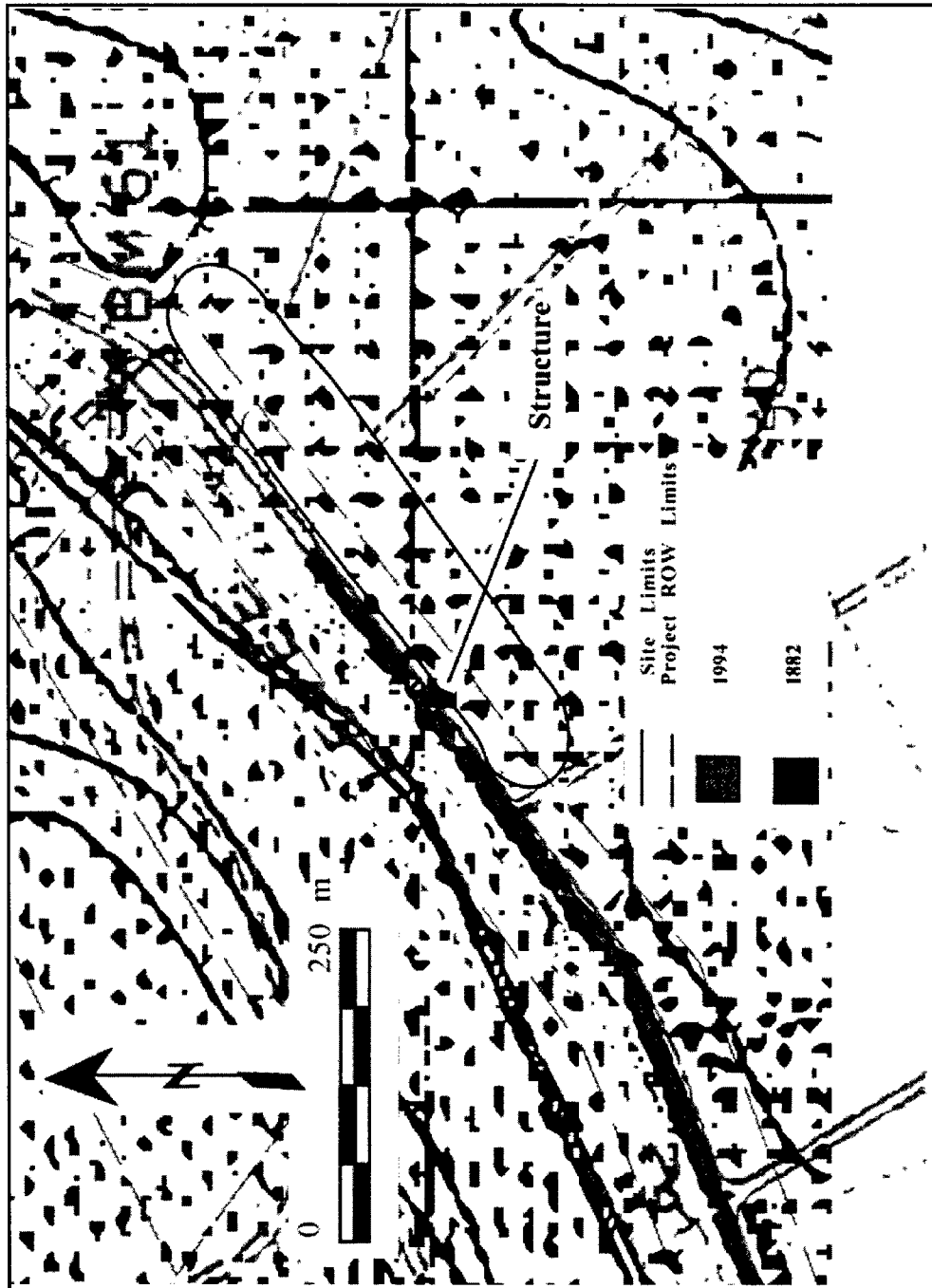


Figure 7-23. Portion of 1882 MRC map showing the project ROW and structure location within the site 16WF30 limits overlain on the modern topographic map (MRC 1882; U.S.G.S. 1994).

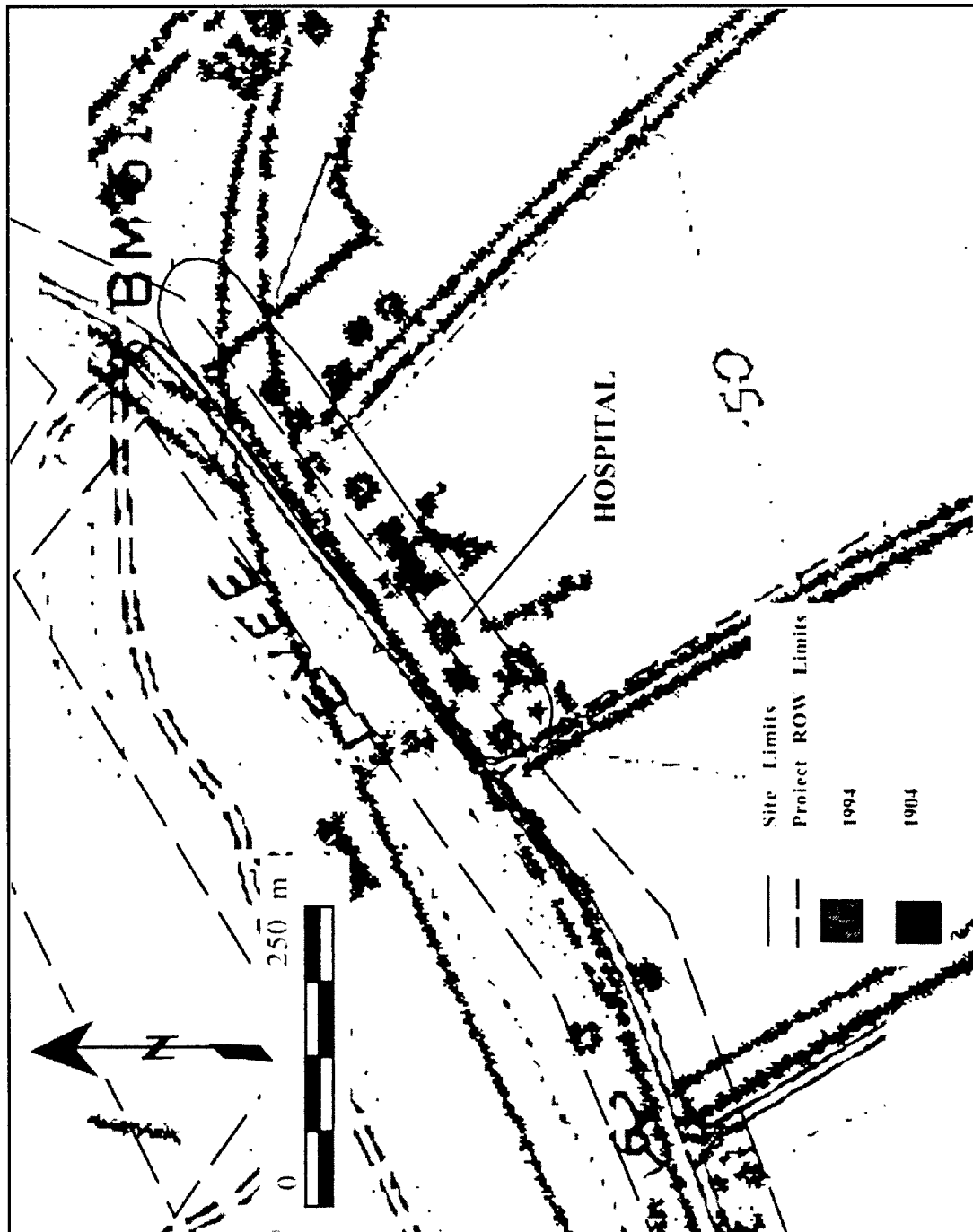


Figure 7-24. Portion of 1904 Public Works map showing the project ROW and structure locations within the site 16WF30 limits overlain on the modern topographic map (Board of Public Works 1904; U.S.G.S. 1994).

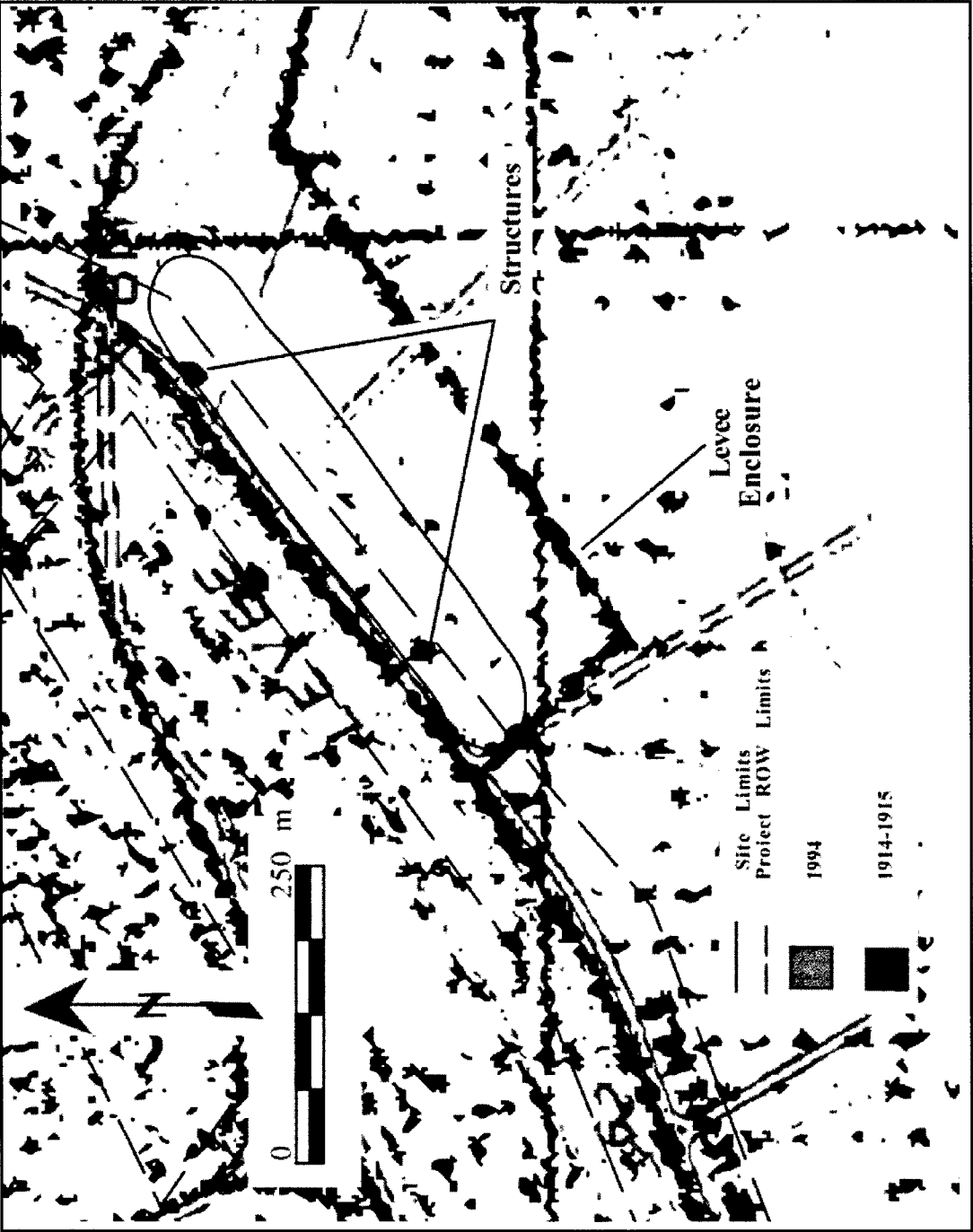


Figure 7-25. Portion of 1914-1915 MRC map showing the project ROW and structure locations within the site 16WF30 limits overlain on the modern topographic map (MRC 1914-1915; U.S.G.S. 1994).

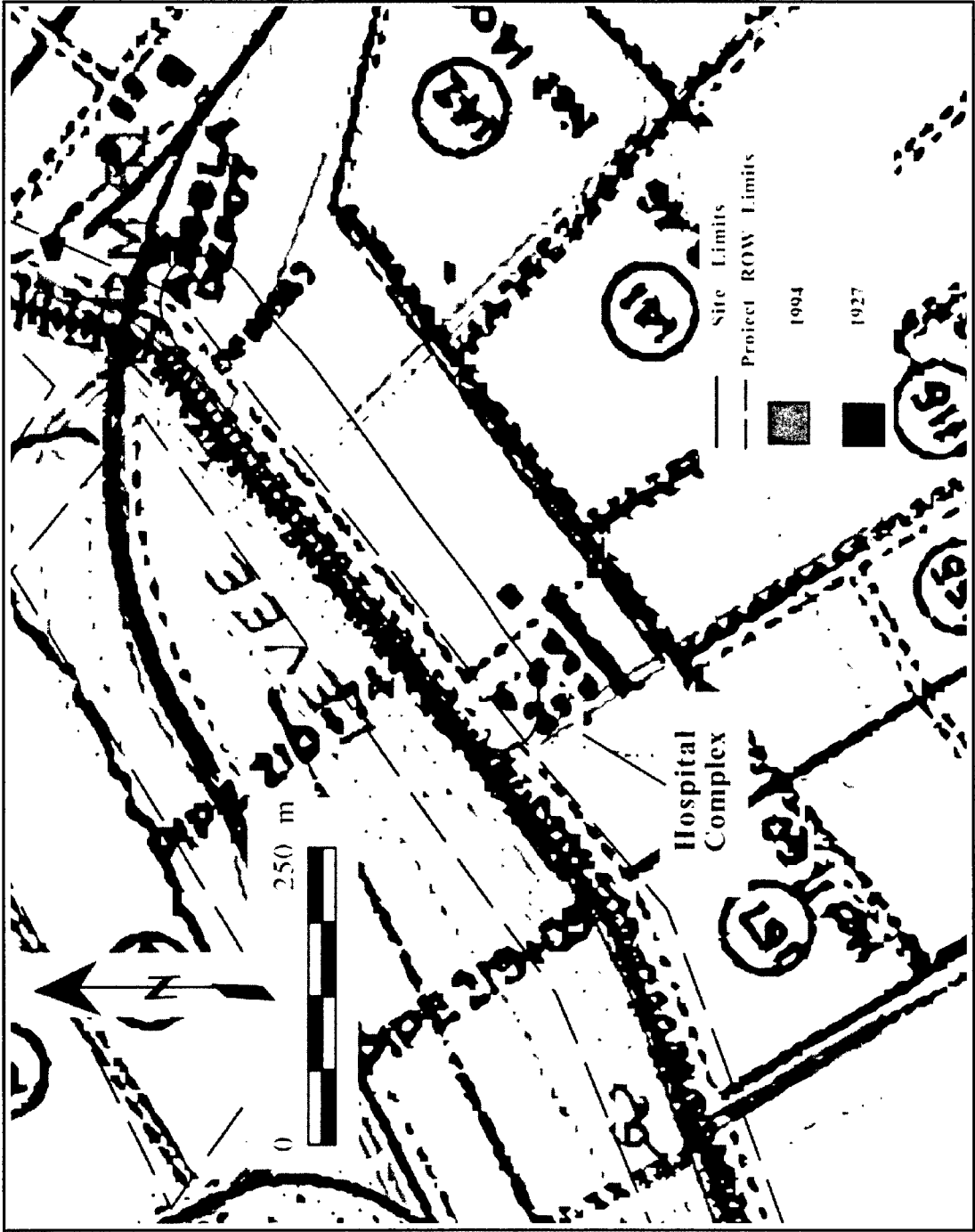


Figure 7-26. Portion of 1927 Public Works map showing the project ROW and structure locations within the site 16WF30 limits overlain on the modern topographic map (Board of Public Works 1927; U.S.G.S. 1994).

the levee in its present-day alignment. The levee enclosure noted on the 1914-1915 MRC map appears to no longer be extant. To the north of the site limits is the Angola Depot. In the southernmost extent of the site is a complex of structures labeled as a hospital. Two of these structures lie within the site limits. However, neither of these structures are situated in the same location as the hospital shown on earlier maps. This would indicate that a new hospital, probably with separate buildings or wards, was constructed some time between 1915 and 1927. Map data indicates that no structures were present in the vicinity of the site by 1955.

Artifactual data obtained at the George Row site suggests that this locale could have been occupied beginning in the late eighteenth century, and was abandoned some time in the twentieth century. The available cartographic information allowed for a more accurate dating and interpretation of the site and the features found during the fieldwork. Features 1 through 4 have been interpreted as an old road bed and associated ditch based on field observations. This road does not appear on any of the maps used during this study. However, the artifacts recovered from the ditch feature indicate that it could date from the late eighteenth century to the twentieth century. Architectural remains could be more easily interpreted. Feature 5, a chainwall, is most likely the remains of the hospital structure labeled on the 1904 Public Works map and shown on the 1914-1915 MRC map. It was probably built just after the turn of the twentieth century, and was abandoned by 1927. Feature six, a chimney foundation, probably represents the remains of one of the structures situated north the juncture of the east-west field road shown on the 1904 map.

Angola Plantation I (16WF121)

Location and Description

The Angola Plantation I site consists of an historic artifact scatter and architectural features located in Section 45 T1S, R5W. The site is situated in an agricultural field at the landside toe of the levee east of the former location of Camp G in the western portion of the project area between levee station markers 238+22.69 and 253+55 (see Figure 6-1). The scatter of cultural material is elongated east to west, and measures approximately 480 m by 120 m (Figure 7-27). A gravel road that runs along the toe of the levee marks the northern limits of the site. Another north-south gravel fieldroad marks its western boundary.

Phase I Investigations

Non-Systematic Surface Collection

At the time of the Phase I survey ground visibility was extremely poor due to a chest-high winter crop of wheat. Fifteen artifacts, 13 historic ceramics and two glass sherds, were recovered from the surface of the site (Table 7-4). The majority of ceramics consist of late nineteenth century whitewares. The two glass artifacts could not be identified as to manufacturing technique or vessel form.

Shovel Testing

Ninety-nine shovel tests were excavated across the site area (Figure 7-28). A total of 443 artifacts were recovered from 35 positive shovel tests (see Table 7-4). A variety of cultural material was recovered, consisting of iron fragments, brick, glass, and historic ceramics. The majority of historic ceramics dates to the late nineteenth century. Three twentieth century Owens machine-made glass sherds were also recovered from the shovel tests (Miller and Sullivan 1984:93-94).

Two stratigraphic profiles were evident in the shovel tests. The eastern portion of the site consisted of a 20-cm-thick grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay plowzone overlying a 10-cm-thick possible midden of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay. Below this lay an alluvial deposit of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay with some oxidation. The western portion of the site consisted of a 20-cm-thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay plowzone overlying a brown (10YR 4/3 to 10YR 5/3) silty clay alluvial deposit. Most artifacts were recovered in the plowzone.

Backhoe Trenching

Two backhoe trenches were excavated at the site, one in the eastern portion of the site, and the other in the western portion (see Figure 7-28). The stratigraphic sequence present in the trenches consists almost entirely of natural levee deposits (Figure 7-29). The uppermost stratum in the trenches is a plowzone of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clayey silt measuring 20 cm in thickness. Below the plowzone are natural levee deposits that consist of well oxidized brown (10YR 4/3) sandy silt alternating with deposits of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey silt and brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt. These deposits are about 100 cm thick. Beneath the natural levee deposits are point

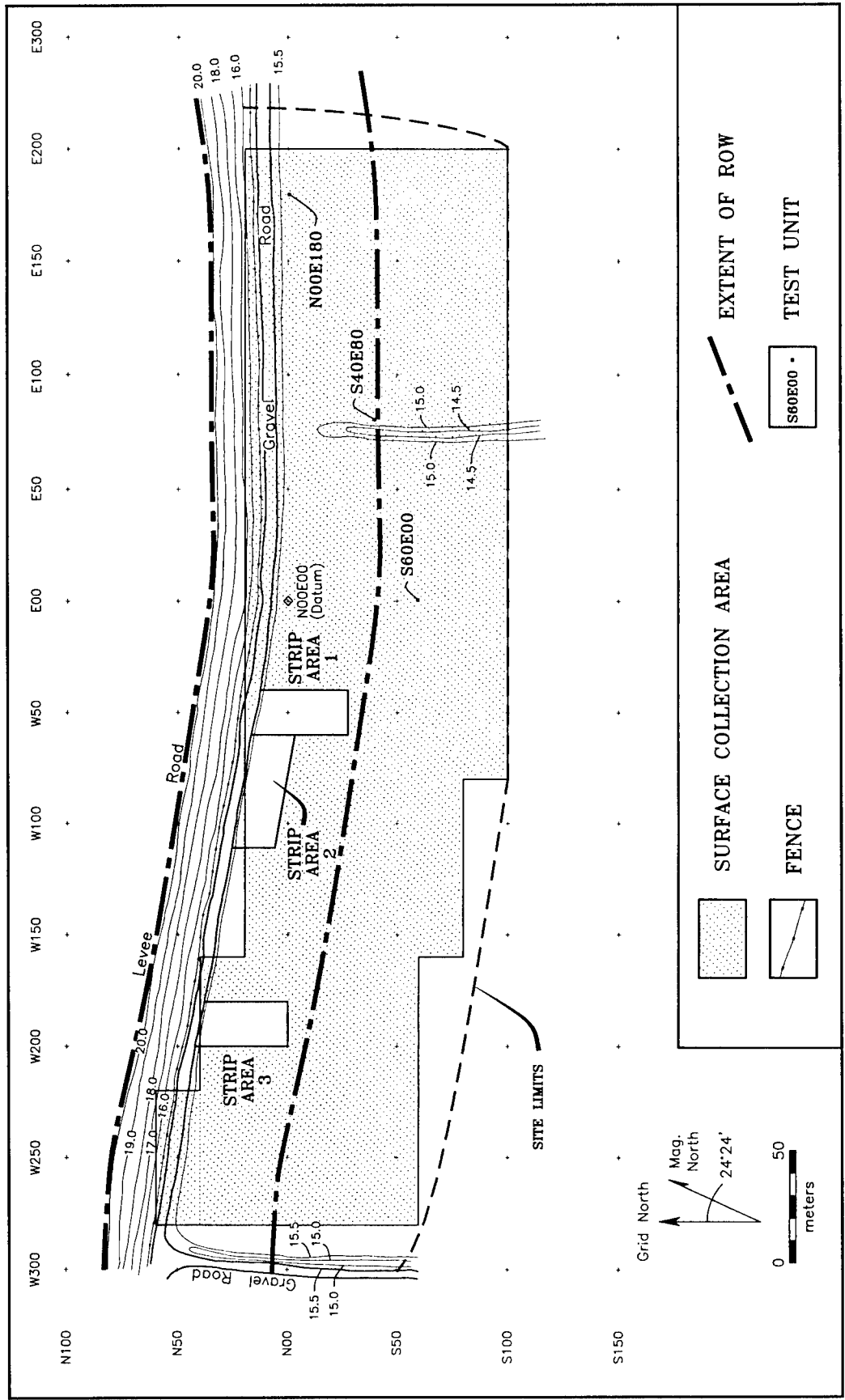


Figure 7-27. Instrument map of site 16WF121.

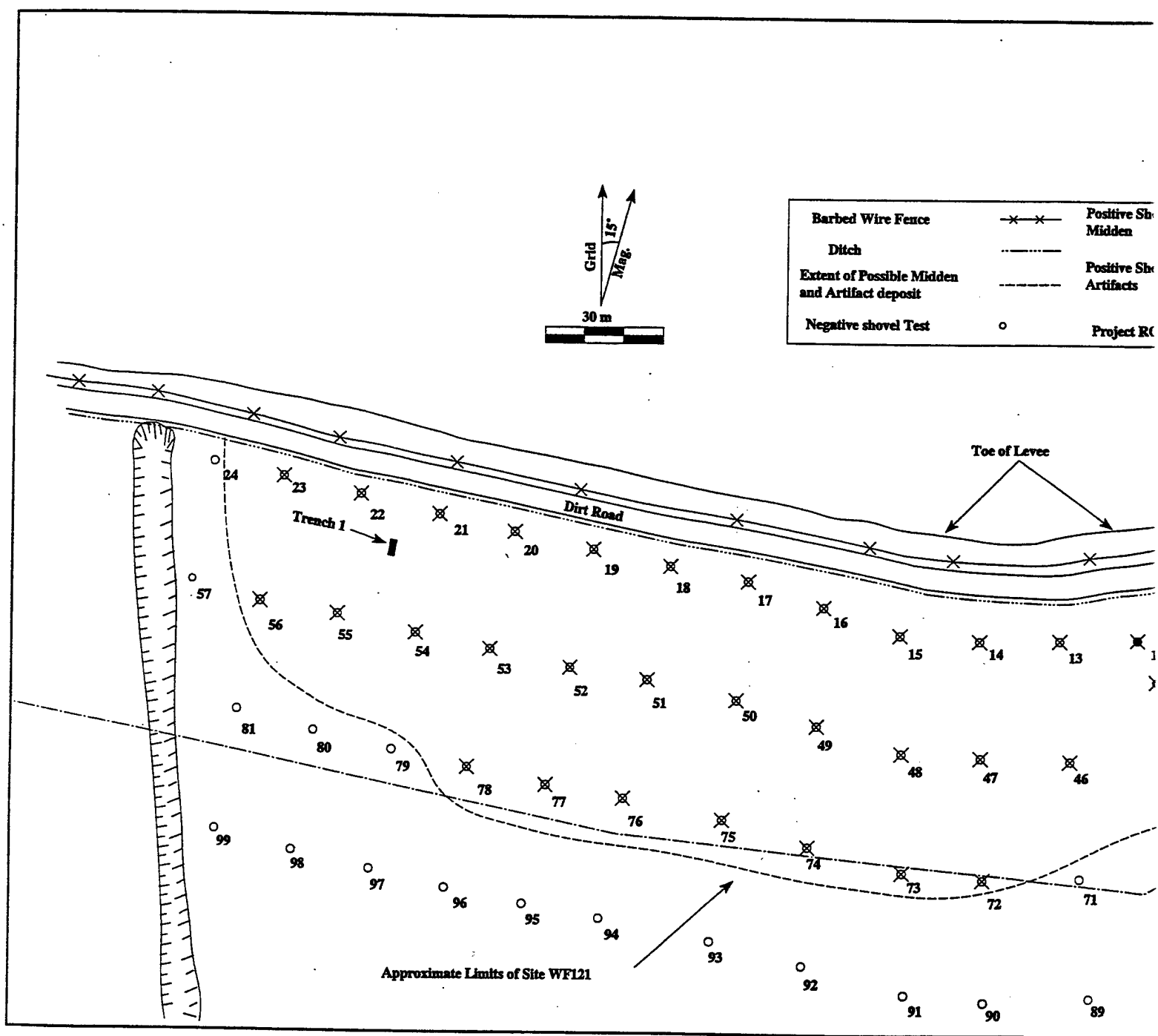
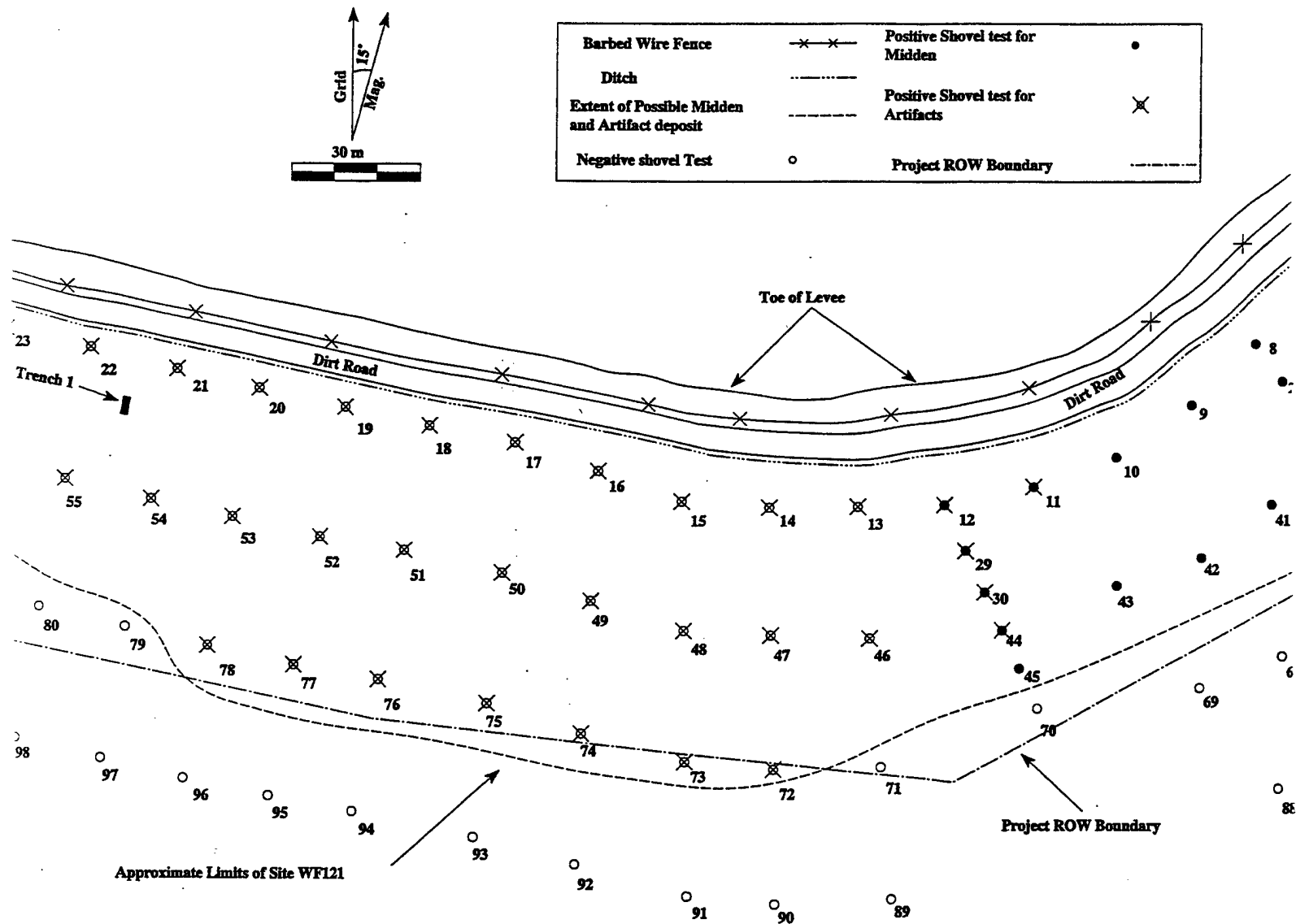
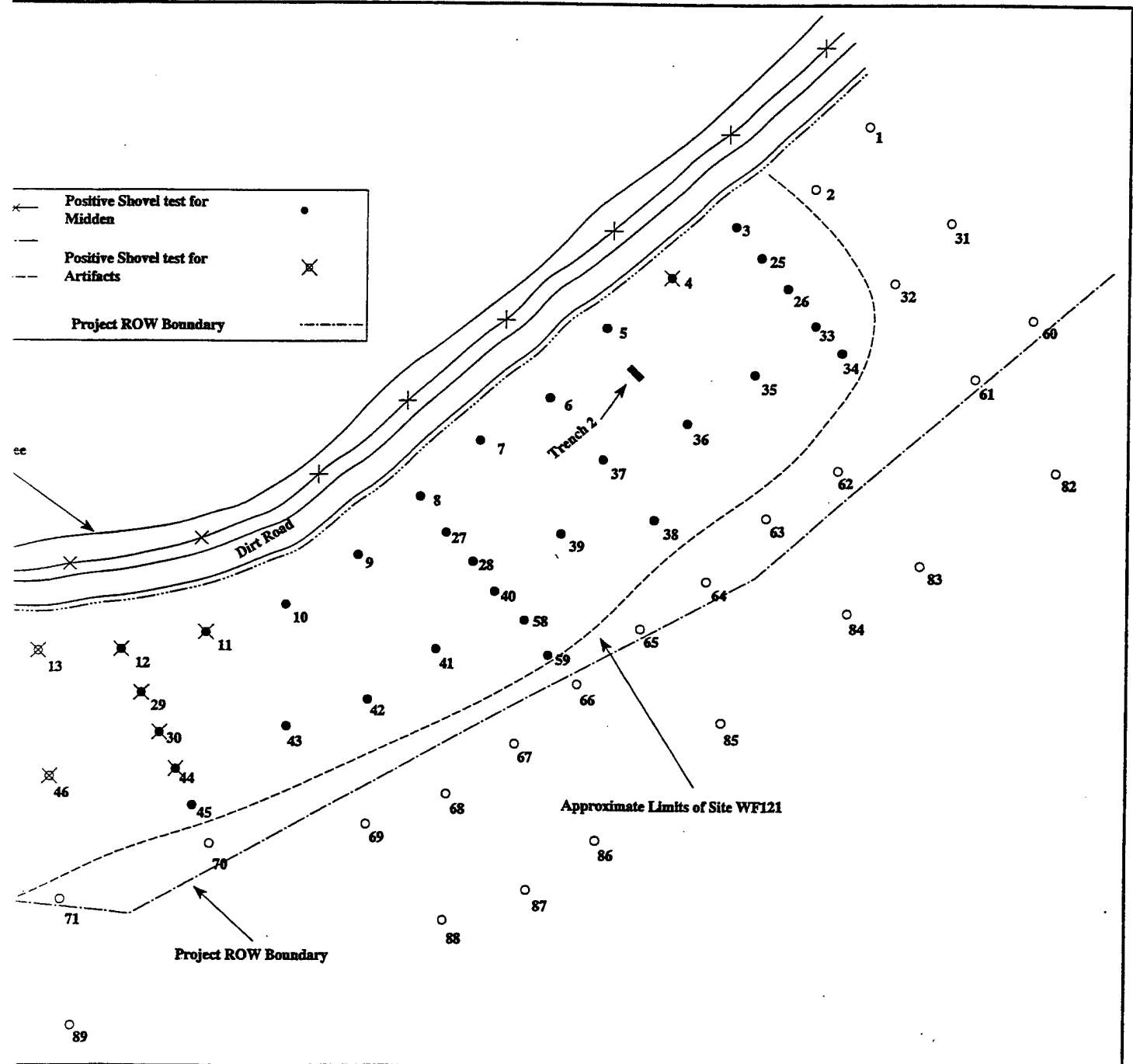


Figure 7-28. Sketch map of site 16WF121 showing Phase I shovel test and trench locations.



16WF121 showing Phase I shovel test and trench locations.



(3)

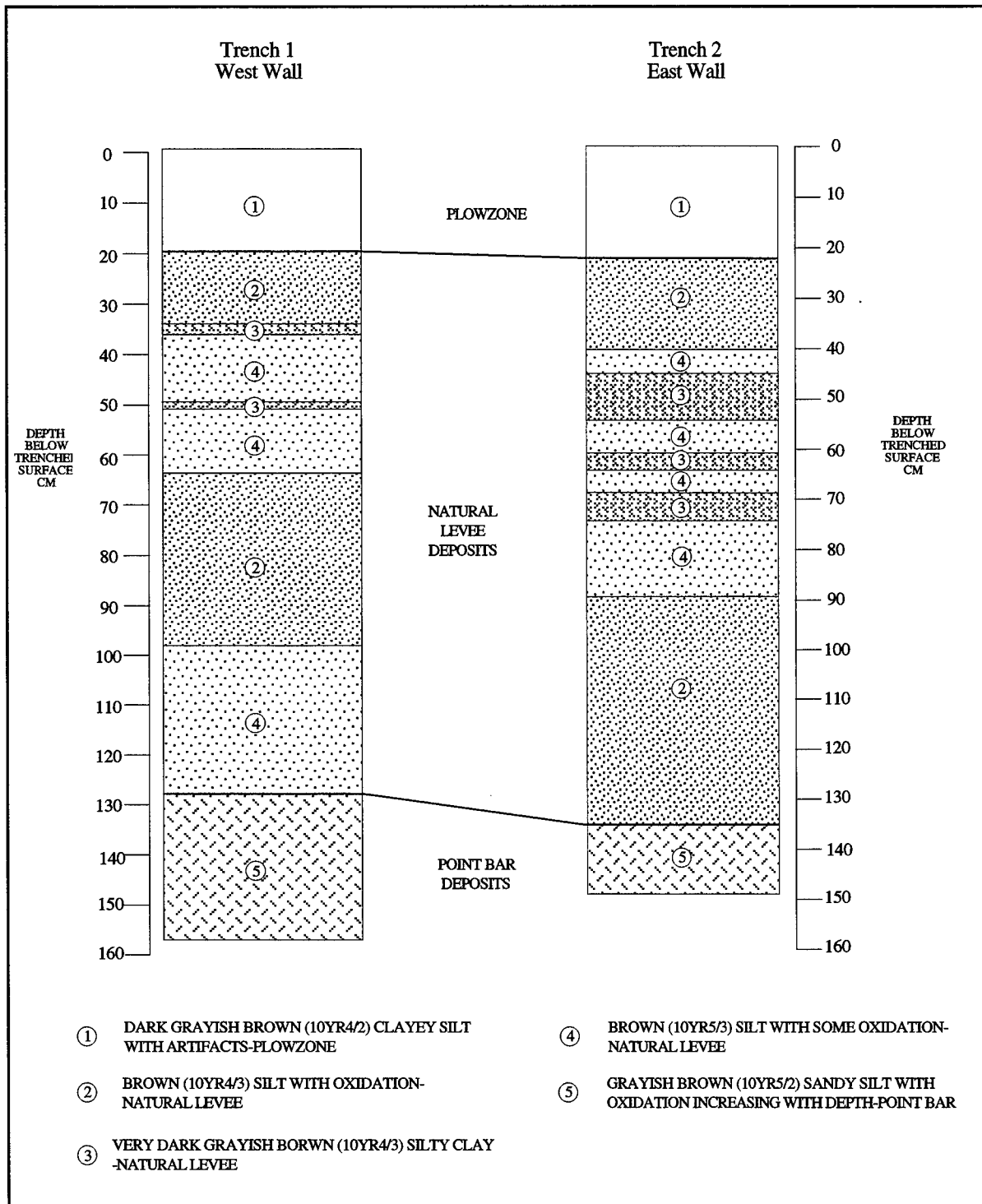


Figure 7-29. Profiles of Trenches 1 and 2 at site 16WF121 excavated during Phase I fieldwork.

bar deposits of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay with some sand that extend to the bottom of the trench. No cultural material was found in these trenches.

Phase II Investigations

Grid Establishment and Mapping

A grid to which all subsequent work could be tied, was created to facilitate mapping. A datum point (N00E00) was positioned near the south edge of the road at the point where the levee turns slightly to the north. An east-west baseline was run east and west from the N00E00 point. North-south lines were then extended from points located at 20-m intervals along the east-west baseline. The resulting grid has control points positioned at 20-m intervals. These points became the datum loci for the surface collection units, test units and base stations for the transit used in mapping the site. Elevation readings were taken on all 20-m grid points and on an additional series of points taken by recording angles and distances. These readings were used to produce the map shown in Figure 7-27.

Systematic Surface Collection

A total of 145 20-m square units, covering an area of 58,000 square meters, were surface collected (see Figure 7-27). Over 90 percent of the site was surface collected. A section in the extreme western portion of the site could not be effectively surface collected due to the density of soybean crops in that area. Surface visibility across the site was extremely low at the time of the Phase II investigations also due to crop density. One hundred one collection units produced a total of 1,264 artifacts (Appendix D). The recovered artifacts consist primarily of historic ceramics, glass, metal, and brick. Ceramic types are dominated by late nineteenth and early twentieth century whiteware, stoneware, and ironstone (Godden, 1964). Glass manufacturing technologies identified include free-blowing, molding, and machine-made.

The spatial distribution of artifact occurrence indicates occupational concentrations predominantly in the northern portion of the site. Plotting of the spatial distribution of total artifact occurrence revealed four areas of artifact concentration (Figure 7-30). The first area of artifact clustering lies between the E20 and W100 lines and extends south from the road 40 m. Collection Units N40W140 and S20W120 also yielded a high number of artifacts.

The second large concentration of artifacts was identified between the W180 and W240 lines, and south from the road 40 m at its greatest extent. The majority of southern and western proveniences produced no cultural material. Statistical analysis illustrates this dichotomy of land use. The area north of the S40 line constitutes 58.73 percent of the surface collection area, and yielded 91.06 percent of the artifacts recovered from the site.

The most frequently recovered artifact type was historic ceramics. The plotted frequencies of total ceramic occurrence shows two areas of concentration (Figure 7-31). The first area lies between the W40 and W80 lines, and extends south of the road for 20 m. The second area was found between the W180 and W220 lines, extending south from the road 20 m. As mentioned previously, the majority of recovered ceramics date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and consist predominantly of whiteware, stoneware, and ironstone (Figure 7-32). However, some early ceramics consisting of creamware, pearlware, and late pearlware, were also recovered at the site (see Appendix D). All the early ceramics were recovered from collection units between the road and the S40 line (Figure 7-33). Three collection units produced between six and ten early ceramic sherds. These units are situated between the W60 and W120 lines, and between the road and the S40 line.

Glass artifacts were recovered intermittently across the site, but most frequently within three collection units: N20W60, N40W140, and N60W240 (Figure 7-34). Predominately, the glass recovered from the surface could not be identified as to vessel form or manufacturing technique. However, one glass sherd exhibited traits of being manufactured by free-blowing, and six showed traits of manufacture by molding. These techniques were predominantly used during the nineteenth century.

Architectural materials such as brick, mortar, and nails were recovered in greater numbers within the northwestern portion of the site, and to a lesser degree, in the north-central portion (Figure 7-35). Of this material, nails are the most useful in aiding in dating the occupation of the site. One nail could be identified as to type, a 3-10 machine cut nail. This type of nail was manufactured between the late eighteenth and late nineteenth centuries. Other types of artifacts recovered during the controlled surface collection included coal, slate, and animal bone fragments.

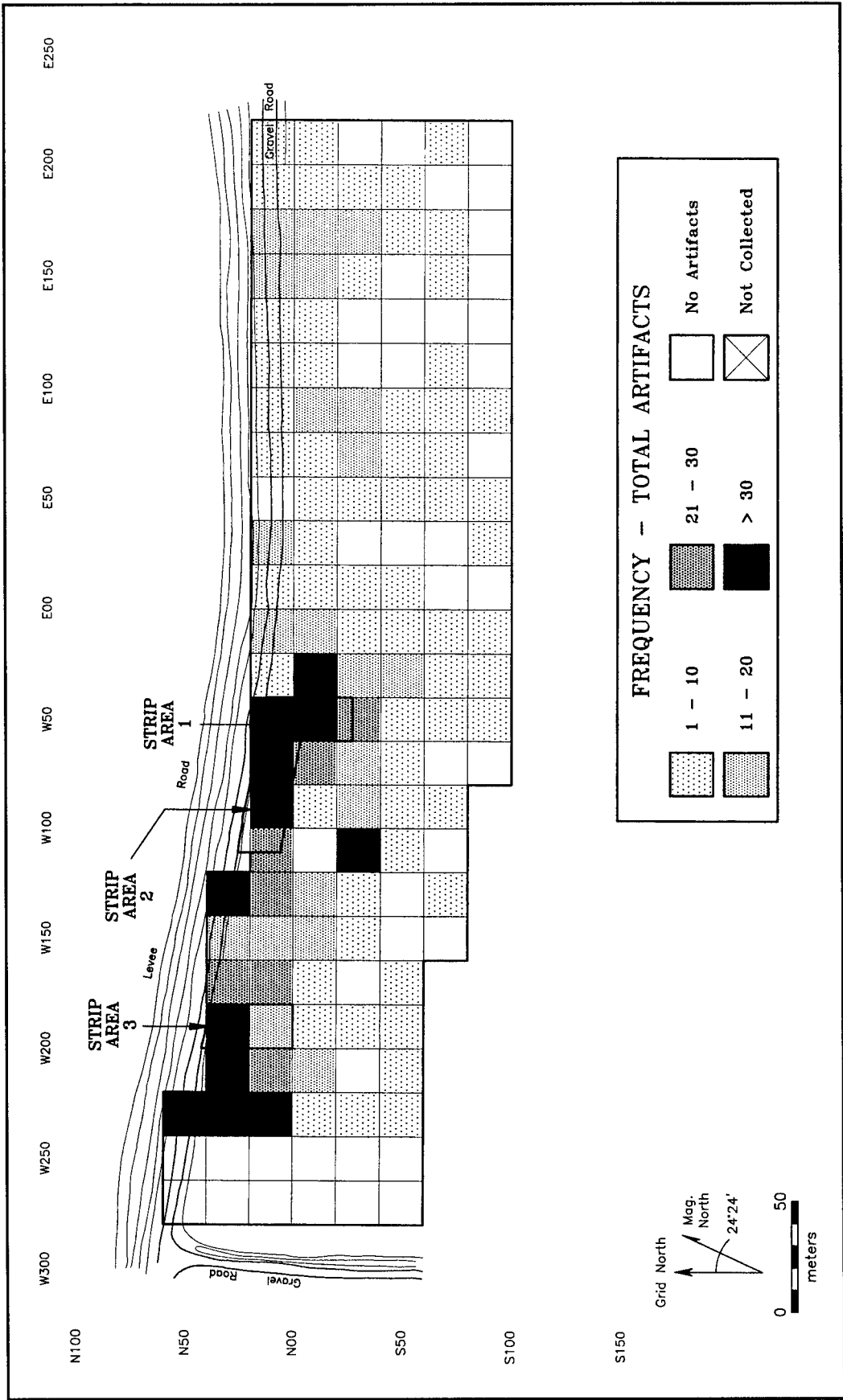


Figure 7-30. Distribution of total artifacts obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF121.

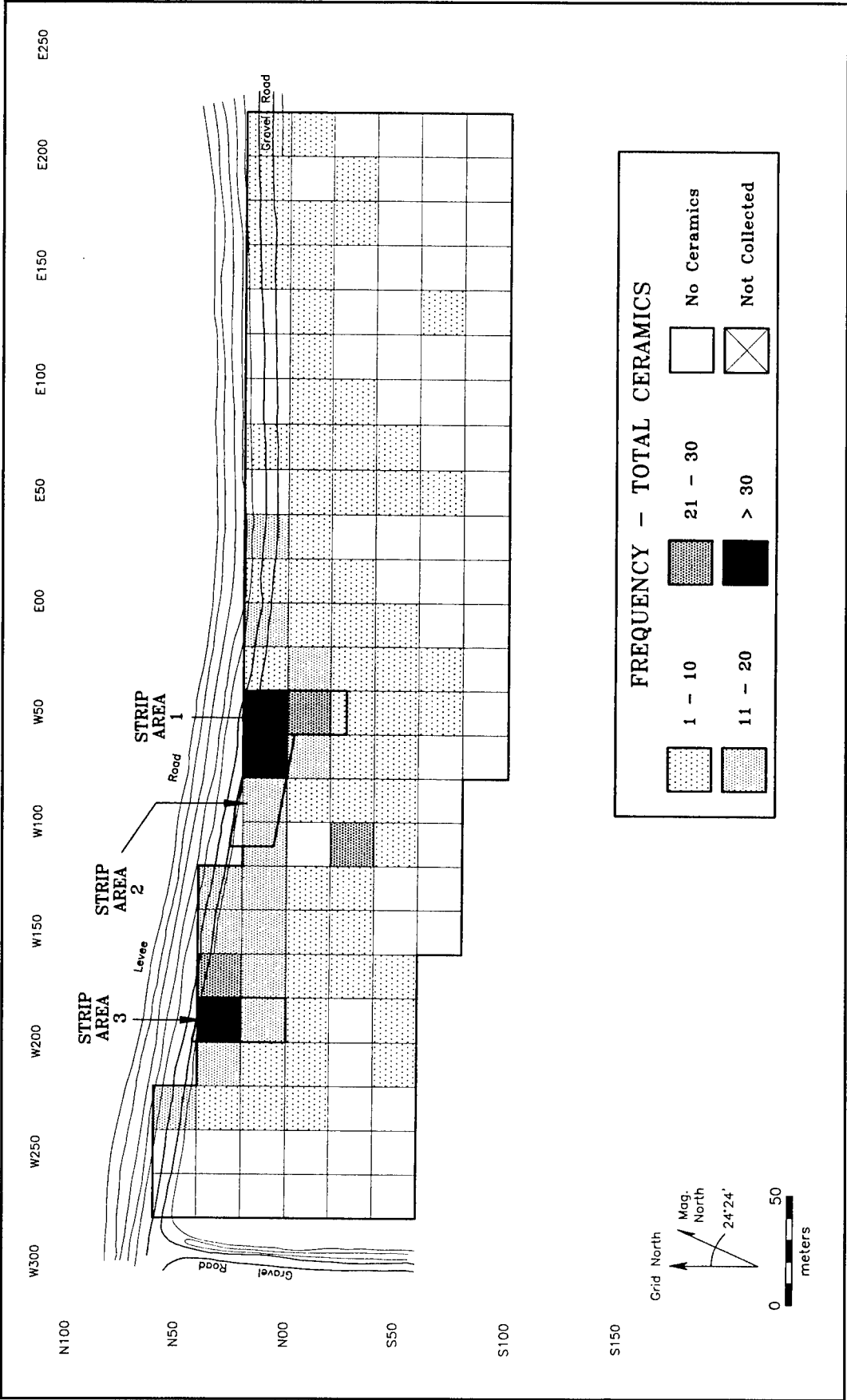


Figure 7-31. Distribution of total ceramic artifacts obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF121.

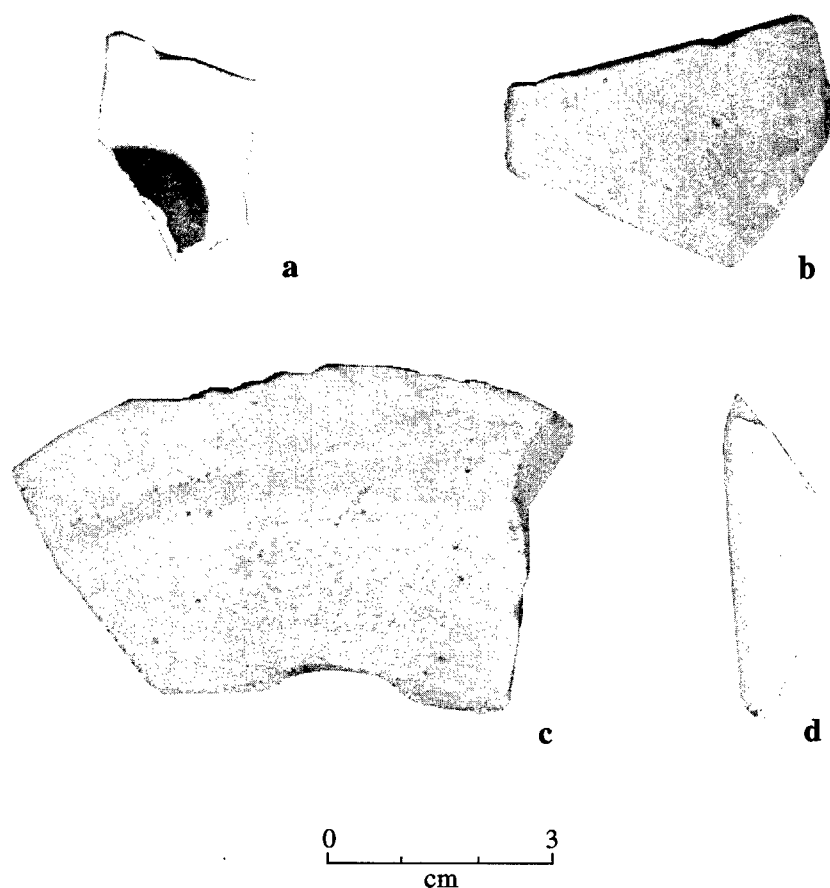


Figure 7-32. Selected ceramic artifacts recovered from the surface of site 16WF121 during Phase II investigations: a) monochrome hand-painted blue early whiteware; b) exterior salt glazed stoneware; c) interior slipped stoneware; d) undecorated iron-stone (see Appendix F for provenience data).

Test Unit Excavation

Test units were excavated in an effort to gather additional data of the probable midden found during the Phase I survey. A series of three 1-m-by-1-m test units were placed within the probable midden area at S60E00, S40E80, and N00E180, and were excavated by natural stratigraphy (see Figure 7-27). All soil removed during the excavations was screened through 1/4- and 1/8-inch-hard-mesh screens. Additionally, soil matrix samples were taken for future analysis.

Test Unit S60E00

Test Unit S60E00 was located in the approximate center of the site. The stratigraphy of the test unit (Figure 7-36) consisted of a 25-cm-thick grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) slightly sandy silt plowzone overlying 5 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt with light gray (10YR 7/2) sand striations, 25 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) silt with heavy oxidation, and 15 cm of dark brown (10YR 3/3) to brown (10YR 4/3) slightly sandy silt. Beneath this lay a dark yellowish brown

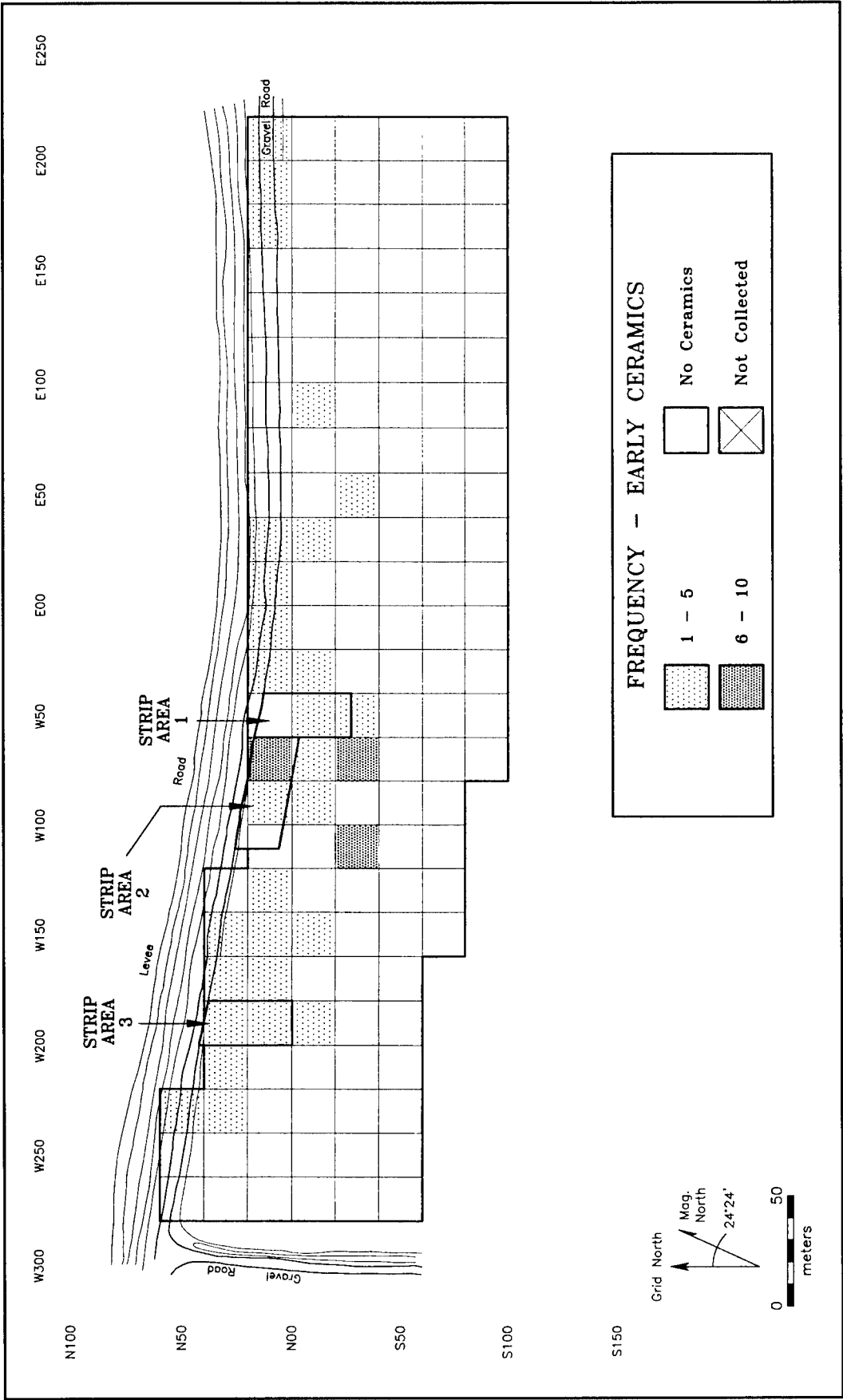


Figure 7-33. Distribution of early ceramics obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF121.

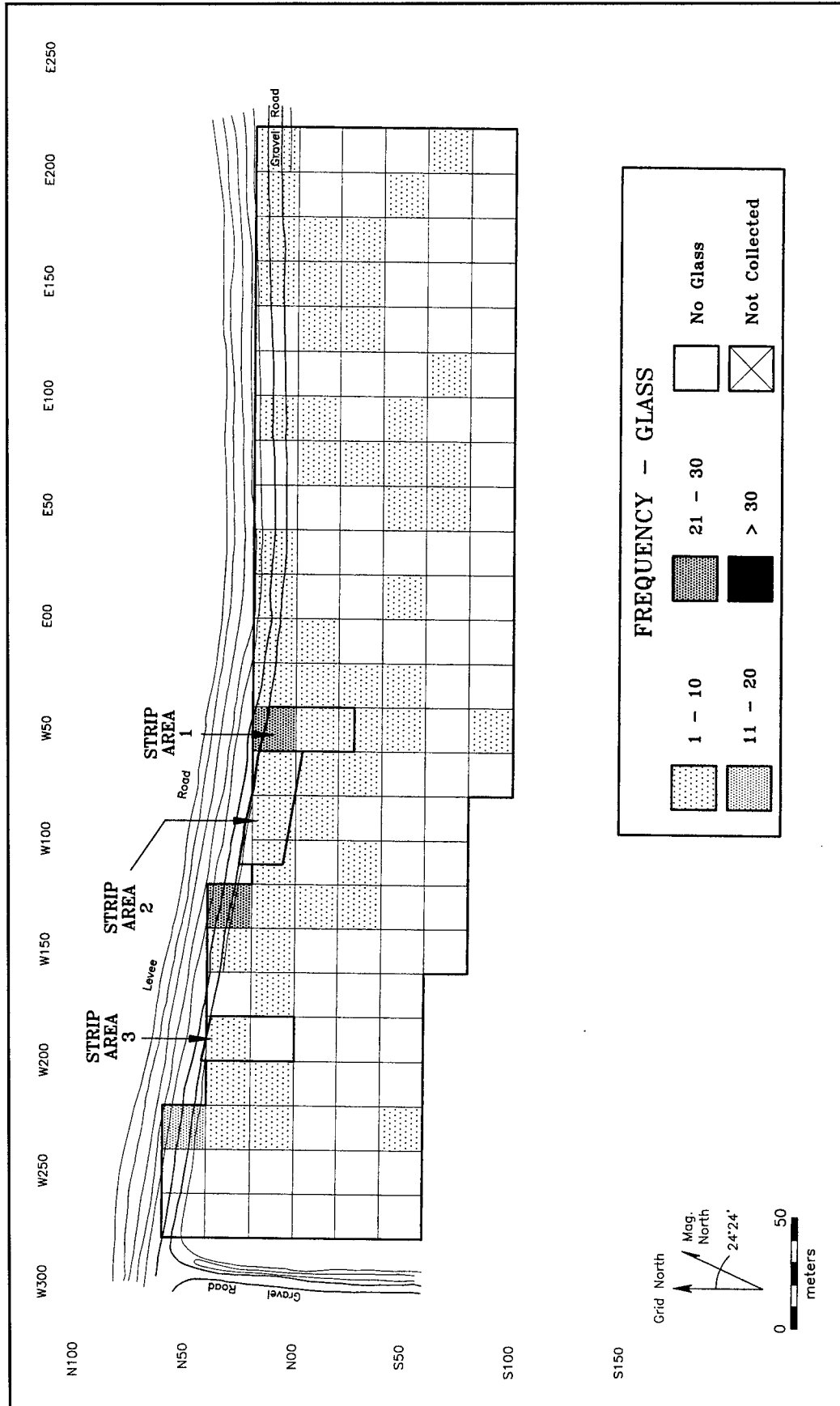


Figure 7-34. Distribution of total glass artifacts obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF121.

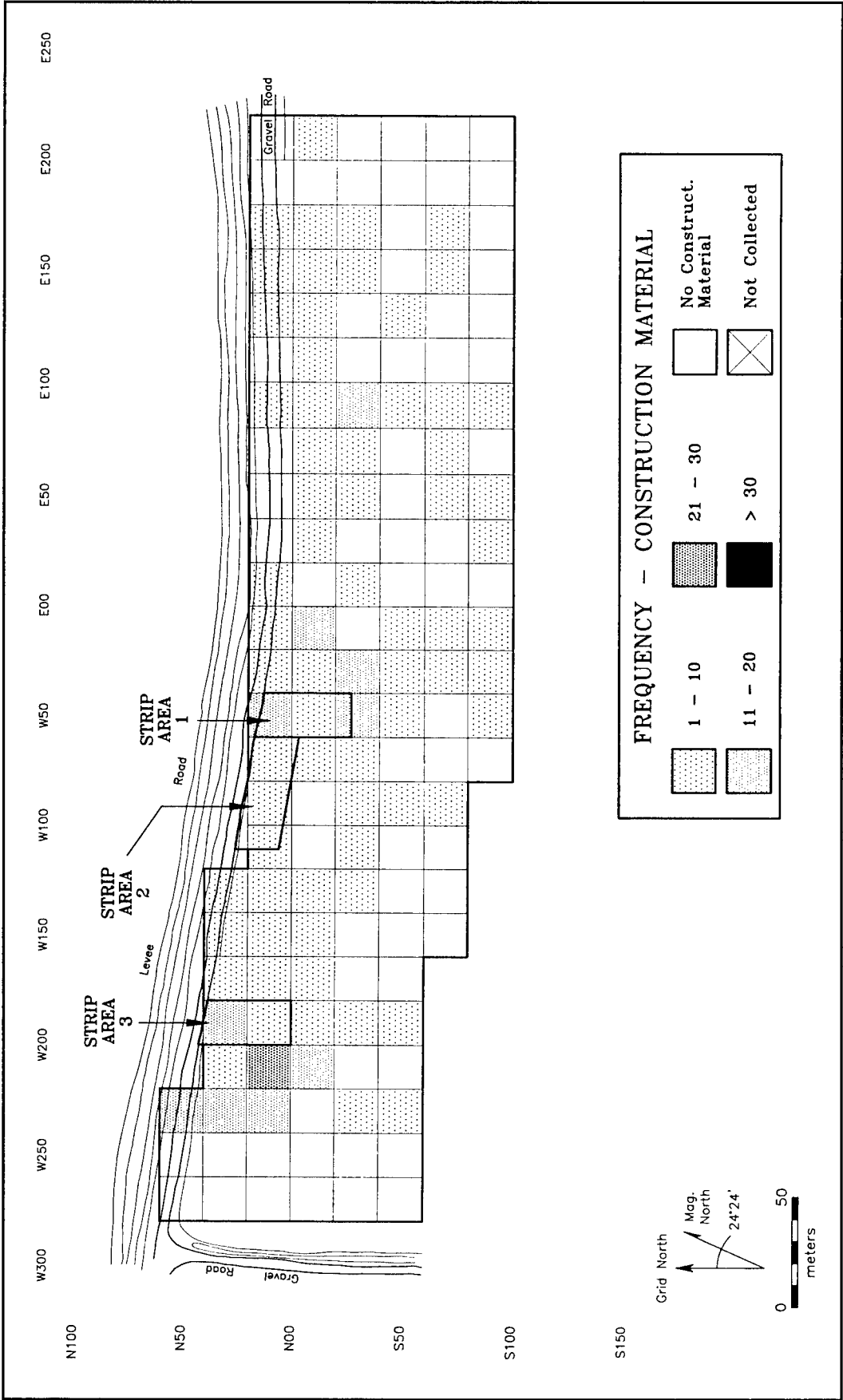


Figure 7-35. Distribution of construction material obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF121.

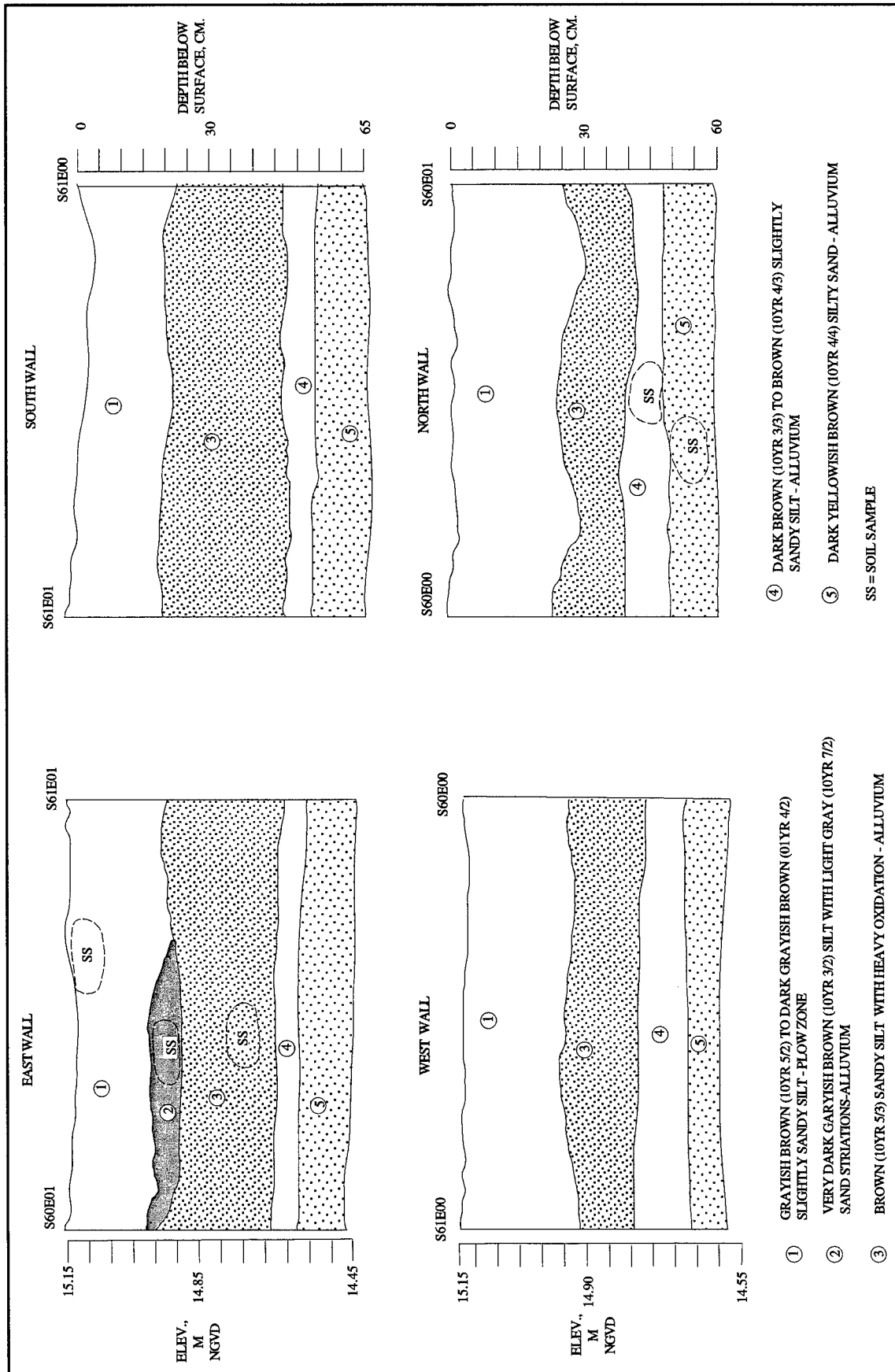


Figure 7-36. Wall profiles of Test Unit S60E00 at site 16WF121.

Table 7-5. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit S60E00 at site 16WF121.

	STRATUM 1 LV. A 0-10 cm	STRATUM 1 LV. B 10-20 cm	STRATUM 2 LV. A 20-30 cm	TOTAL
BRICK Unidentified Manufacturing Technique Unglazed	6	8	3	14
COAL Coal	2	2		4
LITHIC Unidentified gravel	12	11		23
TOTAL	20	21	3	41

(10YR 4/4) silty sand. No evidence of midden was detected in the test unit. Artifacts were recovered from the upper 30 cm of the test unit, mostly within the plowzone (Table 7-5). These consisted of 14 small brick fragments, four pieces of coal, and 23 pea-sized gravel.

Test Unit S40E80

Test Unit S40E80 was located in the eastern portion of the site near a north-south drainage ditch (see Figure 7-27). Unit stratigraphy was comprised of: 5 to 25 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) sandy silt plowzone with some oxidation; a 25-cm-thick alluvial deposit of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy silt with heavy oxidation mottled with dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt; 15 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) silt mottled with dark brown (10YR 3/3) clayey silt with some oxidation; a 5-cm-thick alluvial deposits of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) to dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) sandy silt with heavy oxidation; and an alluvial deposit of laminated brown (10YR 4/3) sand and light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty sand with some oxidation (Figure 7-37). Sixty-one small gravel pebbles were recovered in the upper 10 cm, and 12 gravel pebbles from the bottom 10 cm of the plowzone. No artifactual material was recovered below the plowzone in this unit, and no evidence of midden was detected.

Test Unit N00E180

Test Unit N00E180 is located in the extreme eastern end of the site, several meters south of the

gravel road (see Figure 7-27). Its stratigraphy consists of six strata (Figure 7-38). Stratum 1, the plowzone, is comprised of 30 cm of brown (10YR 5/3) slightly oxidized sandy silt with some road gravel, brick, glass, and one ceramic sherd (Table 7-6). Beneath the plowzone a 5 cm thick pocket of dark brown (10YR 3/3) clayey silt was encountered in the northeast corner of the unit (Stratum 2). Stratum 3 consists of an alluvial deposit of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) slightly oxidized sandy silt 10 cm thick. Stratum 4 is a discontinuous lens of alluvium of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy silt with some clay 5 cm thick, beneath which lay another alluvial deposit of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) oxidized sandy silt 10 cm in thickness (Stratum 5). The final stratum encountered was an alluvial deposit of heavily oxidized dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand.

No artifacts were found in the strata below the plowzone. The only temporally diagnostic artifact recovered from this test unit was one sherd of pearlware, that dates between 1780 and 1830 (Lofstrom 1976:3-4). Once the excavation of the test units was completed it became apparent that the probable midden was in fact discontinuous pockets of dark colored alluvium. This darker color was probably caused by water sitting in low areas. No evidence of midden was found in the test units.

Mechanical Stripping

After the completion of the systematic surface collection a field examination of the artifacts was

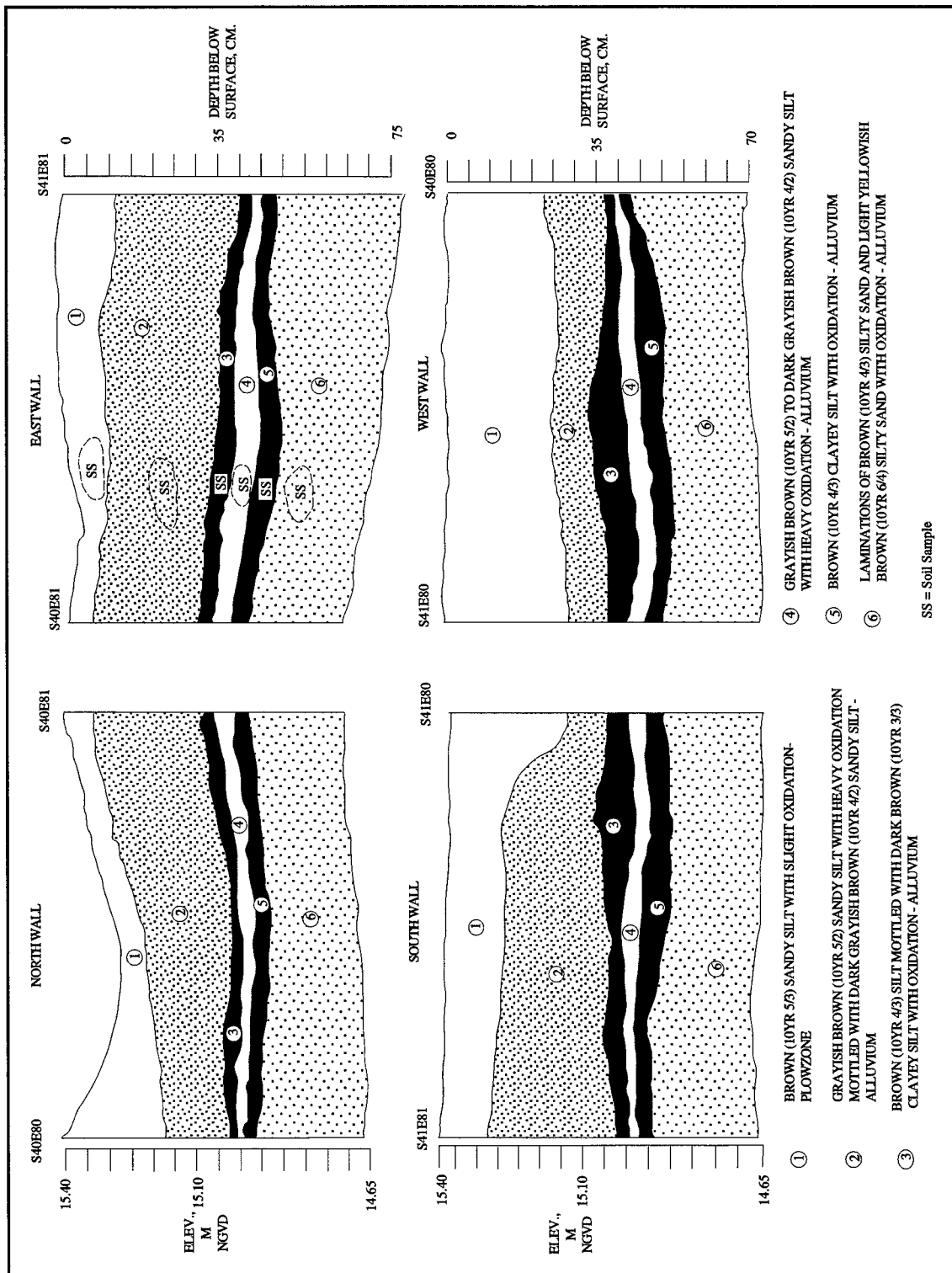


Figure 7-37. Wall profiles of Test Unit S40E80 at site 16WFF121.

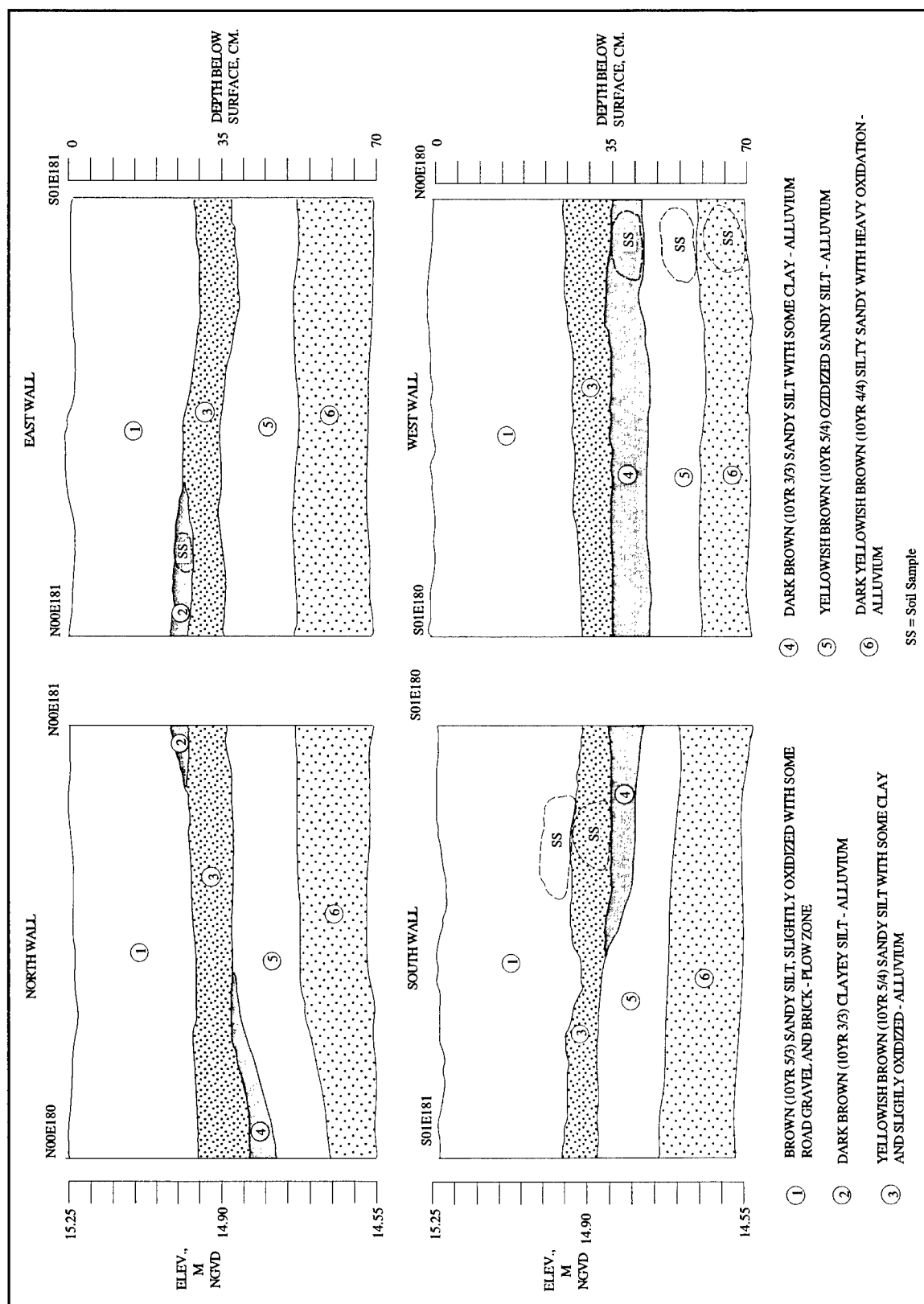


Figure 7-38. Wall profiles of Test Unit N00E180 at site 16WFF121.

Table 7-6. Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit N00E180 at Site 16WF121.

	ST.1 LV. A 0-10 cm	ST.1 LV. B 10-20cm	ST.1 LV. C 20-30cm	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS				
Pearlware				
Undecorated				
undecorated	1			1
GLASS				
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique				
clear		1		1
clear blue	1			1
BRICK				
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique				
Unglazed	2		2	4
LITHIC				
Unidentified				
gravel		1	1	2
TOTAL	4	2	3	9

made. Three areas in the western portion of the site were selected for mechanical stripping based on the high frequency of artifacts found during the surface collection (see Figure 7-27). The surface collection indicated that artifacts, brick fragments in particular, were concentrated in the northern portion of this part of the site. Therefore, it was decided to locate the strip areas along the road.

Strip Area 1 was located between the W40 and W60 lines, and extended from the edge of the road at N08 to S32, encompassing an area of 800 square meters. The second strip area (Strip Area 2) was placed parallel to the road from the W60 line to the W100 line, and extended from the edge of the road to the S20 line, covering a total area of 800 square meters. Strip Area 3 was located between the W180 and W200 lines and extended from N30 to S10, covering an area of 800 square meters. A total area of 2,400 square meters were stripped at the site.

Because of the effectiveness of the roadgrader at site 16WF30, it was again employed at site 16WF121. The same methodology of removing a 3-to-5-cm deep slice of soil, placing the soil in backdirt piles at one

end of the strip area, and continuing downward with successive slices until the plowzone had been removed, was used again. As potential features were recognized they were flagged for future investigation.

Feature Identification and Excavation

A total of 32 features was identified (Table 7-7), 10 in Strip Area 1 (Figure 7-39), seven in Strip Area 2 (Figure 7-40), and 15 in Strip Area 3 (Figure 7-41). They consisted of brick chimney foundations, brick pier foundations, brick and mortar cisterns, post molds, and midden remnants. Five features (Features 9, 10, 21, 25, and 30) were selected for excavation using the same techniques employed at 16WF30.

Feature 1

Feature 1 is located in the extreme northwestern corner of Strip Area 1 (see Figure 7-39). This feature consists of a brick double chimney foundation. After the plowzone had been removed the feature was cleaned by hand. The exposed profile revealed that the feature consisted of one course of bricks.

Table 7-7. Features Exposed During Mechanical Stripping at 16WF121.

Feature Number	Location	Description
1	Strip Area 1	Brick Foundation—Double Chimney
2	Strip Area 1	Square Wooden Post Mold
3	Strip Area 1	Square Wooden Pier (some wood left)
4	Strip Area 1	Square Wooden Post Mold
5	Strip Area 1	Square Wooden Post Mold
6	Strip Area 1	Square Wooden Post Mold
7	Strip Area 1	Circular Wooden Post Mold
8	Strip Area 1	Circular Wooden Post Mold
9	Strip Area 1	Circular Wooden Post Mold (with artifacts)
10	Strip Area 1	Square Wooden Post Mold (with artifacts)
11	Strip Area 2	Brick Pier—Rectangular
12	Strip Area 2	Brick Pier—T-Shaped
13	Strip Area 2	Circular brick and Concrete Cistern
14	Strip Area 2	Brick Foundation—Double Chimney
15	Strip Area 2	Circular Brick and Concrete Cistern
16	Strip Area 2	Wooden Pier Support
17	Strip Area 2	Brick Pier—L-Shaped
18	Strip Area 3	Wooden Post
19	Strip Area 3	Circular within Square Wooden Post Molds
20	Strip Area 3	Circular Wooden Post Mold
21	Strip Area 3	Circular Wooden Post Mold
22	Strip Area 3	Circular Wooden Post Mold
23	Strip Area 3	Circular Wooden Post Mold
24	Strip Area 3	Square Wooden Post Mold
25	Strip Area 3	Midden Remnant
26	Strip Area 3	Circular Post Mold
27	Strip Area 3	Midden Remnant
28	Strip Area 3	Irregular Wooden Post Mold
29	Strip Area 3	Circular Post Mold
30	Strip Area 3	Midden Remnant
31	Strip Area 3	Circular Wooden Post Mold
32	Strip Area 3	Circular Wooden Post Mold

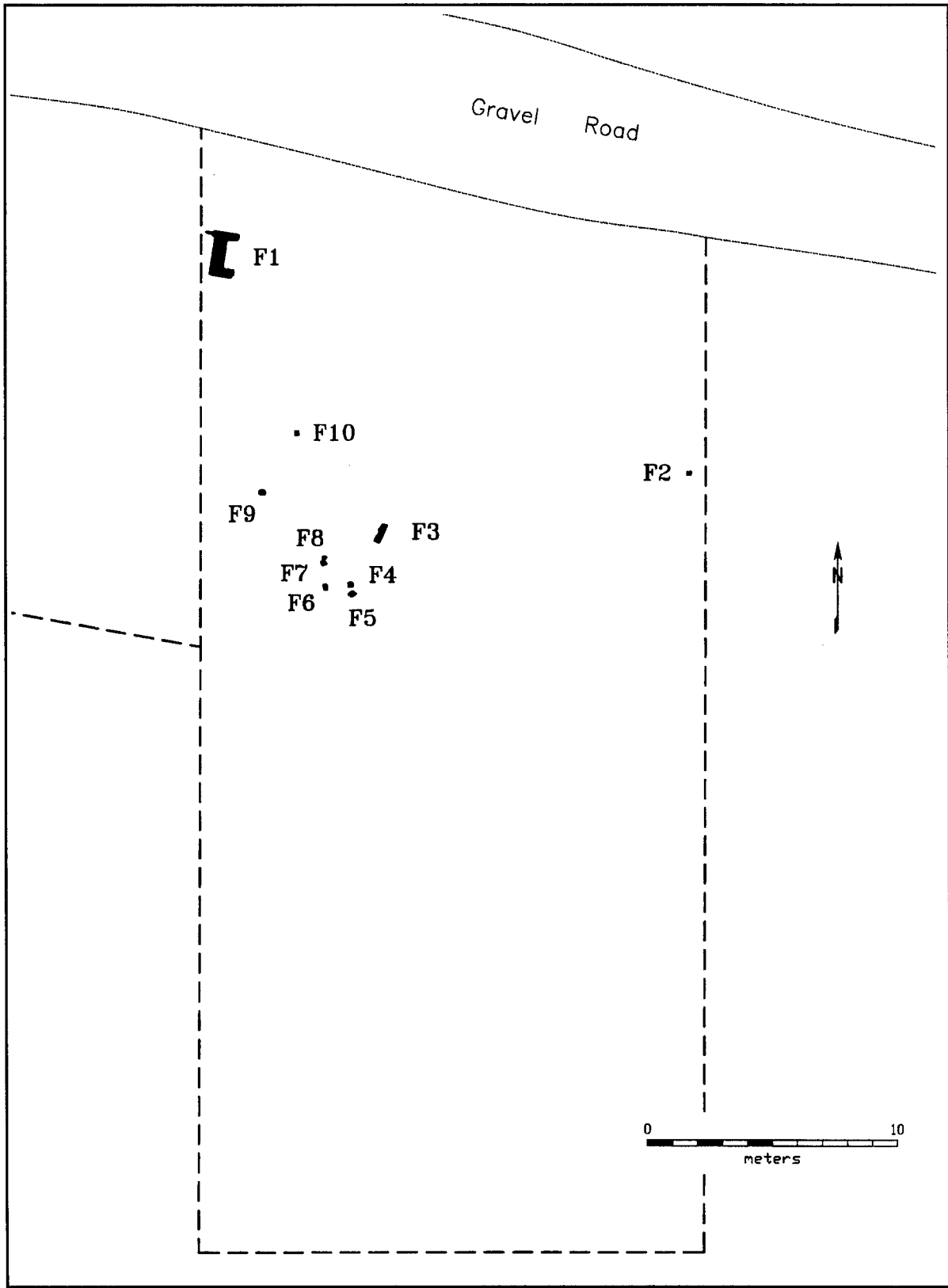


Figure 7-39. Feature locations within Strip Area 1 at site 16WF121.

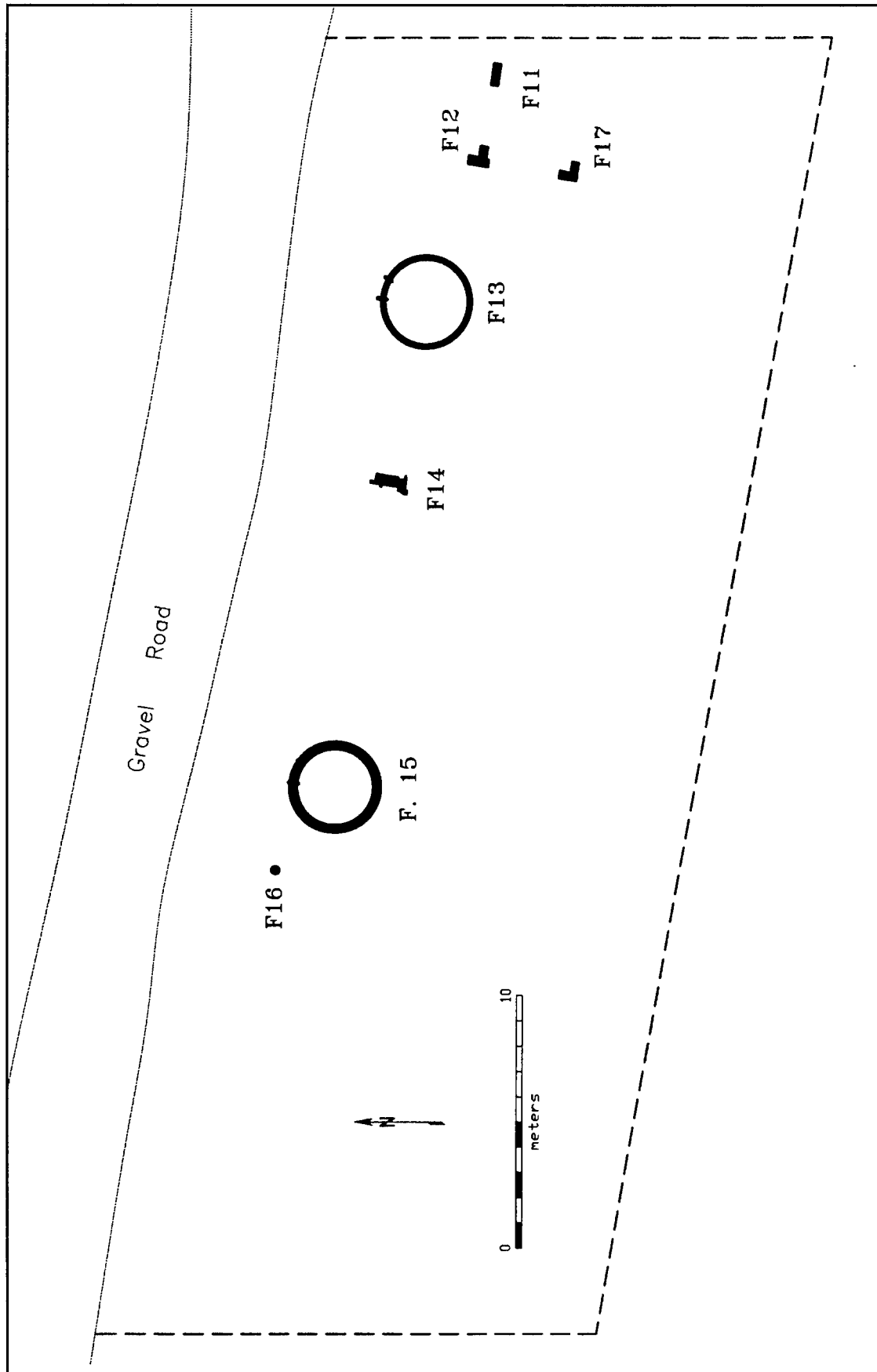


Figure 7-40. Feature locations within Strip Area 2 at site 16WF121.

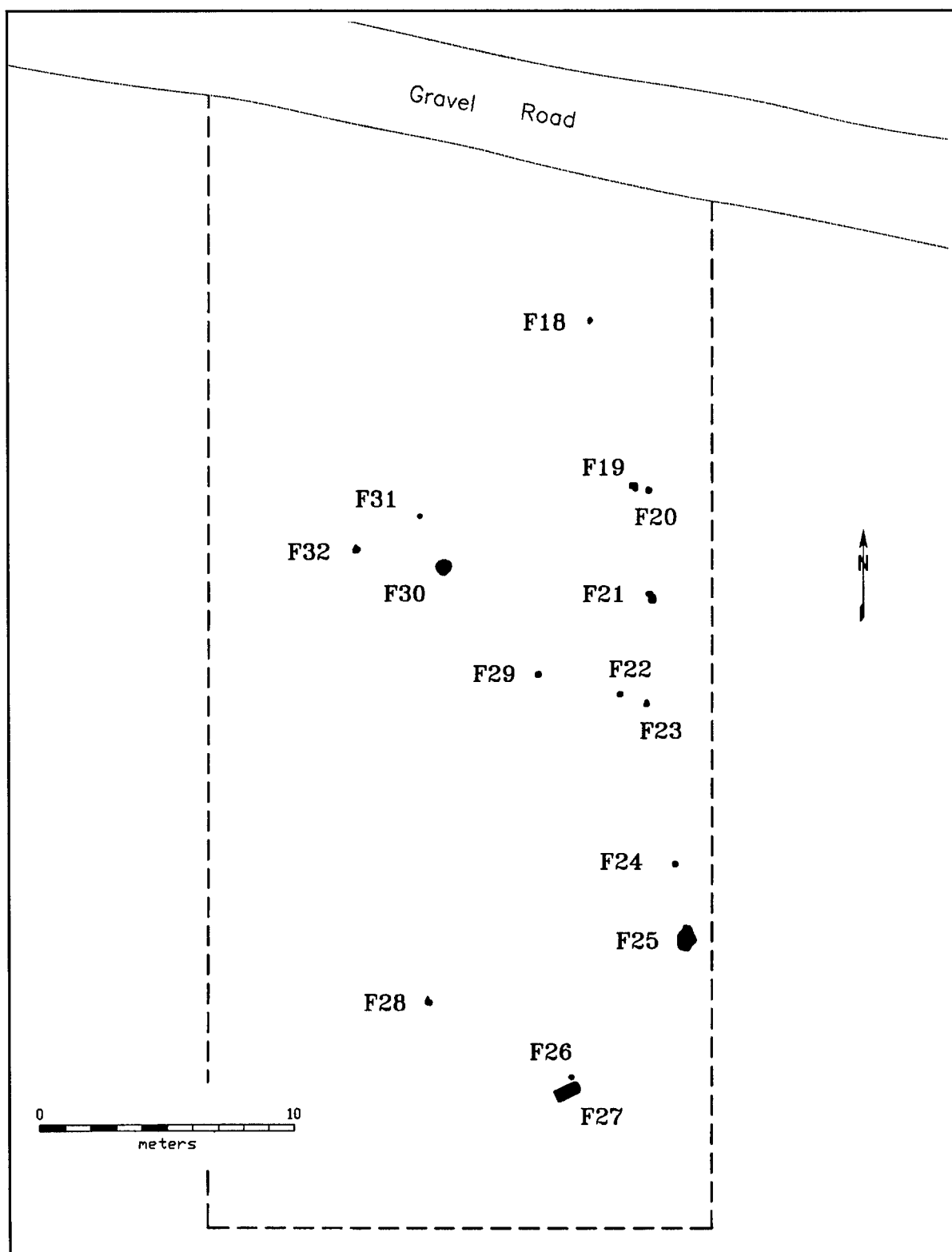


Figure 7-41. Feature locations within Strip Area 3 at site 16WF121.

No artifacts were found in association with the feature.

Features 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8

Features 2 through 8 consisted of post molds. All features, except Feature 2, cluster in the west-central portion of the strip area (see Figure 7-39). Feature 2 is located in the northeastern portion of the strip area. No artifacts were found on the surface of these features. Consequently they were not excavated. Plan views were drawn, and each feature's position was mapped within the strip area.

Feature 9

Feature 9 was a post mold located in northwestern portion of Strip Area 1 (see Figure 7-39). It was situated approximately 3 m north of the cluster of Features 3 through 8, and consisted of two circular soil stains, one within the other (Figure 7-42). The outer ring was comprised of brown (10YR 5/3) slightly sandy silt that measured 40 cm in diameter. The inner ring consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) slightly clayey silt 25 cm in diameter. The feature extended 30 cm in depth.

Feature 9 yielded little cultural material (Table 7-8). A total of four glass sherds were recovered from the feature, none of which proved diagnostic. Nine nails were found within the feature. Though one was corroded beyond identification, five were classified as machine-cut nails that date between 1790 and 1896, and one was classified as a wire nail, manufactured from 1877 until the present (Edwards and Wells 1993). Three fish scales were located within the feature matrix, but could not be identified as to species. Forty-six brick fragments and 49 coal fragments were also recovered.

Feature 10

Feature 10 was a square post mold located 4 m north of Feature 9 in Strip Area 1 (see Figure 7-39). This feature consisted of a square soil discoloration of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) slightly clayey silt, measuring 22 cm in both width and length (Figure 7-43). The feature extended only 20 cm below the stripped surface. Artifacts recovered include glass, nails, bone, mortar, charcoal and brick (see Table 7-8). Several machine cut nails likely dating between 1790 and 1896 were recovered (Edwards and Wells 1993).

Features 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17

These seven features are located in Strip Area 2 (see Figure 7-40). Features 11, 12, and 17 consist of brick foundations located in the extreme eastern end of the strip area. The proximity and configuration of these features indicate that they are pier foundations for a single structure, and are probably associated with the chimney foundation (Feature 1) in Strip Area 1 (see Figure 7-39).

Feature 13 is a brick and mortar cistern located 4 m west of Feature 12 (see Figure 7-40). The cistern measures 3 m in diameter, and the wall is one brick wide. The cap of the cistern is missing. Excavation of this feature was not attempted due to its size and time limitations. One glass artifact and a plain ironstone ceramic sherd dating between 1850 and 1895 (Moir 1987:102) were recovered from the surface of the feature, as were three fragments of unidentifiable cast iron.

Feature 14 consists of the remains of a brick foundation, probably another chimney, located 5 m west of Feature 13 (see Figure 7-40). Unlike Feature 1, no additional brick foundations are present in the vicinity of Feature 14.

Feature 15, located 12m west of Feature 14, consists of a brick and mortar cistern virtually identical to Feature 13 (see Figure 7-40). However, this cistern is slightly larger, and measures 3.4 m in diameter. The cap has also been removed. Like Feature 13, this cistern was not excavated because of time limitations. The artifacts recovered from the surface of Feature 15 include two pieces of ironstone, one of which was molded into a polygonal form. These ceramics generally date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Additionally, an artifact of cast brass was recovered (Figure 7-44). The artifact is spherical in shape resembling a door knob. However, it appears to be solid, thereby having a mass excessive for that purpose. It is likely that the object is a furniture foot or possibly a finial. One brick fragment and one glass sherd were also recovered.

Features 18, 19, and 20

Features 18, 19, and 20 are located in the northeastern portion of Strip Area 3 (see Figure 7-41). These three features consist of small soil stains representing postmolds. No artifacts were observed on the surface of these features, and they were not excavated.

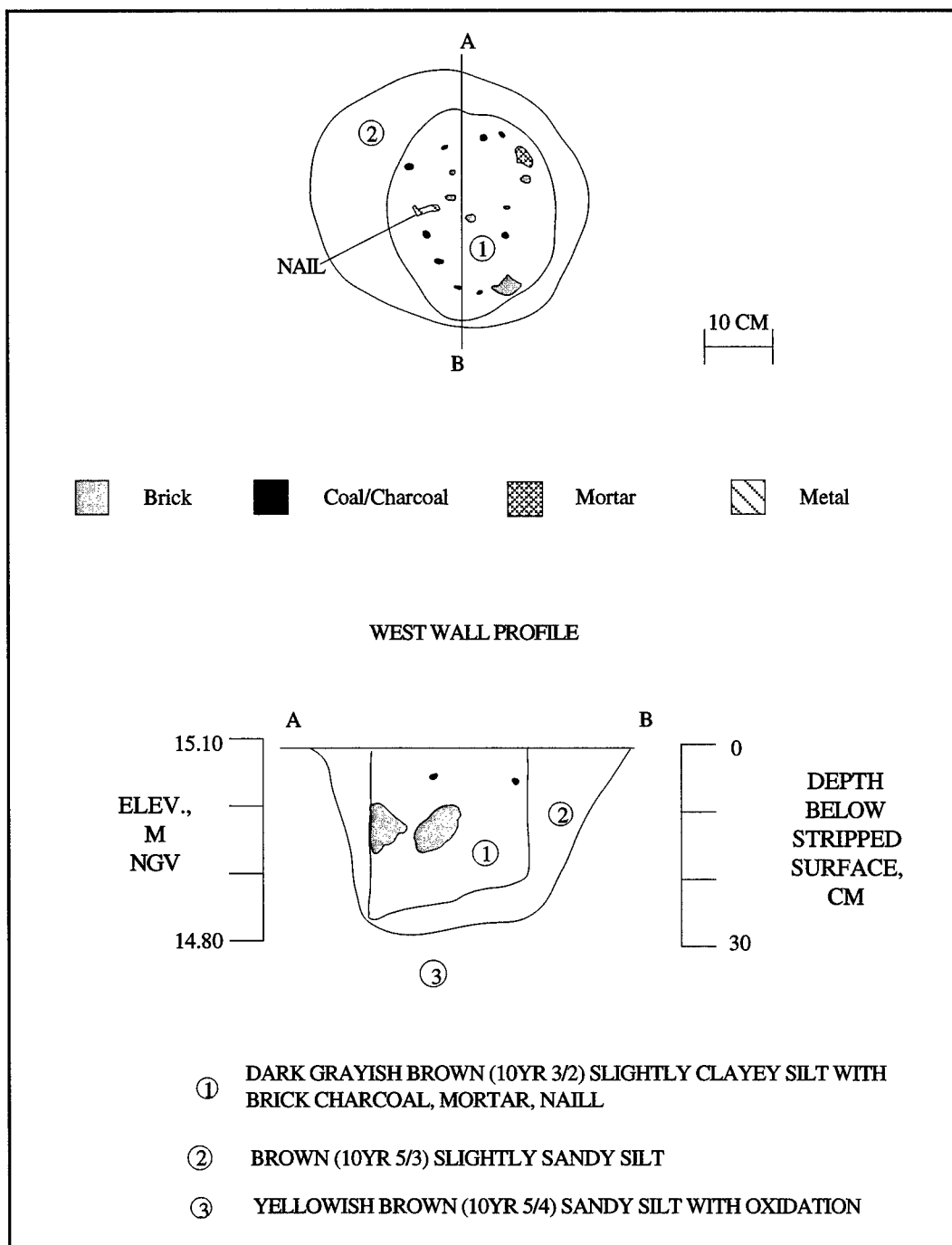


Figure 7-42. Plan and profile views of Feature 9 in Strip Area 1 at site 16WF121.

Table 7-8. Artifacts Recovered from Features 9, 10, 13, and 15 in Strip Areas 1 and 2 at Site 16WF121.

	FEA. 9	FEA. 10	FEA. 13	FEA. 15	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS					
Ironstone					
Molded					
undecorated				2	2
Undecorated					
undecorated			1		1
GLASS					
Flat					
clear blue	2				2
clear green		1			1
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique					
clear	2	1			3
clear green		1			1
olive				1	1
olive amber			1		1
METAL					
Brass					
Unidentified				1	1
Iron					
Nail					
Type 3-10	5	7			12
Type 11-12	1				1
Unidentified	1	3			4
Unidentified	2	15	3		20
BRICK					
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique					
Unglazed	36	79		1	116
Glazed	10				10
CHARCOAL	49	5			54
FAUNA					
Bone		278			278
Fish Scale	3	1			4
Teeth		1			1
MORTAR		43			43
LITHIC					
Slate		1			1
TOTAL	111	436	5	5	557

Feature 21

An irregularly shaped soil stain with artifacts exposed on its surface was recorded as Feature 21. It is located in the east-central portion of Strip Area 3 (see Figure 7-41), and measures 38 cm in length and 40 cm in width (Figure 7-45). The feature fill was comprised of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) slightly clayey silt. In the center of the dark soil was an area of lighter grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt. The feature extended 50 cm below the stripped surface.

A variety of artifacts were recovered from the feature (Table 7-9). A number of glass sherds

are molded and lipping-tooled (Figure 7-46), a manufacturing technique dating between 1856 and 1917 (Miller and Sullivan 1984:89). Three glass sherds were identified as twentieth-century pressed glass.

Recovered ceramics include undecorated white-ware sherds dating between 1850 and 1895, and decal decorated porcelain manufactured between 1880 and 1920 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:147) (see Table 7-9). Two stoneware sherds were also recovered, one of which is Bristol-slipped. The shape of this sherd is consistent with that of a bottleneck, possibly a fragment of an ale or bitters bottle. Production and distribution of Bristol-slipped wares began

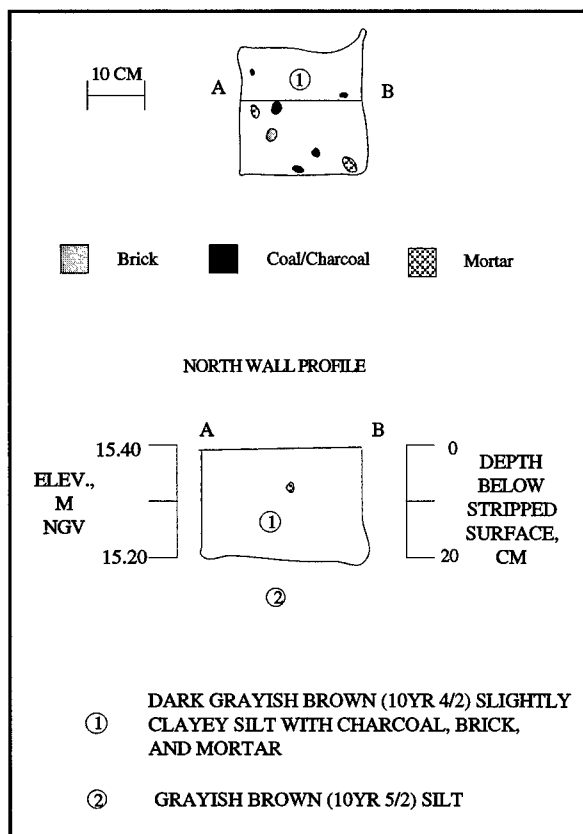


Figure 7-43. Plan and profile views of Feature 10 in Strip Area 1 at site 16WF121.

about 1890. Although still in production, these wares were most prolific near the turn of the century (Greer 1981:264). Included with the collection of ceramics is a stoneware tobacco pipe bowl fragment (see Figure 7-46).

Metal comprised a large percentage of the artifacts found in Feature 21 (see Table 7-9). Particularly prolific were nails, 22 of which were identified as nineteenth-century machine-cut (Edwards and Wells 1993). Cast brass and cuprous alloy items consist of a percussion cap, a small toothed gear, a jewelry mount, and three shoelace hooks. Due to its diminutive size (1-1/4 inch diameter) and brass construction, the toothed gear was probably part of a small, specialized mechanical instrument, such as a clock (see Figure 7-46). The brass percussion cap has been fired. Nondiagnostic architectural artifacts include 36 brick fragments and six pieces of Portland mortar.

Fifty-eight pieces of faunal material were recovered from Feature 21 (see Table 7-9). Of these, one was identified as a cow (*Bos taurus*) metacarpel/tarsal and, one as an incisor from a domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*); 19 were unidentified as beyond large mammal. Turtle was also evident in the collec-

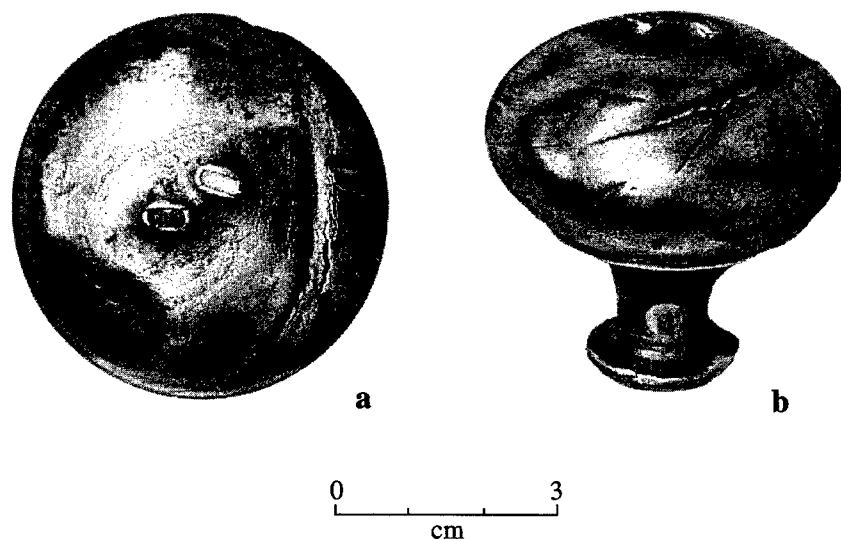


Figure 7-44. Brass finial or door handle recovered from the surface of Feature 15 at site 16WF121: a) top view; b) side view.

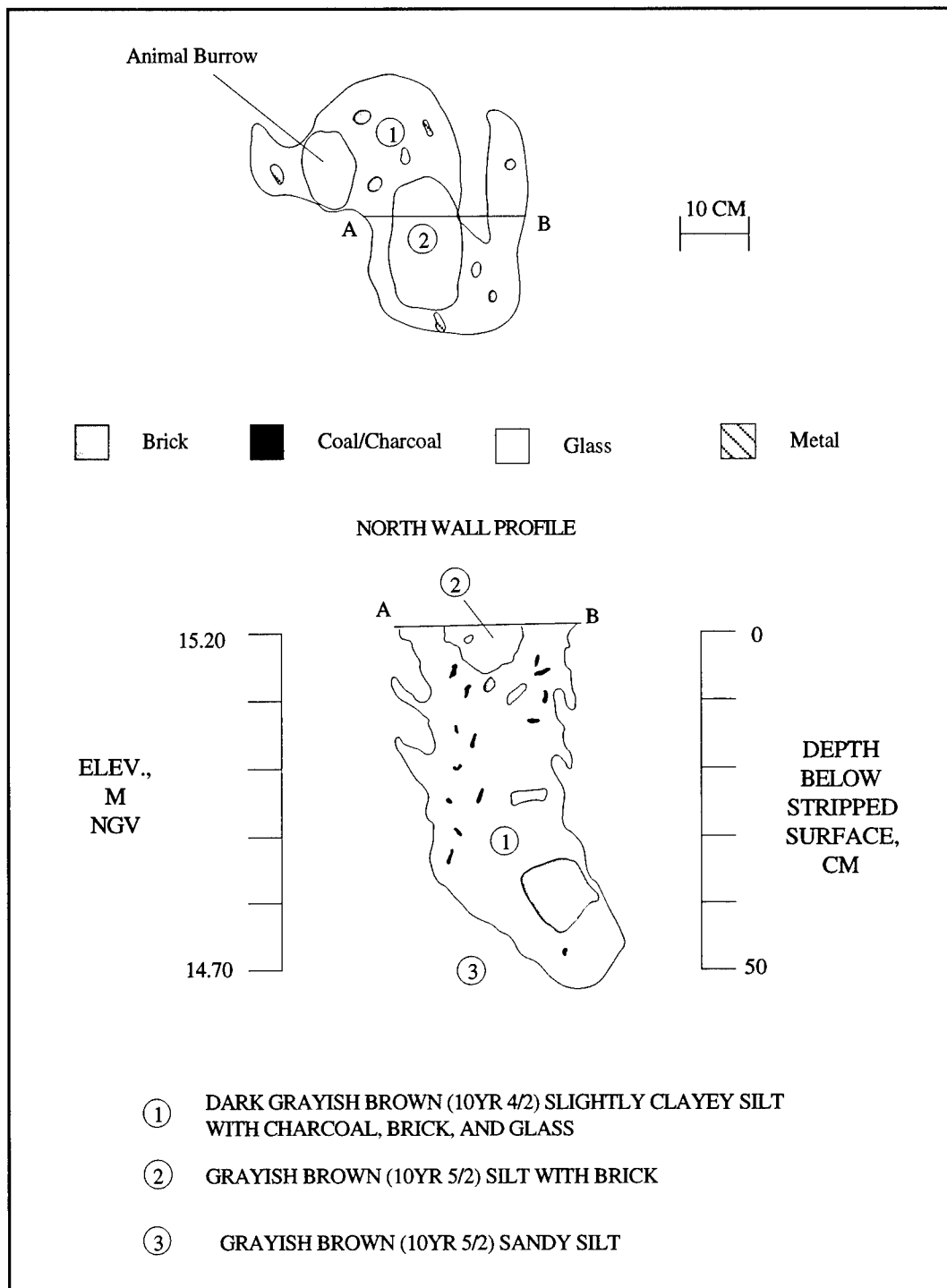


Figure 7-45. Plan and profile views of Feature 21 in Strip Area 3 at site 16WF121.

Table 7-9. Artifacts Recovered from Features 21, 25, and 30 in Strip Area 3 at Site 16WF121.

	FEA. 21	FEA. 25	FEA. 30	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS				
Coarse Earthenware				
Terra Cotta				
Unglazed flowerpot		5	1	6
Whiteware				
Annular (banded) monochrome			2	2
polychrome			1	1
Annular (unidentified design) monochrome			2	2
polychrome			1	1
Undecorated	9	4	1	14
Ironstone				
Undecorated		7	1	8
Stoneware				
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)				
Undecorated	1			1
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)				
Molded Tobacco Pipe	1			1
GLASS				
Molded				
Unidentified Mold Type				
Lipping tooled				
brown		3		3
clear blue	1	7		8
olive amber	3			3
Unidentified lipping technique				
olive		12		12
Machine Made				
Pressed				
clear	3			3
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique				
brown	9	41	1	51
clear	25	6	3	34
clear blue	7	9	6	22
olive	4	44	4	52
olive amber	13		3	16
Window Glass				
clear			2	2
clear blue	1		14	15
METAL				
Brass				
Gears	1			1
Jewelry Mount	1			1
Precussion cap	1			1
Shoe part	3			3
Iron				
Bolt	1			1
Nail				
Type 3-10	32	14	20	66
Type 6-10		1	1	2
Unidentified Type	25	15	12	52
Unidentified	19	166	81	266
BRICK				
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique				
Unglazed	36	370	41	447
Glazed		2		2
CHARCOAL	16	35	16	67
COAL				
Coal			3	3
FAUNA				
Bone	57	7	100	164
Teeth	1			1
Leather				
Shoe sole (hob nail)		1		1
NUTSHELL				
Unidentified			7	7
MORTAR	6	3	19	28
TOTAL	276	752	342	1,370

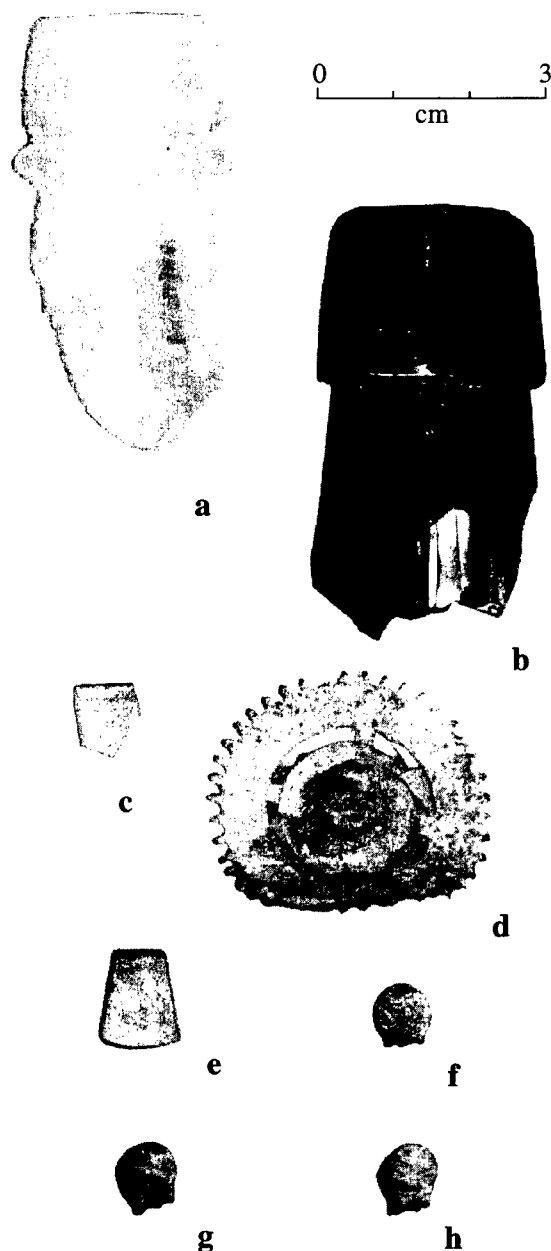


Figure 7-46. Selected artifacts recovered from Feature 21 at site 16WF121: a-b) lipping-tooled bottle fragments; c) stoneware tobacco pipe bowl fragment; d) gear; e) jewelry mount; f-h) shoelace hooks (see Appendix F for provenience data).

tion. Two specimens were identified as soft-shell turtle (*Trionyx*). A fish vertebrae of an unknown species was also recovered.

Features 22, 23, and 24

Features 22, 23, and 24, were recorded as small post molds located south of Feature 25 in the eastern portion of Strip Area 3 (see Figure 7-41). No artifacts were noted in association with these features, and they were not excavated.

Feature 25

A large soil stain located in the southeastern portion of Strip Area 3 was recorded as Feature 25. This feature was situated 4.5 m south of Feature 24 (see Figure 7-41) and contained dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) slightly clayey silt with brick, coal, historic ceramics, glass, and metal. It measures 73 cm by 102 cm, and extended in depth 40 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 7-47). All artifacts were concentrated in the upper 15 cm of the feature fill. This feature was identified as a portion of remnant midden deposited in a low area within the site, and thus was not disturbed by plowing.

A variety of artifacts were recovered from Feature 25 (see Table 7-9), including whiteware, ironstone, and terra cotta ceramics. The ironstone and whiteware sherds date between 1850 and 1910 (Moir 1987:102). The terra cotta is likely part of a flower pot. At least two ironstone vessels are represented in the assemblage. Five of the ironstone sherds refit to form the upper portion of a chamber pot (Figure 7-48).

An extensive amount of glass was recovered from Feature 25. Several pieces refit to form partial and nearly complete vessels. The least complete of these bottles is small, molded, and lipping-tooled, and dates between 1856 and 1917 (Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, 89). The second bottle is large, olive-colored and also lipping tooled. Its shape is similar to wine or liquor bottles. Only the mouth of the third bottle remains and is wide with a bead or single collar finish that quickly tapers inward then gradually tapers out down the length of the neck. It is possibly the neck to a large demijohn (Figure 7-49). The fourth bottle is brown, molded, and lipping-tooled. The base of the bottle is marked, "S B & ..." arching around the edge. This mark indicates that the bottle was made by the Streator Bottle & Glass Co. of Streator, Illinois, in operation from 1881 to 1905 (see Figure 7-49). Having been blown into a mold, this bottle was probably produced before 1900 and used for ale.

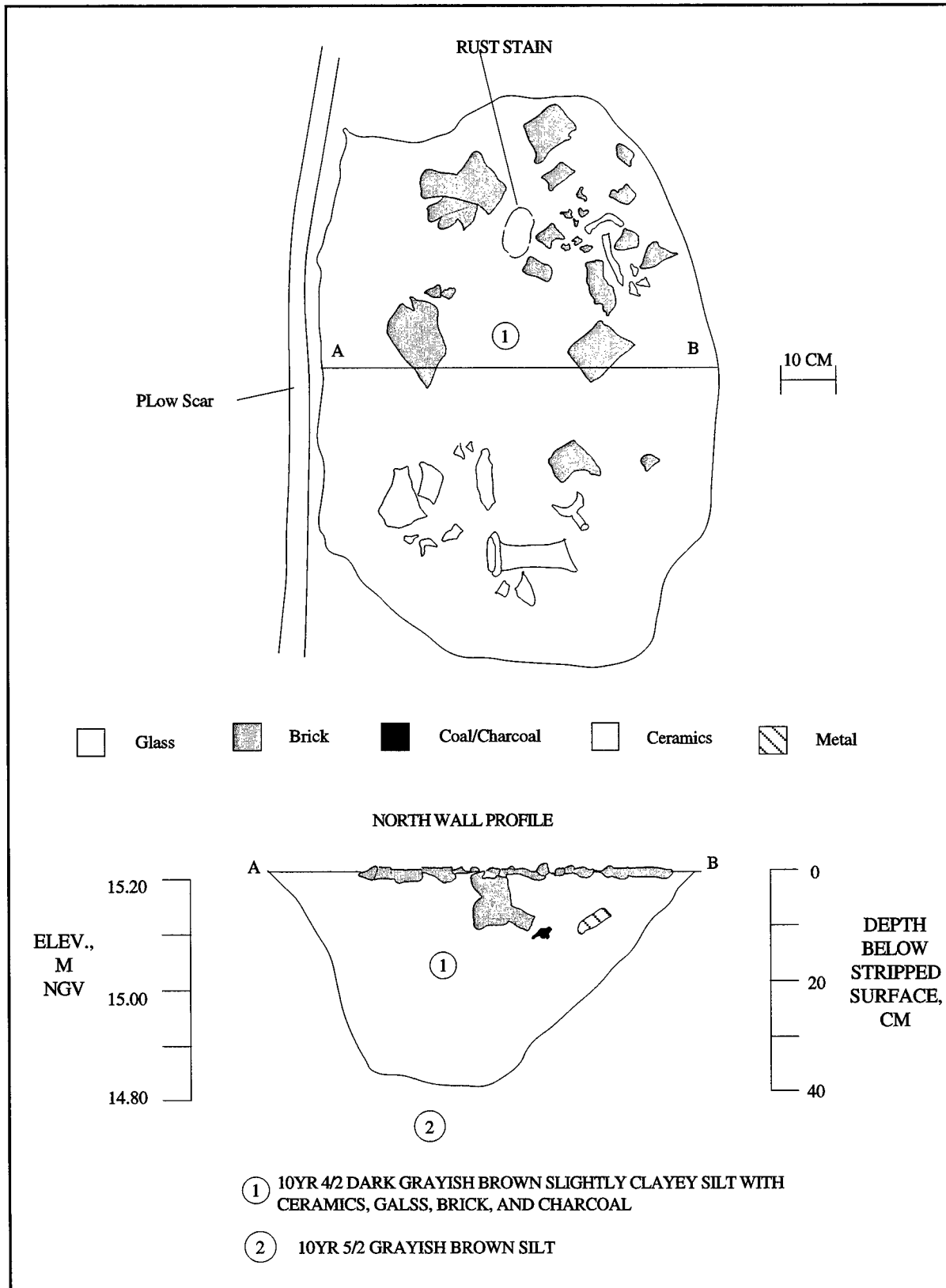


Figure 7-47. Plan and profile views of Feature 25 in Strip Area 3 at site 16WF121.

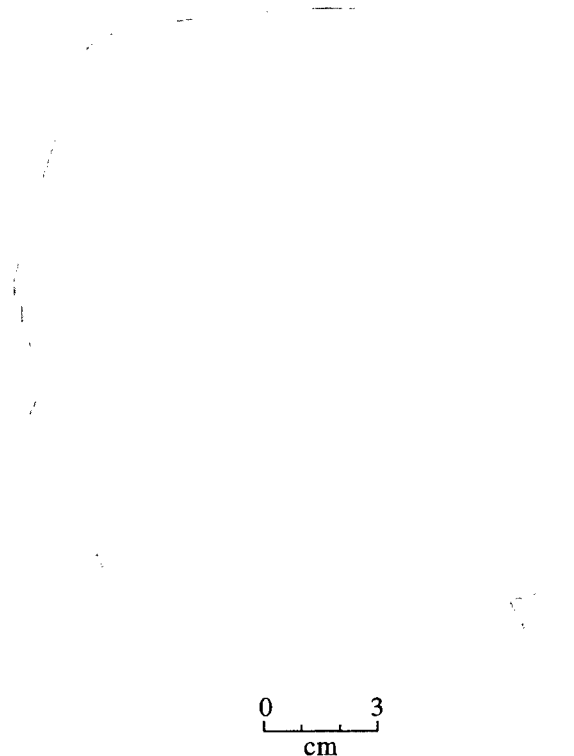


Figure 7-48. Partially reconstructed ironstone chamber pot recovered from Feature 25 at site 16WF121 (see Appendix F for provenience data).

Feature 25 yielded 30 nails or nail fragments. Of these, 14 are machine-cut nails that date between 1790 and 1896, and one is modern machine-cut dating between 1828 and 1896 (Edwards and Wells 1993). Other items recovered include: brick fragments, mortar, unidentified bone, a Hob-Nail shoe sole, and unidentified iron fragments. Three of the brick fragments recovered are partially glazed and may have been part of a hearth/fireplace.

Features 26, 27, 28, and 29

Features 26, 27, and 28 were located in the southern portion of Strip Area 3 (see Figure 7-41). Feature 29 is located in the east-central portion of Strip Area 3, 3 m west of Feature 22. Features 26, 28, and 29 are small post molds, and had no artifacts associated with them. Feature 27 consists of a rectangular soil stain 40 cm by 93 cm, of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt with one unidentifiable metal fragment on its surface. Its size, soil color and texture, indicate

that this feature is a remnant portion of midden. Due to the paucity of artifacts observed on the surface of these features they were not excavated.

Feature 30

A small soil discoloration located in the center of Strip Area 3 was recorded as Feature 30 (see Figure 7-41). This feature was roughly circular in shape and measured about 65 cm in diameter (Figure 7-50). It consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt that extended 26 cm below the stripped surface. In the center of the feature was a ring of brown (10YR 5/3) silt that surrounded an even smaller pocket of brown (10YR 5/3) silt. This feature was subsequently identified as a small pocket of remnant midden.

A total of 342 artifacts was recovered from Feature 30, mainly glass (see Table 7-9). Of the 30 historic ceramic sherds recovered, six are annular decorated common whiteware varieties, dating between 1828



Figure 7-49. Selected glass artifacts recovered from Feature 25 at site 16WF121: a) molded and lipping-tooled bottle possibly a demijohn; b) side view of a blown in mold ale bottle made by the Streator Glass Co.; c) base view of Streator Glass Co. ale bottle (see Appendix F for provenience data).

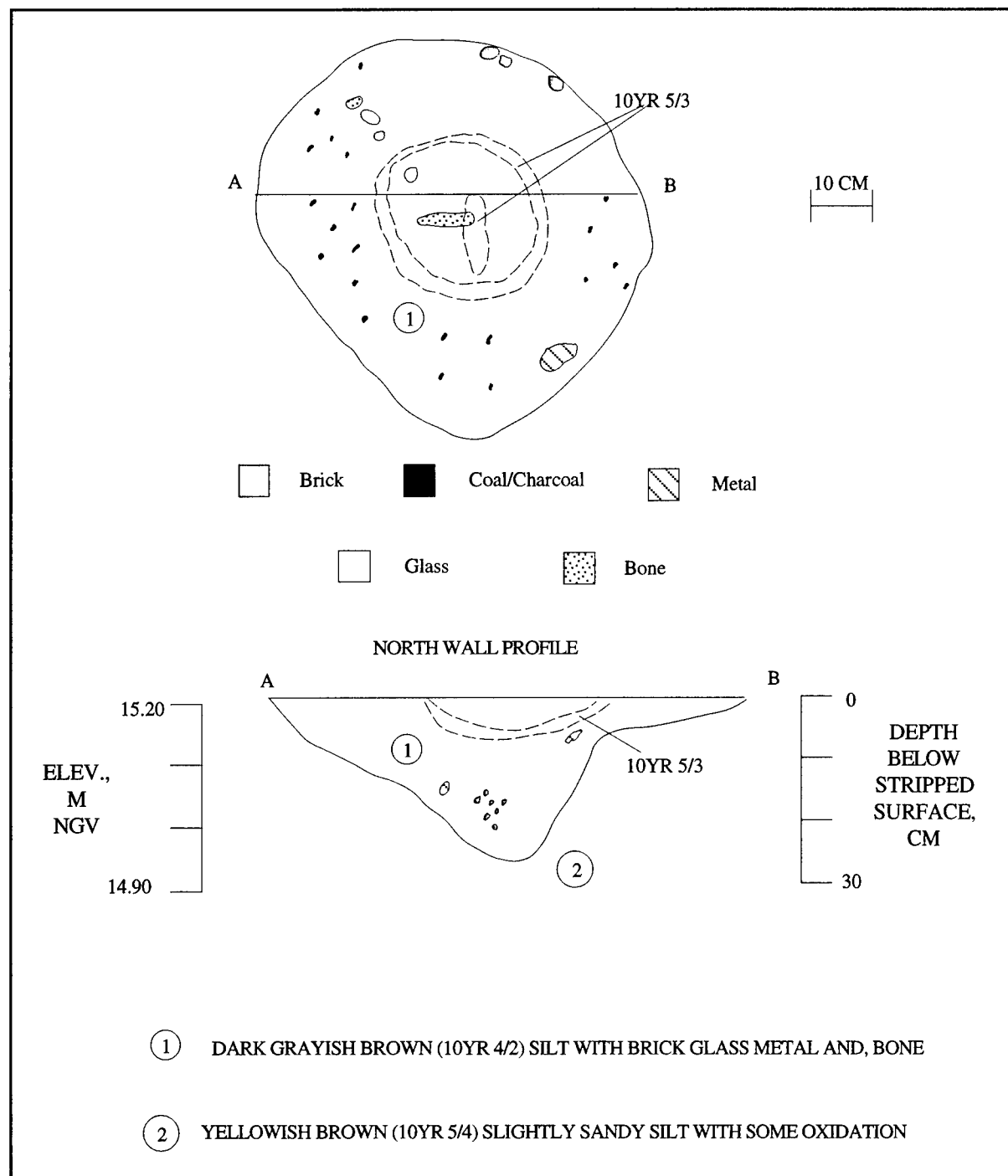


Figure 7-50. Plan and profile views of Feature 30 in Strip Area 3 at site 16WF121.

and 1860 (Loftstrom 1978:10). Two of these sherds exhibit signs of exposure to a heat source. One unburned plain whiteware and one plain ironstone sherd that dates between 1850 and 1895, were also recovered (Moir 1987:102). One piece of undecorated, unglazed terra cotta was also observed.

Thirty-three nails or nail fragments were also recovered from the feature. One is modern machine-cut (1828-present) and twenty are machine-cut (1790-present) (Edwards and Wells 1993). The remaining artifacts recovered consist of 81 unidentified iron fragments, 16 charcoal fragments,

19 mortar fragments, and 41 unglazed brick fragments.

An extensive faunal collection dominated the assemblage of artifacts recovered from Feature 30. Six of 100 bone fragments collected were marginally diagnostic. These consist of two fish vertebrae (*Unid. Sp.*), one pig rib bone (*Sus scrofa*), one pig metacarpal/tarsal (*Sus scrofa*), and two cow long bones (*Bos taurus*).

Features 31 and 32

Two post molds situated just north and west of Feature 30 were identified as Features 31 and 32 (see Figure 7-41). No artifacts were observed on the surface of these features. Therefore, they were not excavated.

Site Interpretation

The archaeological investigations at site 16WF121 located numerous features consisting of post molds, brick foundations, cisterns, and pockets of remnant midden. Although archival research shows that this locale was granted in the late eighteenth century, cartographic data indicates that occupation of the site did not occur until the late nineteenth century. No structures are shown in the site area on the Humphreys and Abbot map of 1851 (Figure 7-51), but by 1882 a series of eleven structures are situated along the east-west gravel road in the western portion of the site (Figure 7-52). All structures and their associated yards fall within the ROW. Feature 1 probably represents the remains of the eastern most structure shown on the 1882 MRC map. Features 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17 represent architectural features associated with the other structures shown on 1882 MRC. These postbellum structures were probably built to house tenant/sharecroppers who worked the plantation after the Civil War.

After the State of Louisiana purchased the property, three structures are shown in the eastern part of the site after the turn of the century, in addition to the postbellum tenant/sharecropper quarters, and a cell noted to the south of the quarters (Figure 7-53). During the twentieth century, these structures were probably occupied by prison employees. By 1915 all structures are gone, and the site remained unoccupied until the present day (Figure 7-54).

Angola Plantation II (16WF122)

Location and Description

Site 16WF122 was first recorded during the survey portion of the present investigations. It consists of an historic artifact scatter and architectural features located in Section 45, T1S, R5W. The site lies in a wheat field at the landside toe of the levee west of site 16WF121 between levee station markers 253+55 and 262+81.46 (see Figure 6-1). The Angola Plantation II site measures approximately 340 m east to west by 140 m north to south (Figure 7-55). A gravel road that runs along the toe of the levee marks the northern limits of the site. Another gravel road, oriented north to south, forms the eastern boundary of the site. It is this road that separates site 16WF122 from site 16WF121 (see Figure 6-1).

Phase I Investigations

Non-Systematic Surface Collection

At the time of the Phase I survey, winter wheat was being cultivated at the site locale. Ground visibility was virtually nonexistent due to the chest-high crops. Twelve historic artifacts, all nineteenth century ceramics, were recovered from the surface of the site (Table 7-10).

Shovel Testing

A total of 34 shovel tests was excavated across the site area (Figure 7-56), 15 of which yielded 147 artifacts (see Table 7-10). The most prevalent type of artifact recovered from the shovel tests was architectural material including brick and mortar. The majority of ceramics recovered from the shovel tests were either common plain whiteware or plain ironstone that date between 1828 and 1895 (Moir 1987:102). Pearlware, both transfer printed and edged varieties, were also identified within the collection. Based on decoration, the pearlware sherds were manufactured between the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century. The shovel testing yielded a small number of glass sherds, the majority of which could not be identified as to manufacturing technique. Other nondiagnostic artifacts included coal, charcoal, and unidentifiable bone and shell.

Several articulated whole bricks were found in one shovel test (ST 26) about 10 cm below the sur-

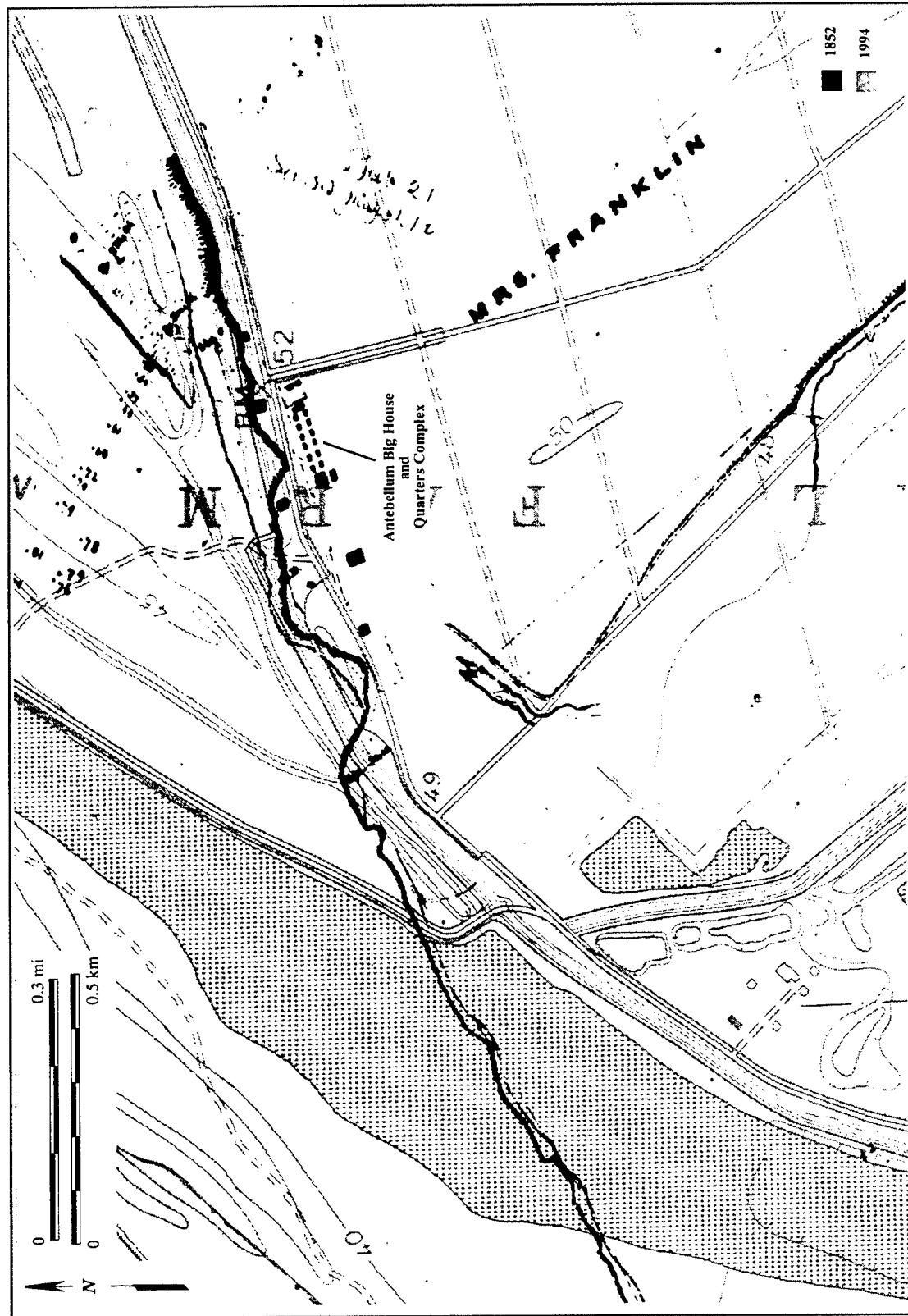


Figure 7-51. Portion of 1852 Humphreys and Abbot map showing the project ROW and structure locations within the site I6WFF121 limits overlain on the modern topographic map (Humphreys and Abbot 1852; U.S.G.S. 1994).

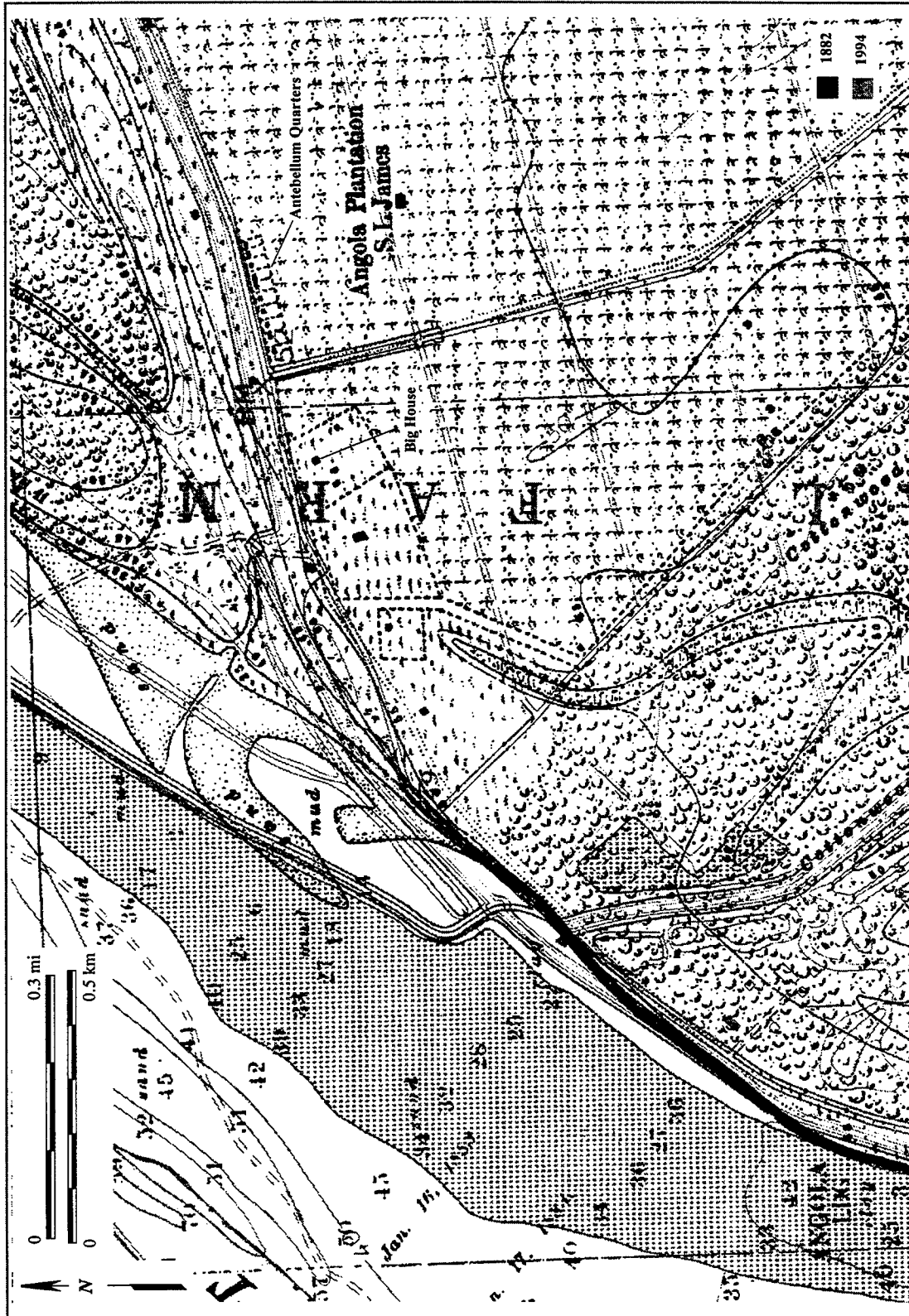


Figure 7-52. Portion of 1882 MRC map showing the project ROW and structure location within the site 16WFF121 area overlain on the modern topographic map (MRC 1882; U.S.G.S. 1994).

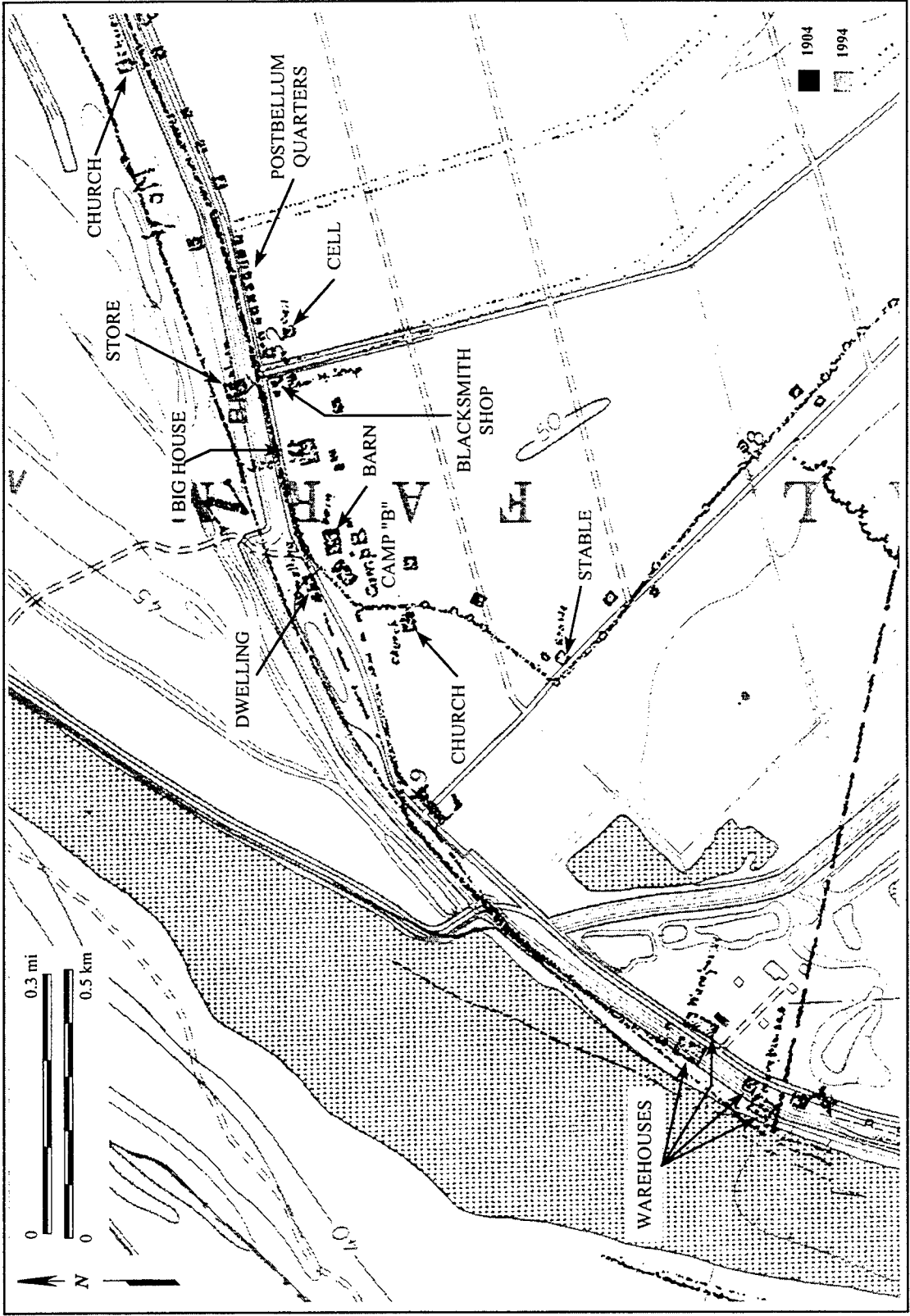


Figure 7-53. Portion of 1904 Public Works map showing the project ROW and structure locations within the site 16WFF121 limits overlain on the modern topographic map (Board of Public Works 1904; U.S.G.S. 1994).

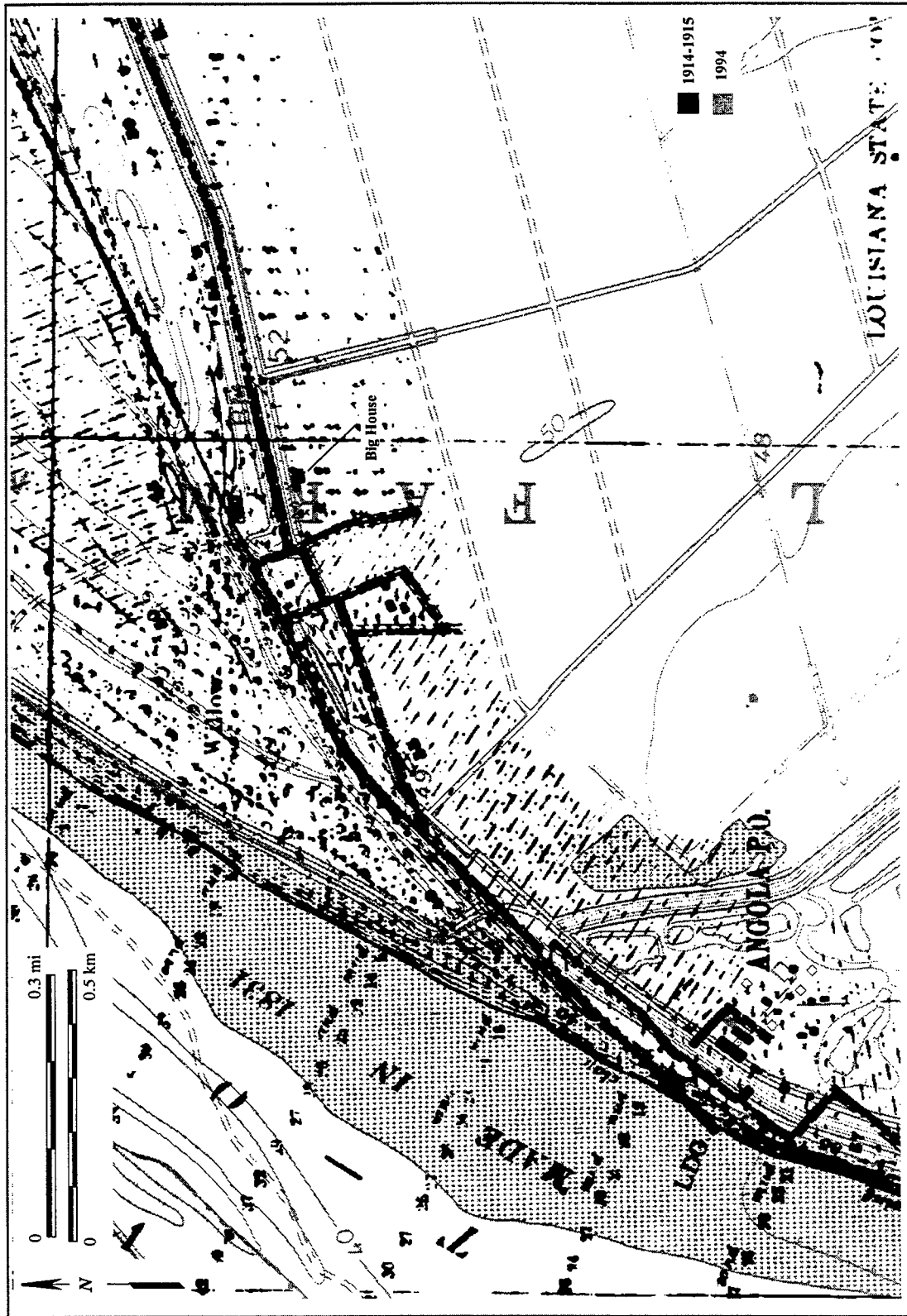


Figure 7-54. Portion of 1914-1915 MRC map showing the project ROW in the site 16WF121 limits overlain on the modern topographic map (MRC 1914-1915; U.S.G.S. 1994).

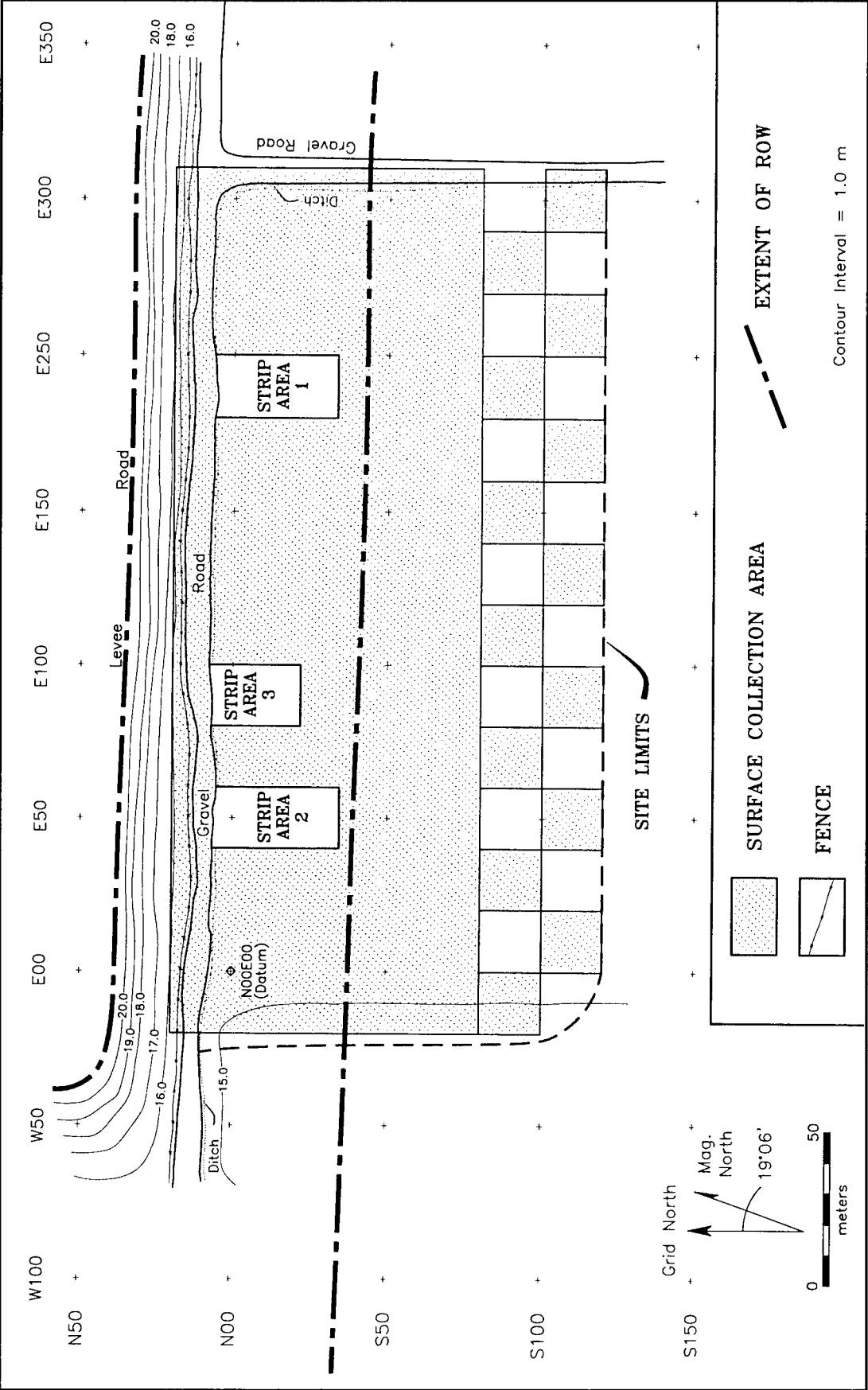


Figure 7-55. Instrument map of site 16WF122.

Table 7-10. Artifacts Recovered from Site 16WF122 During Phase I Investigations.

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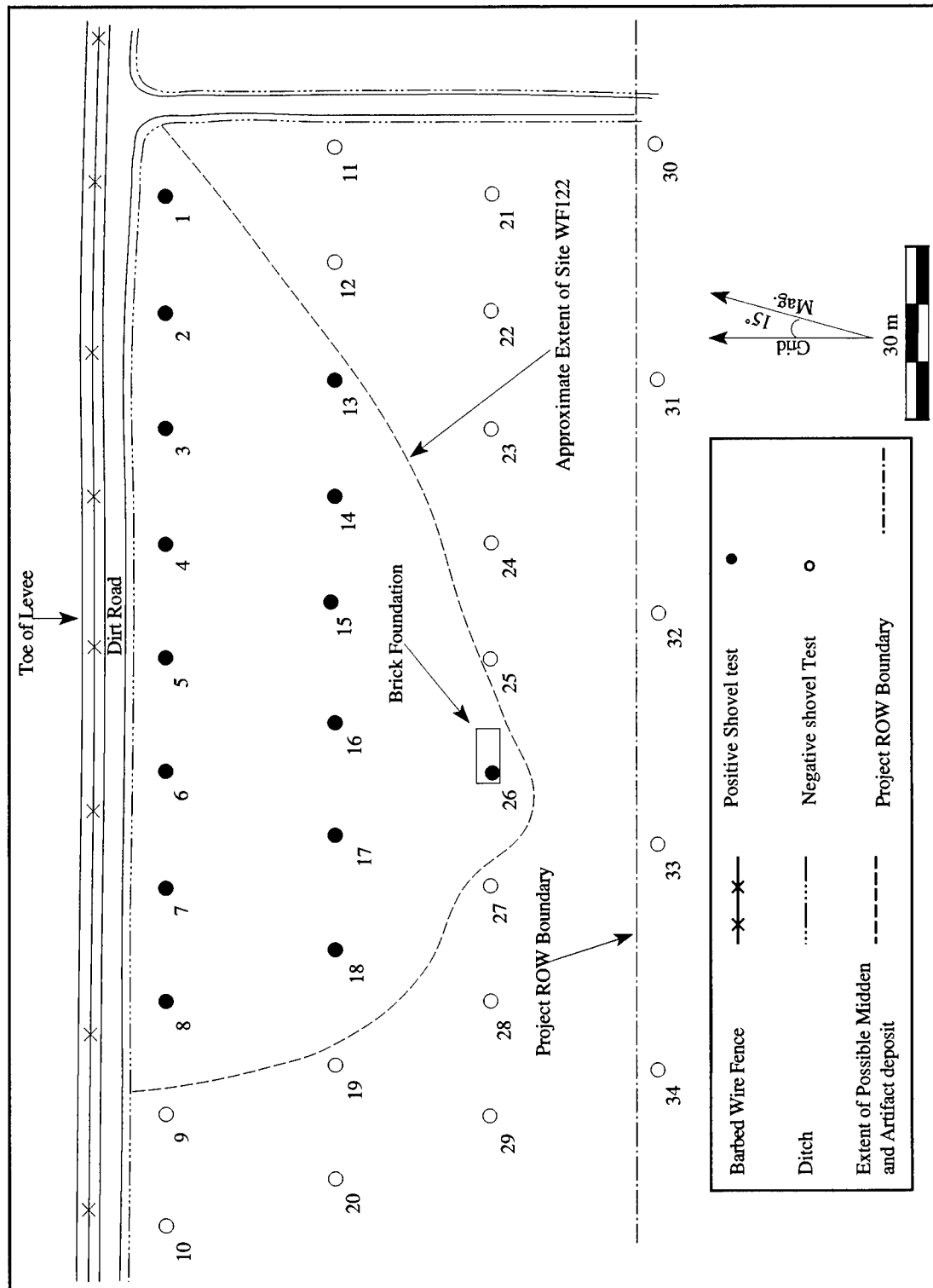


Figure 7-56. Sketch map of site 16WF122 showing Phase I shovel test locations and brick foundation location.

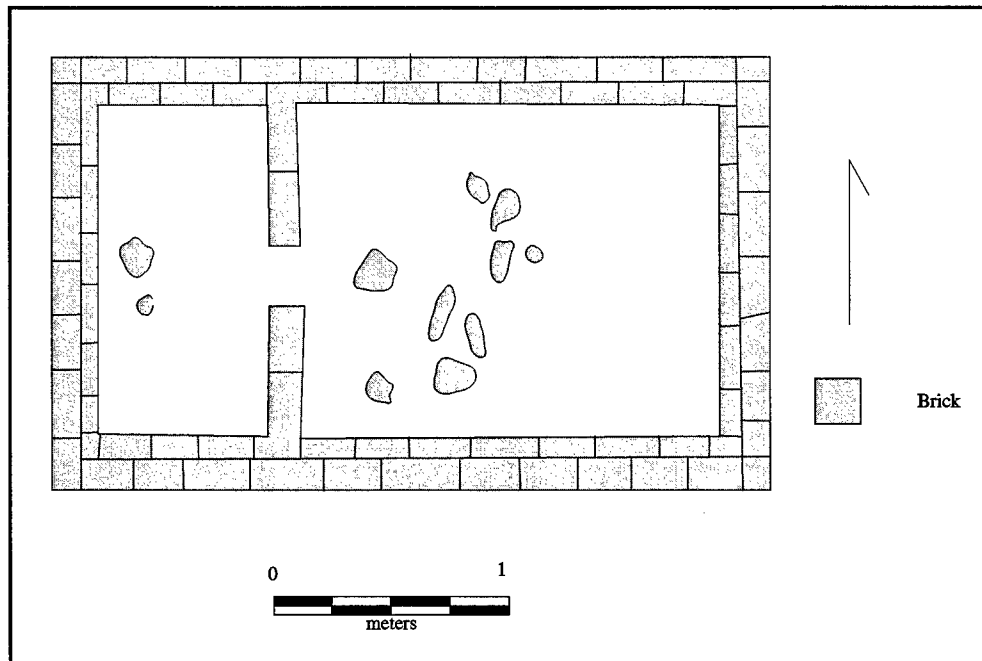


Figure 7-57. Brick foundation exposed during Phase I investigations.

face (see Figure 7-56). Probing around the shovel test indicated that additional brick was in the vicinity. The front-end loader of the backhoe was used to remove the overburden in the area of the subsurface brick concentration revealing a small foundation. The foundation measures 140 cm in length and 70 cm in width (Figure 7-57). At the time of Phase I investigations, it was believed that this feature represented a possible brick-lined privy.

The stratigraphy of the shovel tests consisted of a 20-cm-thick grayish brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay plowzone overlying a 25-cm-thick lens of dark, grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay mottled with a light gray (10YR 7/2) very fine silty clay beneath which lay an alluvial deposit of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) oxidized sandy silt. Those shovel tests excavated adjacent to the brick feature revealed a 20-cm-thick plowzone of brown (10YR 4/3) slightly sandy silt overlying slightly oxidized dark brown (10YR 3/3) slightly clayey silt.

Phase II Investigations

Grid Establishment and Mapping

A grid, to which all subsequent work at this site could be tied, was created to facilitate mapping. A

datum point (N00E00) was established near the south edge of the road near the western limits of the site. An east-west baseline was then established from the datum. North-south lines were then extended at 20-m intervals along the east-west baseline. Elevation readings were taken on all 20-m grid points and on an additional series of points taken by recording angles and distances. These readings were used to produce the contour map shown in Figure 7-55. The 20-m-square units created by the site grid were then used as the units for the systematic surface collection.

Systematic Surface Collection

At the time of the systematic surface collection ground visibility was extremely poor due to a waist-high soybean crop. Eighty-four 20-m-square units were systematically surface collected across the site (see Figure 7-55). One hundred percent of the site was collected to the S80 line. South of the S80 line, fifty percent of the site was collected. Eighty-one collection units produced a total of 2,028 artifacts (Appendix E). The greatest number of artifacts were recovered from an area in the southwestern portion of the site between the E20 and E100 lines and the S40 and S80 lines (Figure 7-58). However, of even greater note, is two areas where artifacts were not recovered. One area lacking artifacts is located be-

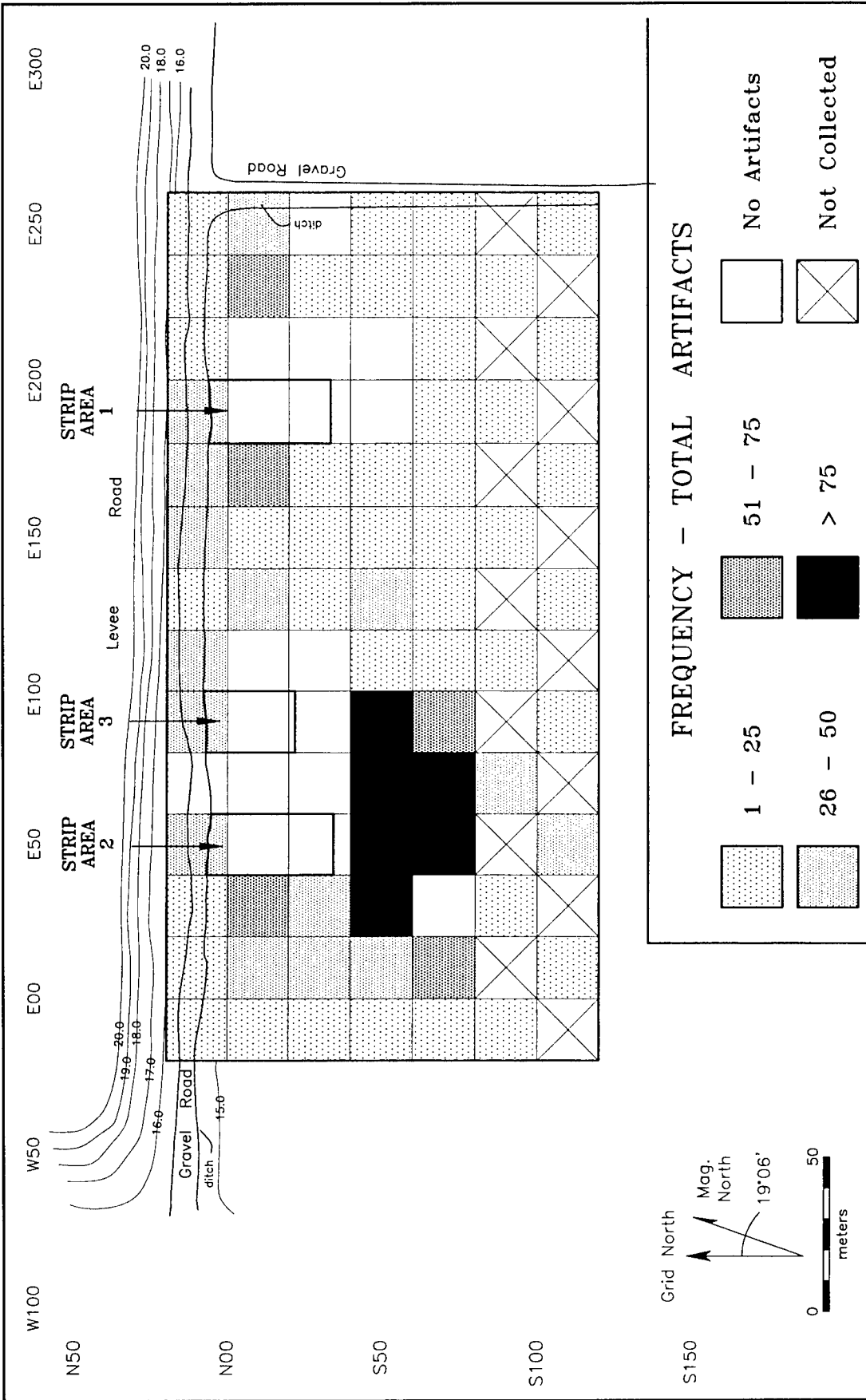


Figure 7-58. Distribution of total artifacts obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF122.

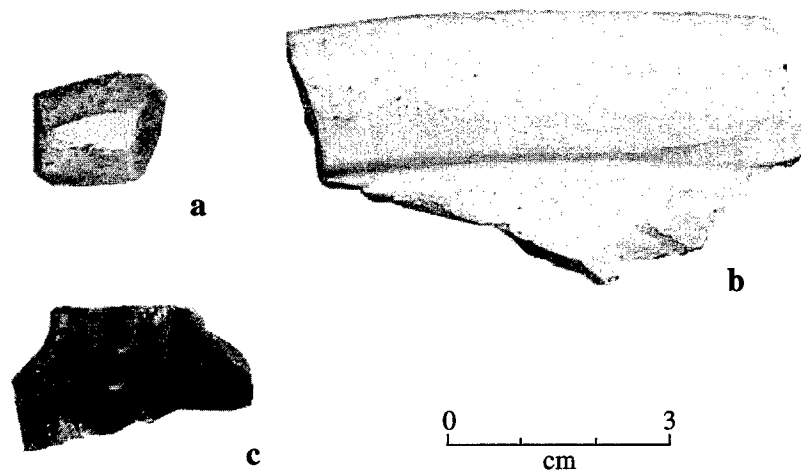


Figure 7-59. Selected ceramics recovered from the surface of site 16WF122 during Phase II investigations: a) undecorated faience; b) annular monochrome blue yellowware; c) Rockingham yellowware (see Appendix F for provenience data).

tween the E80 and E60 lines, and between the N00 and S40 lines. The area of greatest artifact occurrence is located just south of this area. The second area lacking artifacts, located in the western portion of the site, is situated between the E180 and E220 lines, and N00 and S60 lines. The absence of artifacts may indicate the location of former structures.

Ceramics recovered during the systematic surface collection included eighteenth century faience (Walthal 1991:86-91), creamware and pearlware that date to the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Lofstrom 1976:3-4; South 1972), and nineteenth century yellowware, whiteware, and ironstone (Liebowitz 1985; Moir 1987:102) (Figure 7-59). Plotting the frequency of ceramic occurrence across the site revealed two areas of high density (Figure 7-60). The first area is located between the S40 and S80 lines, and the E20 and E100 lines, just south of an area lacking artifacts. Collection Unit N00 E150 also produced a greater number of ceramics, west of an area that produced no artifacts. Early ceramics were found across the site, but were more often obtained from northwestern collection units (Figure 7-61).

Recovered glass artifacts were found throughout the site (Figure 7-62). The greatest number of glass artifacts were found in two collection units, S40E40, and S60E60. These units are immediately south of the western area lacking artifacts. The manufacturing technique of most of the glass artifacts could not be identified. A number of glass sherds possessed characteristics of having been manufactured by free blowing and molding. Free blown vessels were manufactured predominantly before 1870 (Munsey 1970:32). Molding techniques identified from recovered glass included cup bottom molded, post bottom molded and three piece dip molded. These types of molding techniques were utilized as early as 1800, and as late as 1917 (Miller and Sullivan 1984:88, 89; Munsey 1970:39). Also represented in the collection were several sherds of twentieth century Owens machine made glass vessels (Miller and Sullivan 1984:94).

Construction material, including brick, mortar, slate, and nails, was recovered in greater numbers in the western portion of the site adjacent to the southern and western limits of an artifact deficient area (Figure 7-63). Of this material the most useful in dating a site is nails. Two nail types, modern machine

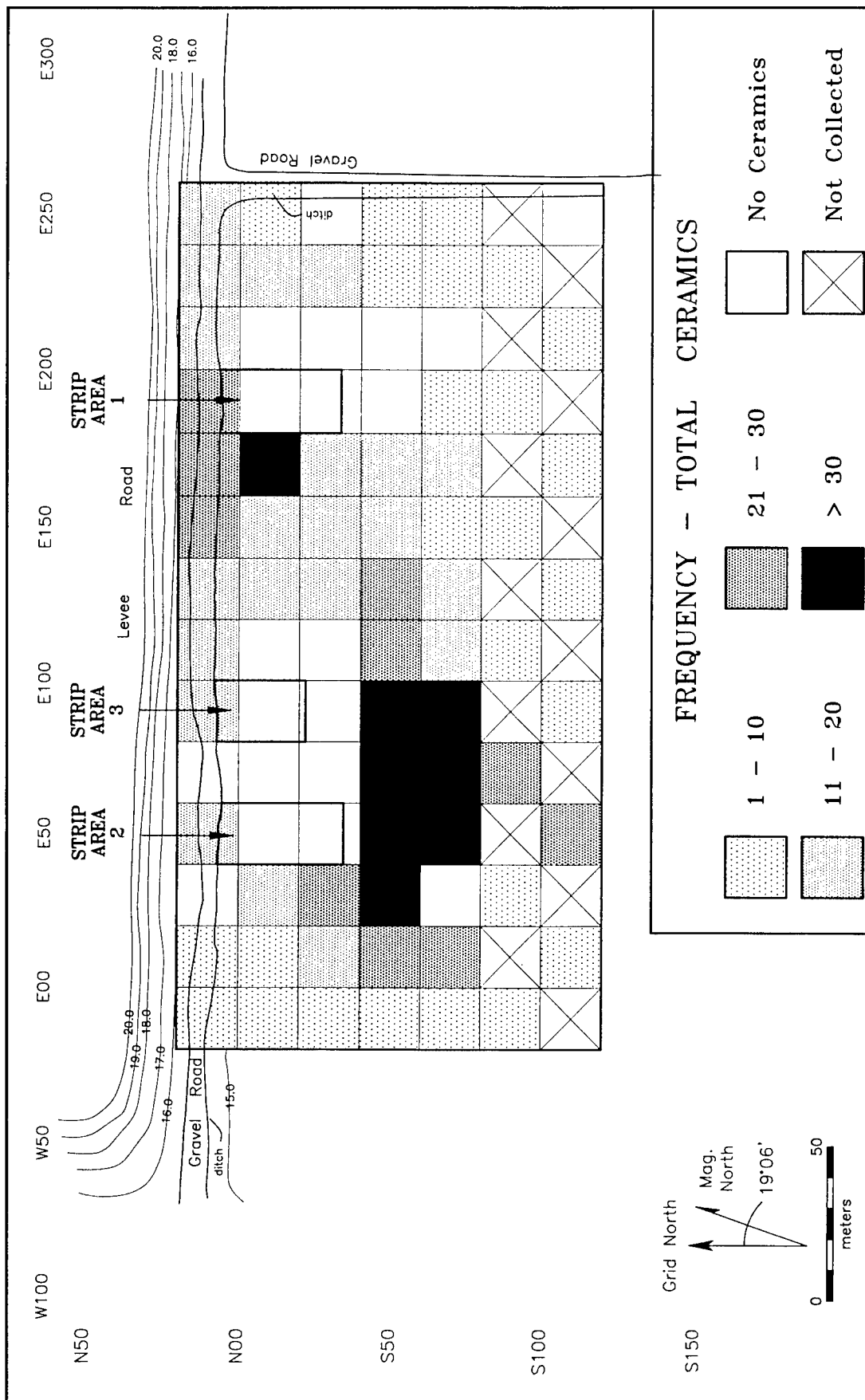


Figure 7-60. Distribution of total ceramic artifacts obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF122.

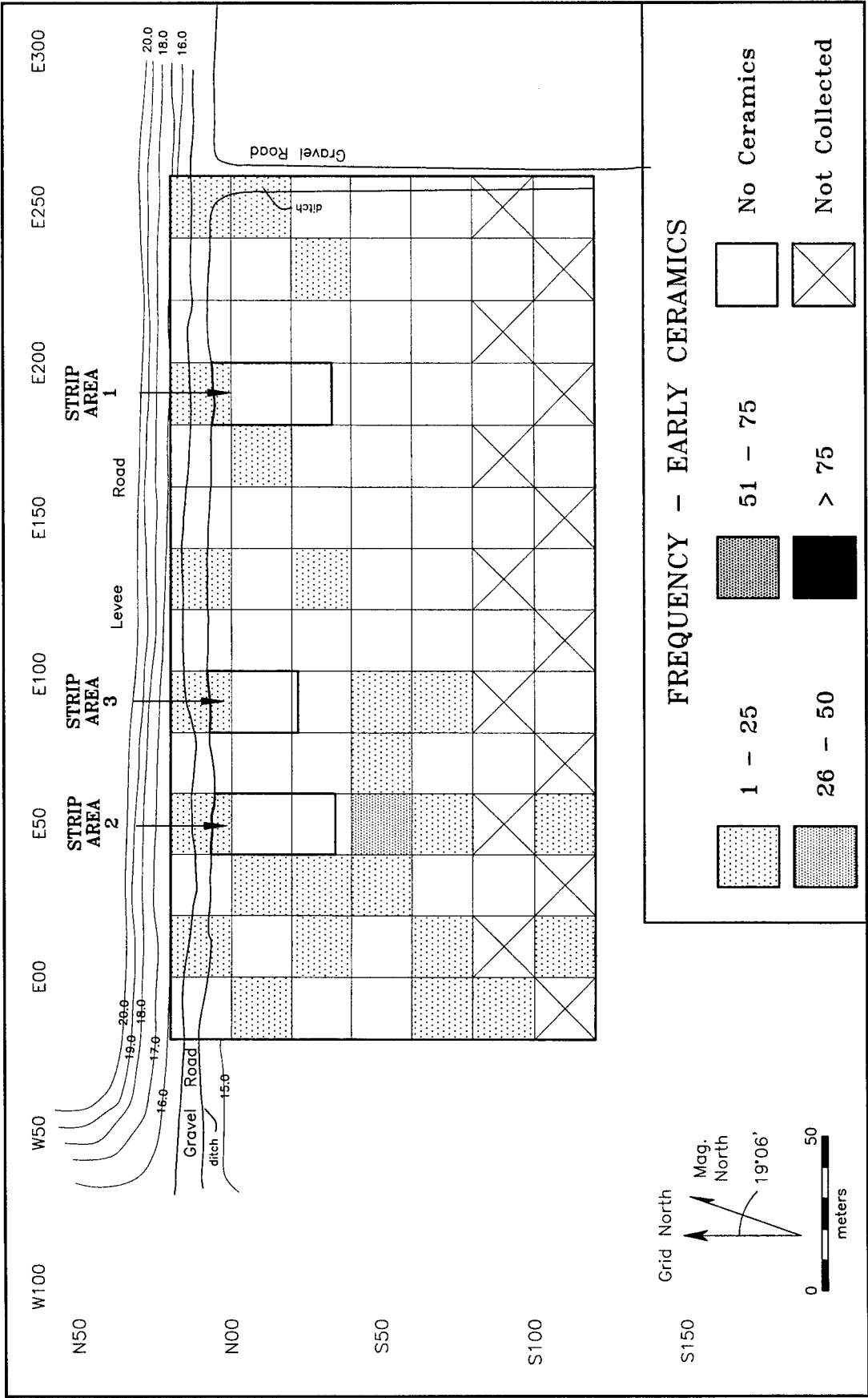


Figure 7-61. Distribution of early ceramic artifacts obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF122.

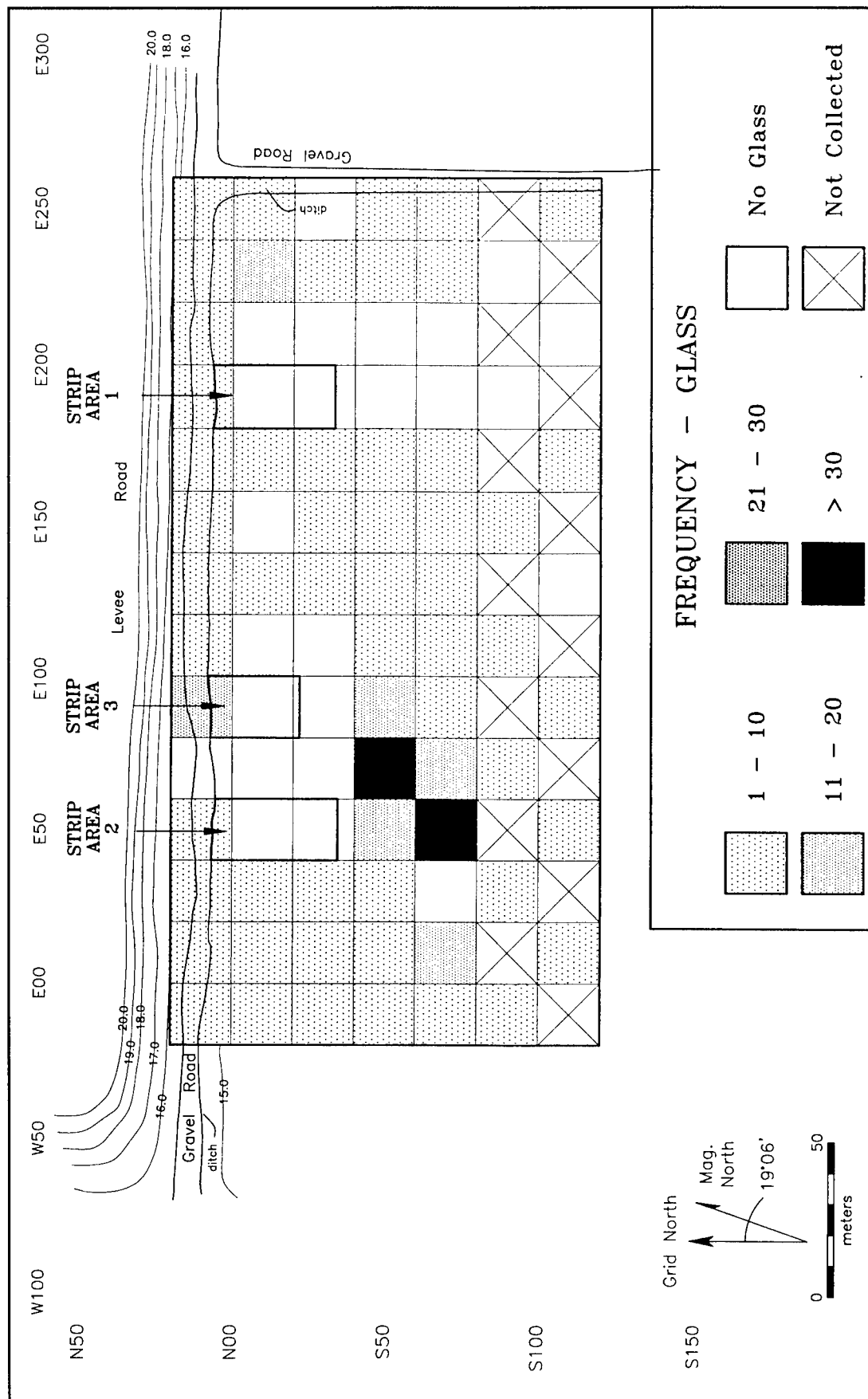


Figure 7-62. Distribution of glass artifacts obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF122.

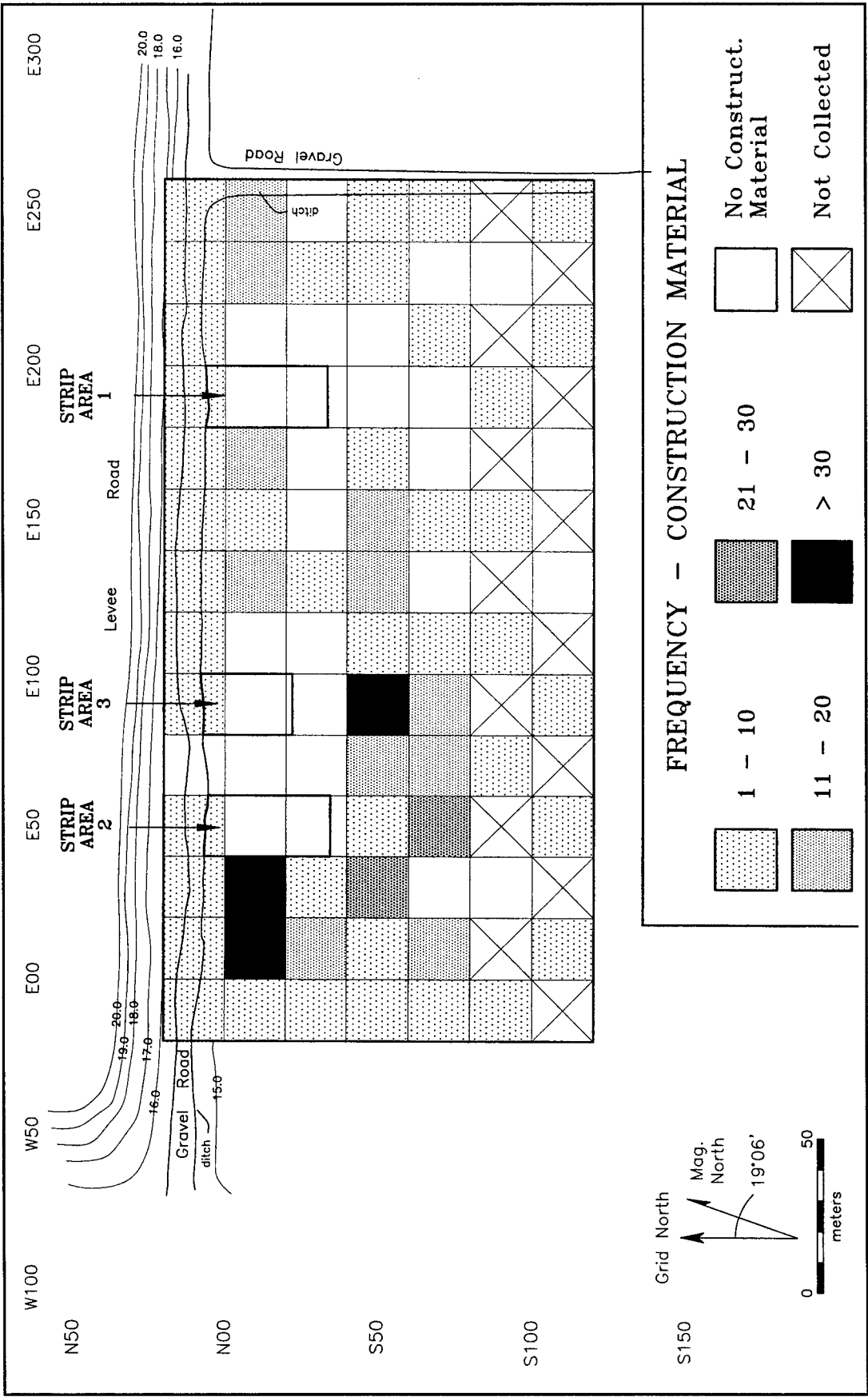


Figure 7-63. Distribution of construction material obtained during the Phase II systematic surface collection at site 16WF122.

headed and wire could be identified at the site. The first modern machine headed nails were manufactured between 1828 and 1896. Wire nails were manufactured beginning in 1892, and are still produced today.

Mechanical Stripping

Once a field examination of the artifacts obtained during the systematic surface collection had been made, areas thought to hold the greatest potential for yielding cultural features were selected for mechanical stripping. In total, three areas were selected for mechanical stripping (see Figure 7-55). Stripping began by using the roadgrader. However, time constraints necessitated a more efficient means of removing the overburden. Subsequently, a large bulldozer was brought into use. Although potentially destructive, the bulldozer was able to remove thin enough slices of soil with little disturbance to the buried features. Overburden removal was conducted in the same manner as at the previous two sites. As potential features were recognized they were flagged for future investigation.

Strip Area 1 was located in the northeastern portion of the site between the E180 and E200 lines, and extended 40 m from the road at the foot of the levee. A total area of 800 square meters were stripped in Area 1. The second strip area (Strip Area 2) was placed in the northwestern portion of the site between the E40 line and the E60 line, and extended from the edge of the road 40 m, covering a total area of 800 square meters. Strip Area 3 was located between the road and the brick feature found during the survey portion of the fieldwork. This third area was situated between the E80 and E100 lines and extended 30 m south from the road, encompassing an area of 600 square meters. In total, 2,200 square meters were stripped at the site.

Feature Identification and Excavation

After the three strip areas had been exposed and carefully examined, a total of 28 features was identified (Table 7-11). Nine features were identified in the Strip Area 1 (Figure 7-64), 11 in Strip Area 2 (Figure 7-65), and 8 in Strip Area 3 (Figure 7-66). These were numbered consecutively as they were discovered. The features consisted of brick pier foundations, a mortar cistern, post molds, and midden remnants. Five features, Numbers 7, 8, 14, 19, and 20 were selected for excavation. The same excavation procedures employed at the other tested sites were again utilized.

Features 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6

Features 1, 2, and 3, consisted of small post molds located in the southeastern portion of Strip Area 1 (see Figure 7-64). Feature 4 was a small portion of remnant midden located in the northern portion of Strip Area 1. Features 5 and 6, the two northernmost features in Strip Area 1, were identified as small post molds. Because no diagnostic artifacts were observed on their surfaces, these features were mapped, but not excavated.

Feature 7

A soil stain located in the northwestern portion of Strip Area 1 was recorded as Feature 7 (see Figure 7-64). The feature consisted of a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) slightly silty clay with artifacts that measures 200 cm north to south, 70 cm east to west, and extends to 26 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 7-67). This feature was interpreted as a pocket of remnant midden formed in a low area of the site.

Feature 7 produced a total of 5,202 of artifacts consisting of historic ceramics, glass, metal, and brick, as well as an abundance of faunal material (Table 7-12). The majority of the artifacts from Feature 7 date to the nineteenth century. Ceramic artifacts include nineteenth century yellowware, whiteware, ironstone, stoneware, and porcelain. Unlike the other features, this feature yielded numerous sherds of finger-trailed, slip decorated yellowware (Abernathy n.d.; Liebowitz 1985:10) (Figure 7-68), and many sherds of early whiteware (Moir 1987:102; Price 1982:14) (Figure 7-69). Identification of five stoneware tobacco pipe fragments further suggests a nineteenth century date (see Figure 7-69). Stoneware pipes replace kaolin pipes during the mid to late nineteenth century, and nearly disappear at the turn of the twentieth century as cigarettes replace the pipe as the preferred method of tobacco use.

Several of the glass fragments recovered were free blown, the oldest of the glass forming technologies. However, even after the advent of standardized molds, free blown vessels remain in common distribution until approximately 1870 (Munsey 1970:32) (Figure 7-70). Late nineteenth century molded glass fragments are also present in the artifact inventory, including lipping-tooled and 3-piece dip-molded vessels sherds (Miller and Sullivan 1984:88-89) (see Figure 7-70). Present within the glass collection were pieces of manganese-tinted glass, the availability of which begins in the late nineteenth century and dis-

Table 7-11. Features Exposed During the Mechanical Stripping at 16WF122.

Feature Number	Location	Description
1	Strip Area 1	Circular Wooden Post Mold
2	Strip Area 1	Rectangular Wooden Post Mold
3	Strip Area 1	Circular Wooden Post Mold
4	Strip Area 1	Midden Remnant
5	Strip Area 1	Circular Wooden Post Mold
6	Strip Area 1	Circular Wooden Post Mold
7	Strip Area 1	Midden Remnant
8	Strip Area 1	Midden Remnant
9	Strip Area 1	Circular Concrete Cistern
10	Strip Area 2	Circular Wooden Post Mold
11	Strip Area 2	Ash Deposit
12	Strip Area 2	Circular Wooden Post Mold
13	Strip Area 2	Ash Deposit
14	Strip Area 2	Midden Remnant
15	Strip Area 2	Brick Rubble
16	Strip Area 2	Circular Wooden Post Mold
17	Strip Area 2	Circular Wooden Post Mold
18	Strip Area 2	Square Wooden Post Mold
19	Strip Area 2	Midden Remnant
20	Strip Area 2	Ash Deposit
21	Strip Area 3	Brick Pier—L-Shaped
22	Strip Area 3	Brick Pier—T-Shaped
23	Strip Area 3	Brick Foundation—End Chimney
24	Strip Area 3	Brick Pier—T-Shaped
25	Strip Area 3	Brick Pier—L-Shaped
26	Strip Area 3	Brick Pier—Rectangular
27	Strip Area 3	Brick Pier—Rectangular
28	Strip Area 3	Brick Border

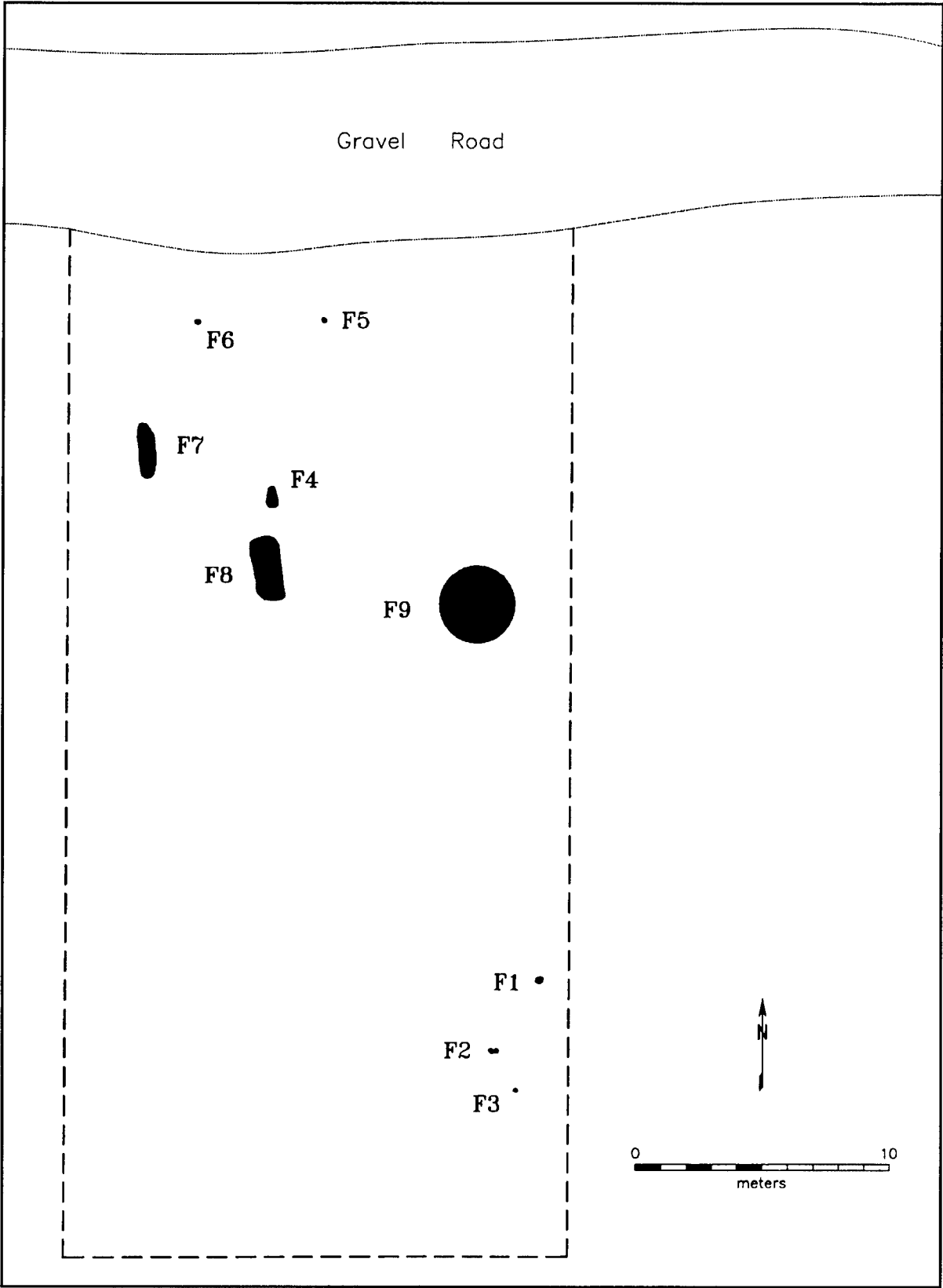


Figure 7-64. Feature locations within Strip Area 1 at site 16WF122.

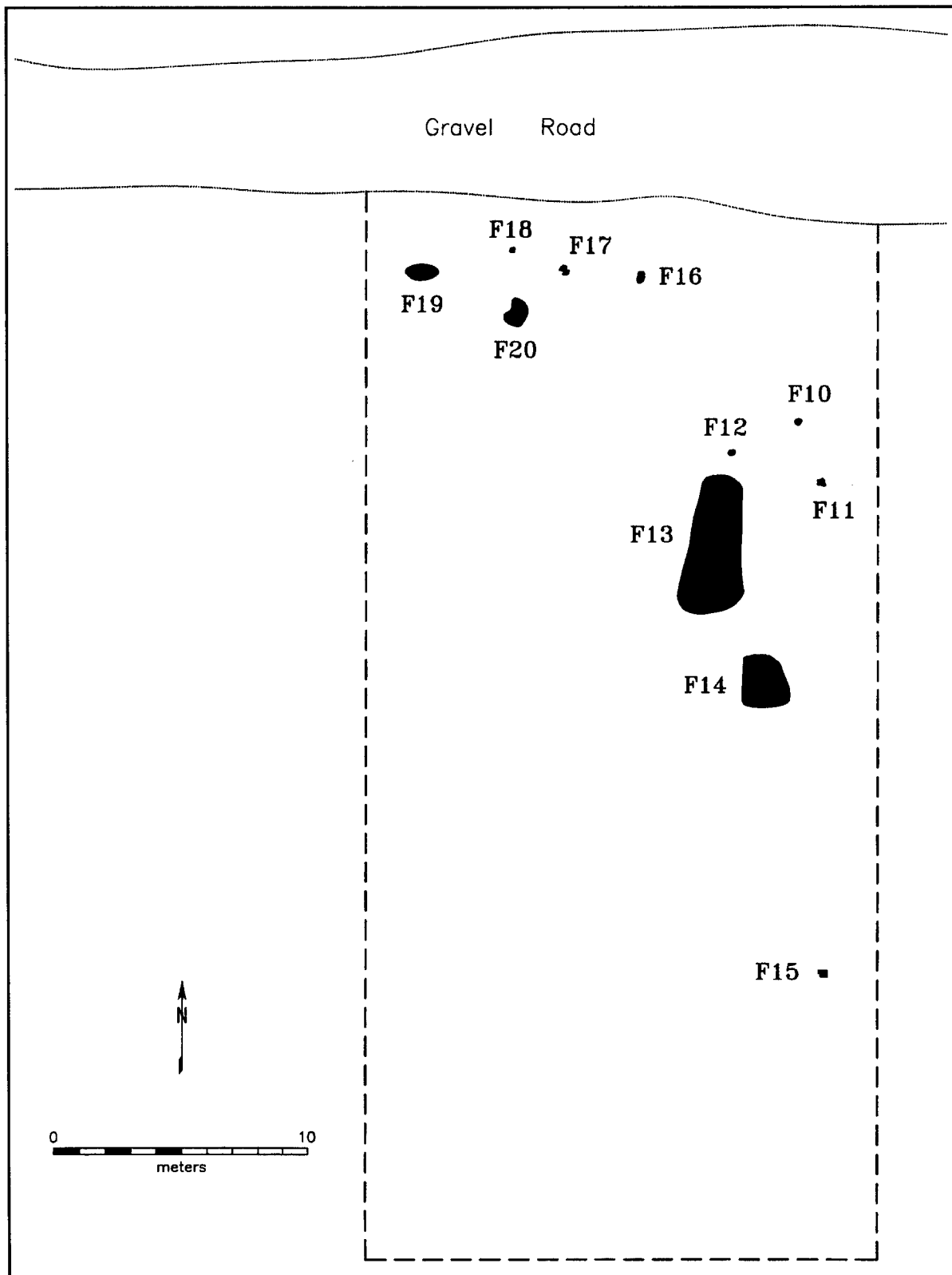


Figure 7-65. Feature locations within Strip Area 2 at site 16WF122.

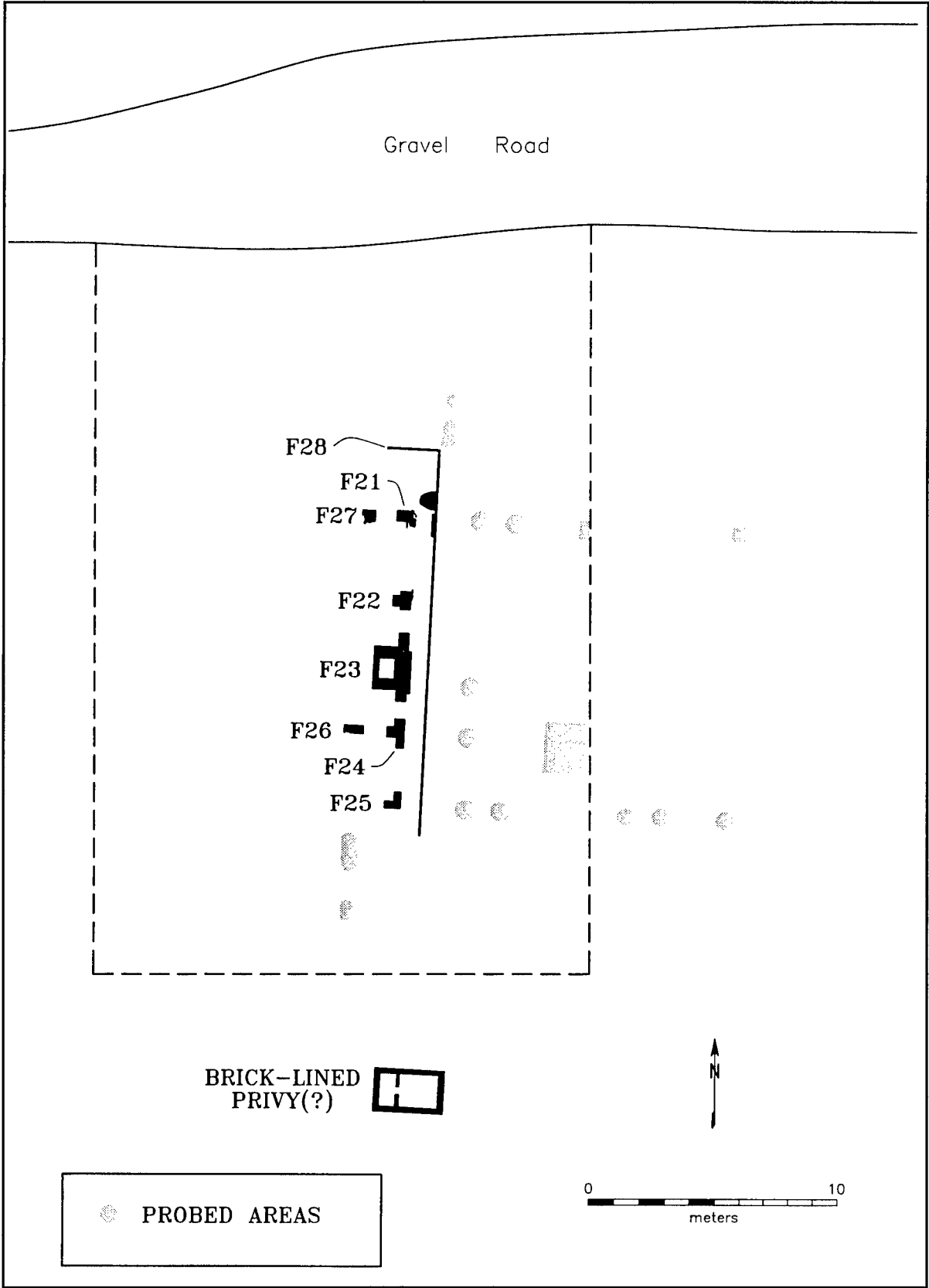


Figure 7-66. Feature locations within Strip Area 3 and possible brick lined privy exposed during the Phase I survey portion of the project at site 16WF122.

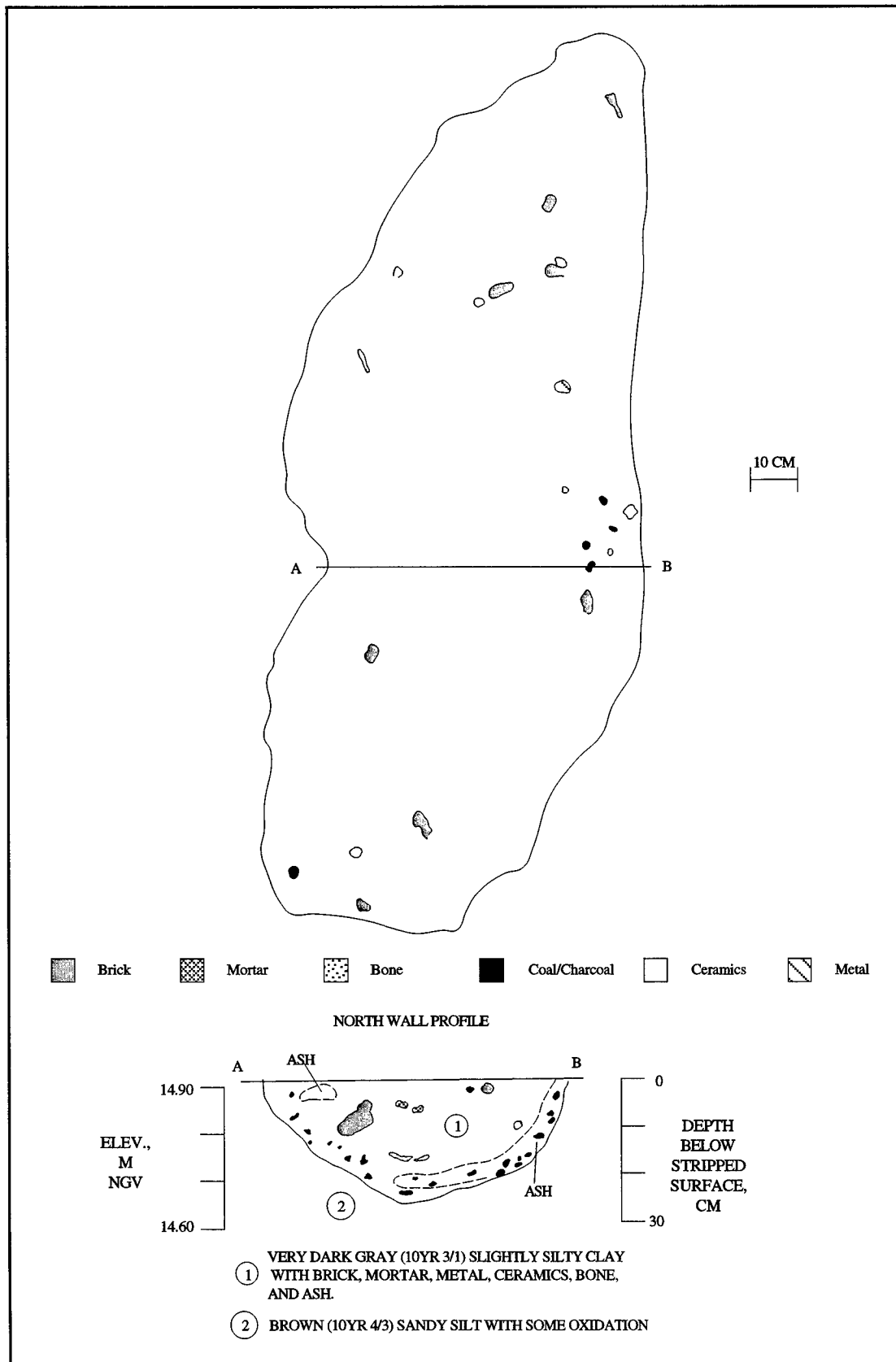


Figure 7-67. Plan and profile views of Feature 7 in Strip Area 1 at site 16WF122.

Table 7-12. Artifacts Recovered from Features 7 and 8 in Strip Area 1 at Site 16WF122.

	FEA. 7	FEA. 8	TOTAL		FEA. 7	FEA. 8	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS				Unidentified Mold Type			
Semi-Refined Earthenware				Lipping tooled			
Yellowware				clear		6	6
Annular (finger-trailed)				clear purple		1	1
polychrome	59		59	olive amber	3		3
Undecorated		1	1	Unidentified lipping technique			
undecorated				clear		13	13
Refined Earthenware				clear blue		3	3
Early Whiteware				clear purple		8	8
Edged (no scallop)				Embossed			
blue	17		17	clear blue		1	1
Edged (Unidentified rim)				clear		1	1
blue	4		4	Machine Made			
Hand-painted				Pressed			
blue	3		3	clear		3	3
green				Unidentified Manufacturing Technique			
polychrome		1	1	Embossed			
Molded				clear blue	1		1
undecorated	1	1	2	Undecorated			
Undecorated				brown			
undecorated	136	2	138	clear	11	137	148
Whiteware				clear blue	8		8
Transfer-printed				clear green	2	2	4
blue	1		1	clear purple	3	4	7
Hand-painted				olive	2	15	17
black	5		5	olive amber	57	55	112
red	5	1	6	Unidentified			
polychrome	9	1	10	unidentified			
Annular (banded)				molded	11	15	26
brown	3		3	Window Glass			
green	2		2	clear green	14	24	38
polychrome	3	1	4	METAL			
Annular (unidentified design)				Silver			
blue		1	1	Half dime			
Edged (symmetrical scalloped rim)				Iron	1		1
blue	1	1	2	Hoe Blade			
Edged (unscalloped rim, painted lines)				Brace		1	1
blue	6	1	7	Nail			
Undecorated				Type 3-10	81	70	151
undecorated	28	9	37	Type 6-10	80		80
Ironstone				Type 11-12	45	15	60
undecorated		1	1	Unidentified	140	115	255
Unidentified Refined Earthenware				Spike		1	1
Undecorated	12	4	16	Barbed wire		77	77
Stoneware				Electrical wire		1	1
No glaze (int.), Bristol (ext.)				Spoon	1		1
Ferruginous				Unidentified			
light brown	1		1	flat	34	31	65
Undecorated	2		2	unidentified	118	1270	1388
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)				Lead			
Ferruginous				Buckshot		1	1
light brown	6	1	7	Copper			
Undecorated				Washer	1		1
undecorated	2		2	Necklace hasp		1	1
Slip (int.), Slip (ext.)				BRICK			
Undecorated				Unidentified Manufacturing Technique			
undecorated	7		7	Glazed	33	22	55
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)				Unglazed	2752	694	3446
Undecorated		1	1	MORTAR			
Slip (int.), Slip (ext.)				Portland	333	207	540
Pipe				COAL			
molded	2		2	Coal	73	294	367
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)				Charcoal	66	6	72
Pipe				Clinker	136	176	312
molded		2	2	FAUNA			
undecorated		1	1	Bone			
Porcelain				Worked			
Bisque				cow	1		1
Undecorated	3		3	pig	2		2
Semi-Porcelain				Unworked			
Button	1	3	4	cow	10	7	17
Clay				pig	17	4	21
Button		1	1	unid. large mammal	54	12	66
GLASS				raccoon		1	1
Hollow Glass Rod Pontil				mouse		1	1
Unidentified lipping technique				unid. bird	1	1	2
clear blue	2		2	turtle-softshell	7		7
Unidentified Pontilling Technique				unid. turtle	17	7	24
Applied Lip				unid. frog	2		2
olive amber	2		2	gw	6	7	13
clear blue		1	1	catfish	1	1	2
Molded				drum	3	1	4
Cup Bottom Mold				unid. fish	20	8	28
Unidentified lipping technique				unid. bone	665	83	748
clear		1	1	unid. bone - burned	36	76	112
clear purple		1	1	LITHIC			
Post Bottom Mold				Unidentified			
Unidentified lipping technique				gravel		15	15
clear		1	1	rock	7		7
Dip Molded				Slate			
Unidentified lipping technique				SHELL			
clear		1	1	Oyster	12	4	16
clear blue	1		1	Rangia	11		11
olive amber		1	1	TOTAL	5202	3540	8742
Embossed							
clear blue		1	1				



Figure 7-68. Partially reconstructed vessel of finger-trailed slip decorated yellowware recovered from Feature 7 during Phase II investigations (see Appendix F for provenience data).

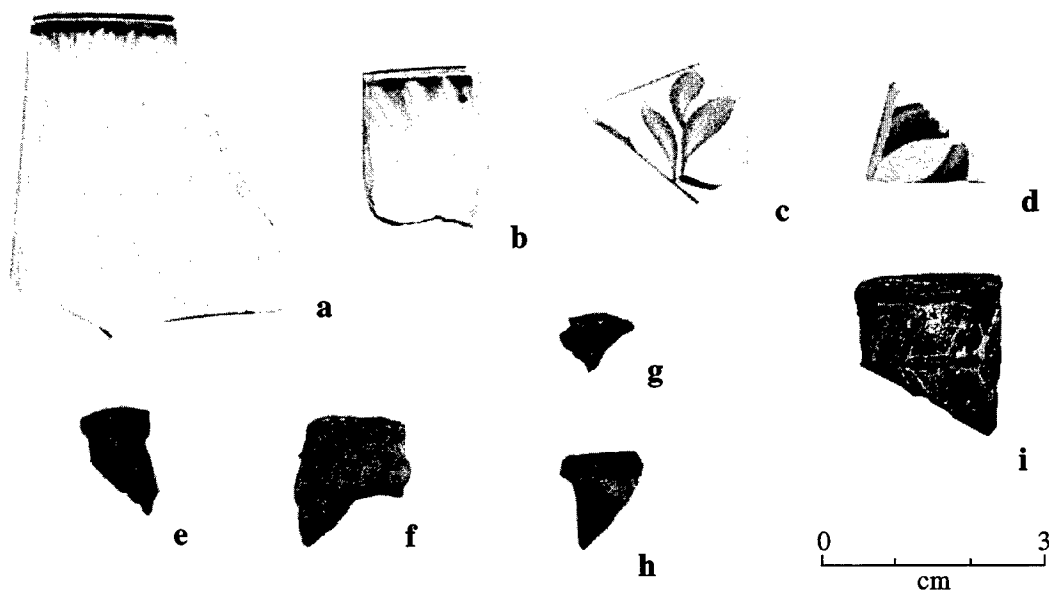


Figure 7-69. Selected early whiteware sherds recovered from Feature 7 during Phase II investigations: a-b) edged blue unscaloped; c) hand-painted polychrome; d) hand-painted monochrome; e-j) stoneware tobacco pipe fragments (see Appendix F for provenience data).

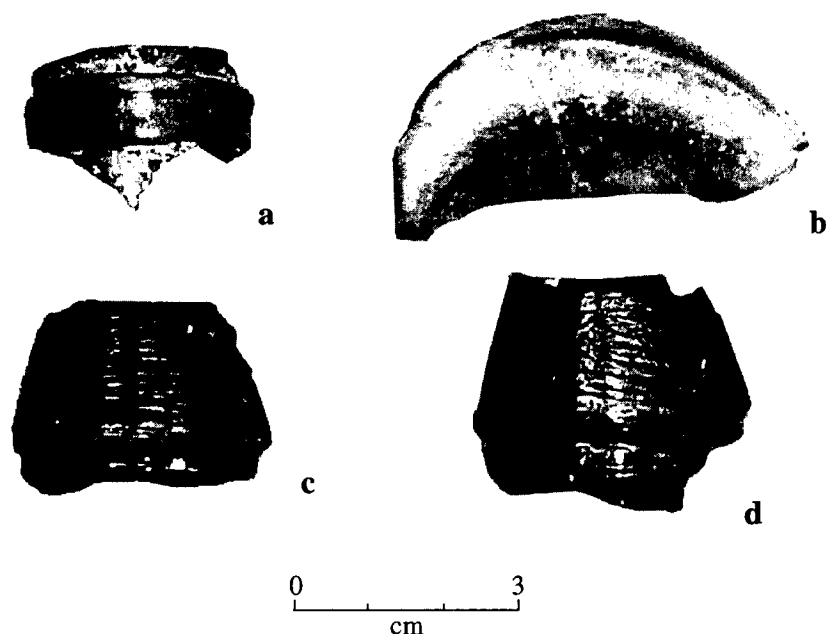


Figure 7-70. Selected glass artifacts recovered from Feature 7 at site 16WF122 during Phase II investigations: a) blown with string lip; b) blown bottle base; c-d) molded and lipping tooled bottle rims (See Appendix F for provenience data).

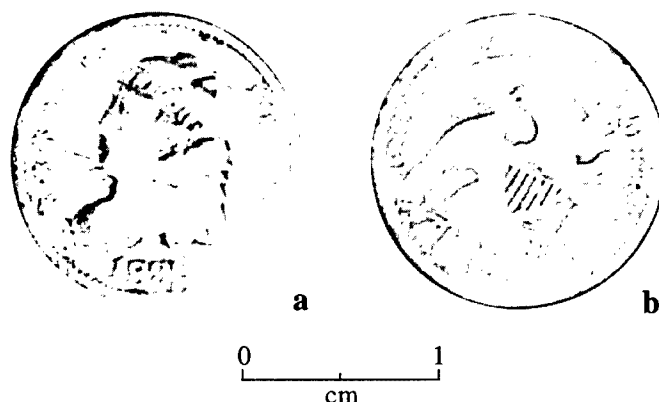


Figure 7-71. 1832 silver half-dime from Feature 7 in Strip Area 1 at site 16WF122 during Phase II investigations: a) face view; b) tail view (see Appendix F for provenience data).

appears with the onset of the First World War. Notably absent from the assemblage is machine-made bottle glass, suggesting deposition prior to 1904 (Ellis 1976).

An interesting artifact recovered from Feature 7 was a silver half-dime, dated 1832 (Figure 7-71). It is possible that the coin was deposited

near the time of production. The early whitewares and blown bottle glass which were distributed during the 1830s also aid in dating the occupation to the early nineteenth century. However, the overall assemblage promotes the probability that the half-dime was deposited considerably later than the mint date. Semi-diagnostic iron nails recovered included: 81-machine-cut nails, 1790-1896; 80-

modern machine-headed nails, 1828-1896; 45-wire nails, 1896-present (Edwards and Wells 1993); and 140-unidentifiable nails.

Large numbers of faunal material were also obtained from Feature 7 (see Table 7-12). The faunal record reflects a diversified diet consisting of both domesticated and indigenous wild species. The majority of the bone observed was unidentifiable. The inventory of identified bone contained: cow (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), soft shell turtle (*Trionyx*), unidentified turtle, and fish bone. Three fish species were represented: Gar (*Lepisosteus*), Catfish (*Ictalurus*), and Drum (*Alpodontotus grunniens*). Twenty of the thirty fish bone specimens were unidentifiable.

Feature 8

Feature 8 was a large rectangular soil stain located near the center of Strip Area 1 about six meters southeast of Feature 7 (see Figure 7-64). This feature measured 180 cm north to south and 130 cm east to west (Figure 7-72). Because of time constraints only the southern portion of the feature was excavated. The profile revealed that it consisted of two strata. The uppermost is comprised of a dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay 20 cm thick, below which lies a 25 cm thick lens of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay (Figure 7-73). Like Feature 7, Feature 8 was interpreted as a midden remnant.

Three thousand, five hundred, forty artifacts were recovered from Feature 8 (see Table 7-12). These artifacts tend to date slightly later than those from Feature 7. Nineteenth century whiteware dominates the ceramic assemblage. Ironstone and stoneware varieties are also present. Unlike Feature 7, no yellowware and very few early whiteware types were found. Glass artifacts are more numerous. The technology of manufacture was predominately late nineteenth century molding and lipping tooling. Machine cut and wire nail varieties were recovered, as was a length of barbed-wire, a fencing material first patented in 1867 and widely distributed in the late nineteenth century (Munsey 1970:292). Like Feature 7, an abundance of faunal material was recovered with a nearly identical diversity of species, although Feature 8 also contained raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and mouse bone. The lipping-tool technology on glass, as well as the ceramics, buttons, and barbed wire, suggests a late nineteenth to early twentieth century date of deposition.

Feature 9

A mortar cistern located in the eastern portion of Strip Area 1 was recorded as Feature 9 (see Figure 7-64). This feature measures 3.55 m in diameter. The cap to this feature is missing, probably removed to allow for cultivation at this locale. Some small brick and concrete fragments were observed on the surface of the feature. The walls of the cistern appear to have been constructed of two layers of mortar. Because of time limitations Feature 9 was mapped in relation to the rest of the site, but not excavated.

Features 10, 11, and 12

Features 10, 11, and 12 consisted of small post molds located in the northeastern portion of Strip Area 2 (see Figure 7-65). No artifacts were noted on the surface of the features. These features were drawn in plan view and mapped, but not excavated.

Feature 13

Feature 13 is a large ash deposit located in the northeastern portion of Strip Area 2, south and west of Features 10, 11, and 12 (see Figure 7-65). It consists of a deposit of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) ash and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay 220 cm in length and 160 cm in width. The feature varied in depth from 5 cm to 10 cm. During the stripping of Area 2, the western half of the feature was inadvertently removed by the bulldozer. However, a clean wall for profiling was created (Figure 7-74). Only small fragments of brick and coal were noted on the surface and within the profile of the feature. Because no diagnostic artifacts were noted in association with the feature it was not excavated.

Feature 14

A soil stain located in the eastern portion of Strip Area 2 was recorded as Feature 14 (see Figure 7-65). This feature consisted of a deposit of black (10YR 2/1) clay that measured 120 cm by 70 cm, and extended 13 cm below the stripped surface (Figure 7-75). A pocket of very dark gray silty clay with ash, charcoal, and artifacts was located in the center of the feature. This feature was identified as a small pocket of remnant midden.

A total of 57 artifacts was recovered from the feature (Table 7-13). Bone fragments including cow

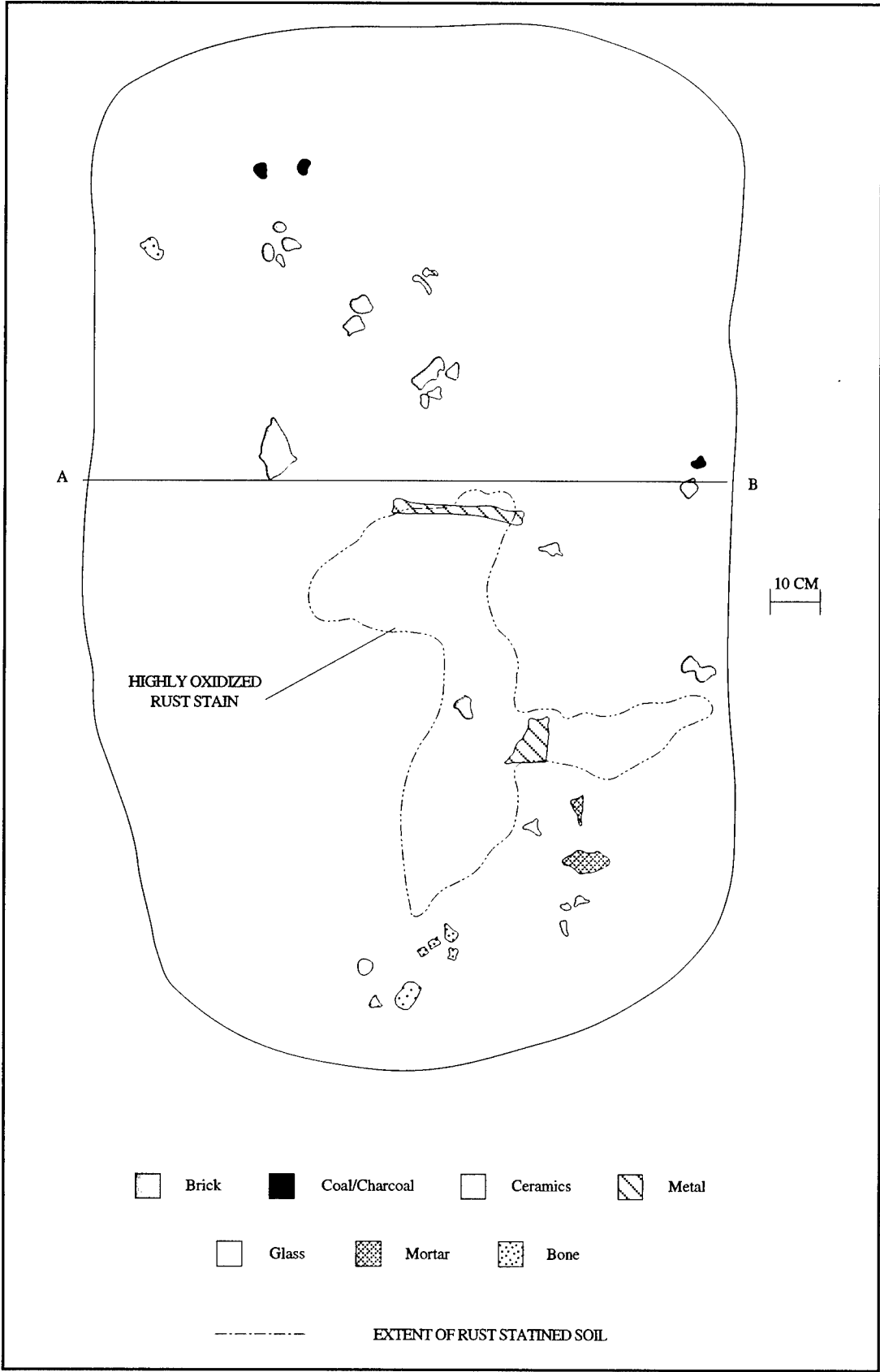


Figure 7-72. Plan view of Feature 8 in Strip Area 1 at site 16WF122.

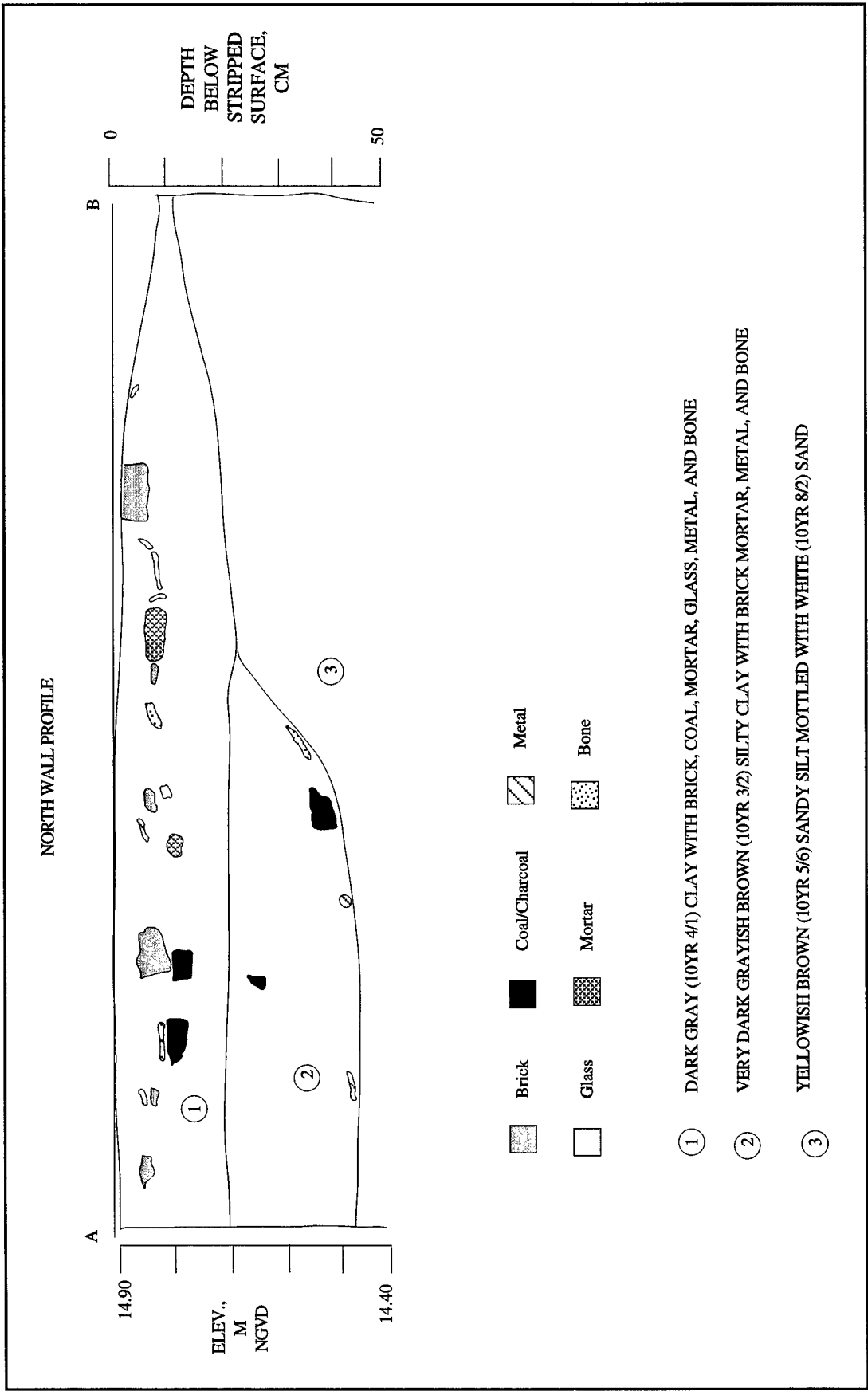


Figure 7-73. Profile view of Feature 8 in Strip Area 1 at site 16WF122.

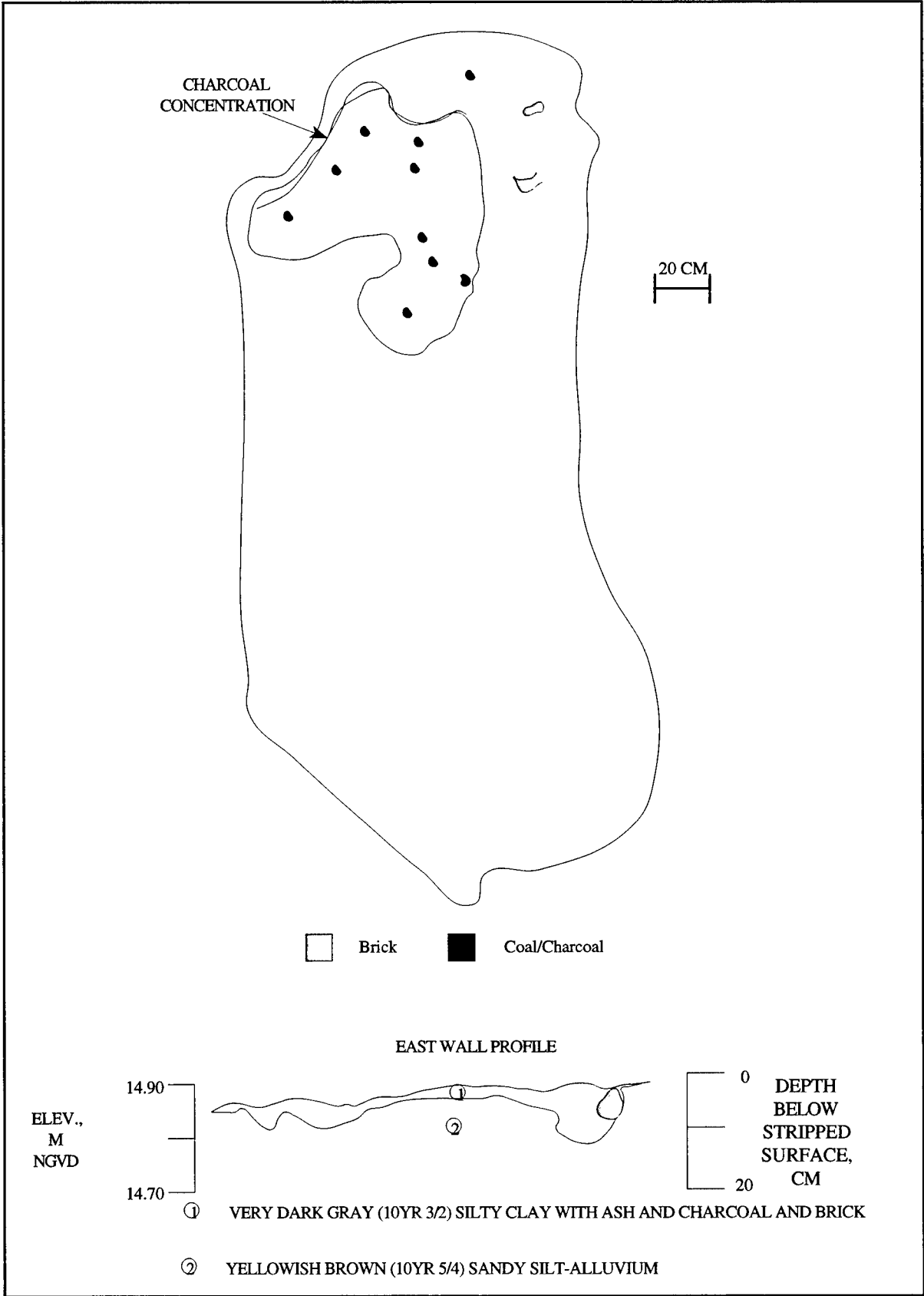


Figure 7-74. Plan and profile views of Feature 13 in Strip Area 2 at site 16WF122.

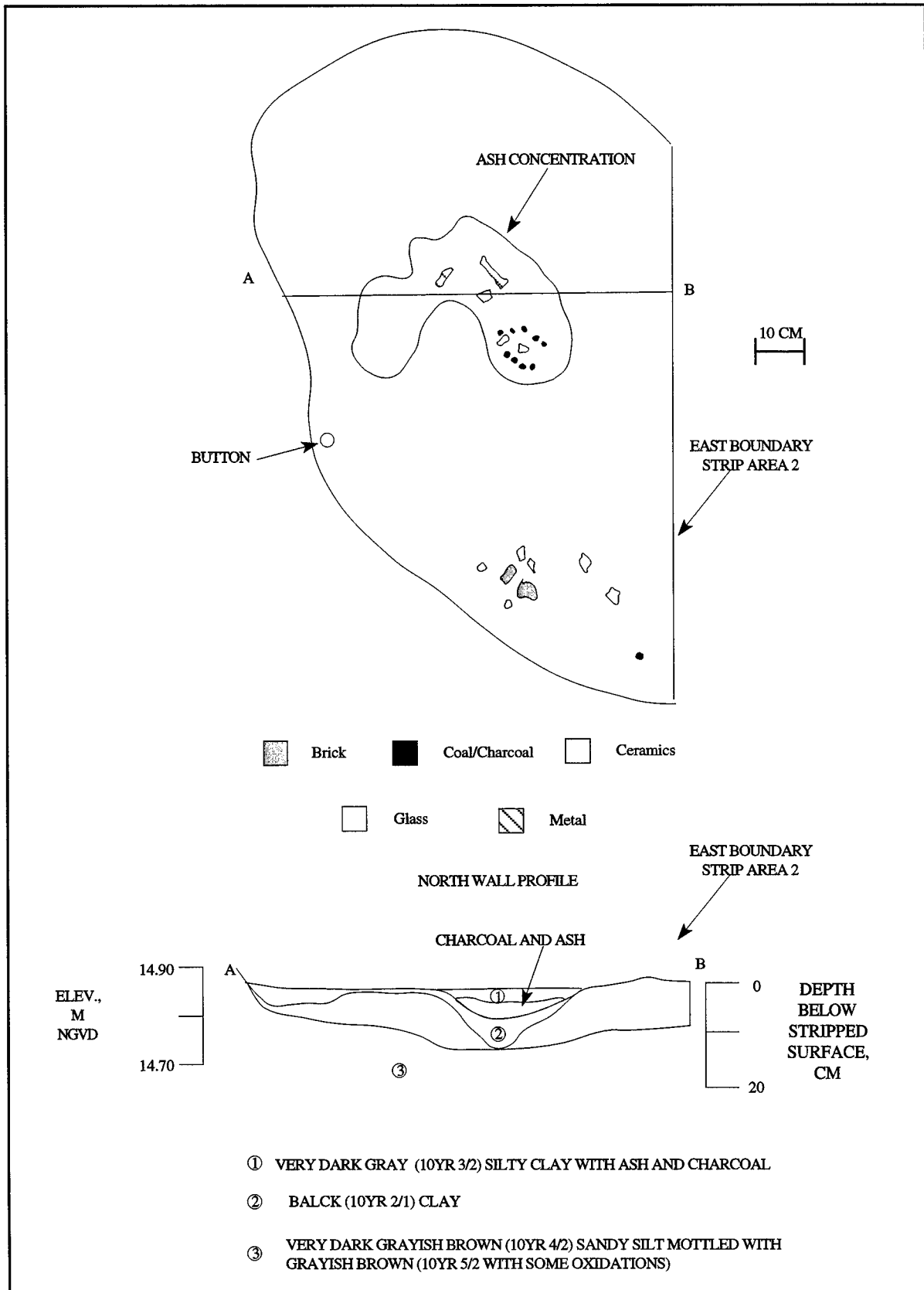


Figure 7-75. Plan and profile views of Feature 14 in Strip Area 2 at site 16WF122.

Table 7-13. Artifacts Recovered from Features 14, 19, and 20 in Strip Area 2 at Site 16WF122.

	FEA. 14	FEA. 19	FEA. 20	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS				
Refined Earthenware				
Creamware				
Undecorated				
undecorated	1			1
Pearlware				
Annular (roulette)				
green	1			1
Edged (symmetrically scalloped rim)				
green			1	1
Hand-painted				
blue	2			2
polychrome	1			1
Undecorated				
undecorated			1	1
Whiteware				
Undecorated				
undecorated			1	1
Ironstone				
Undecorated				
undecorated	1			1
GLASS				
Molded				
Unidentified Mold Type				
Unidentified lipping technique				
brown		1		1
clear		1		1
Machine Made				
Pressed				
clear			1	1
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique				
Undecorated				
brown				
clear	2		1	3
clear green			1	1
olive amber	3		1	4
Window Glass				
clear green			1	1
METAL				
Iron				
Nail				
Type 3-10			4	4
Unidentified	2	2	8	12
Unidentified				
unidentified			22	22
Lead				
shot		1		1
Copper				
Button	1			1
BRICK				
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique				
Glazed	2	3		5
Unglazed	4	114	55	173
MORTAR				
Portland		29		29
COAL				
Coal		2		2
Charcoal	5	2	213	220
FAUNA				
Bone				
Unworked				
cow	2			2
pig	8	353		361
unid. large mammal	4	415		420
gar			1	1
unid. bone	10		4	14
unid. bone - burned	8		1	9
TOTAL	57	923	317	1297

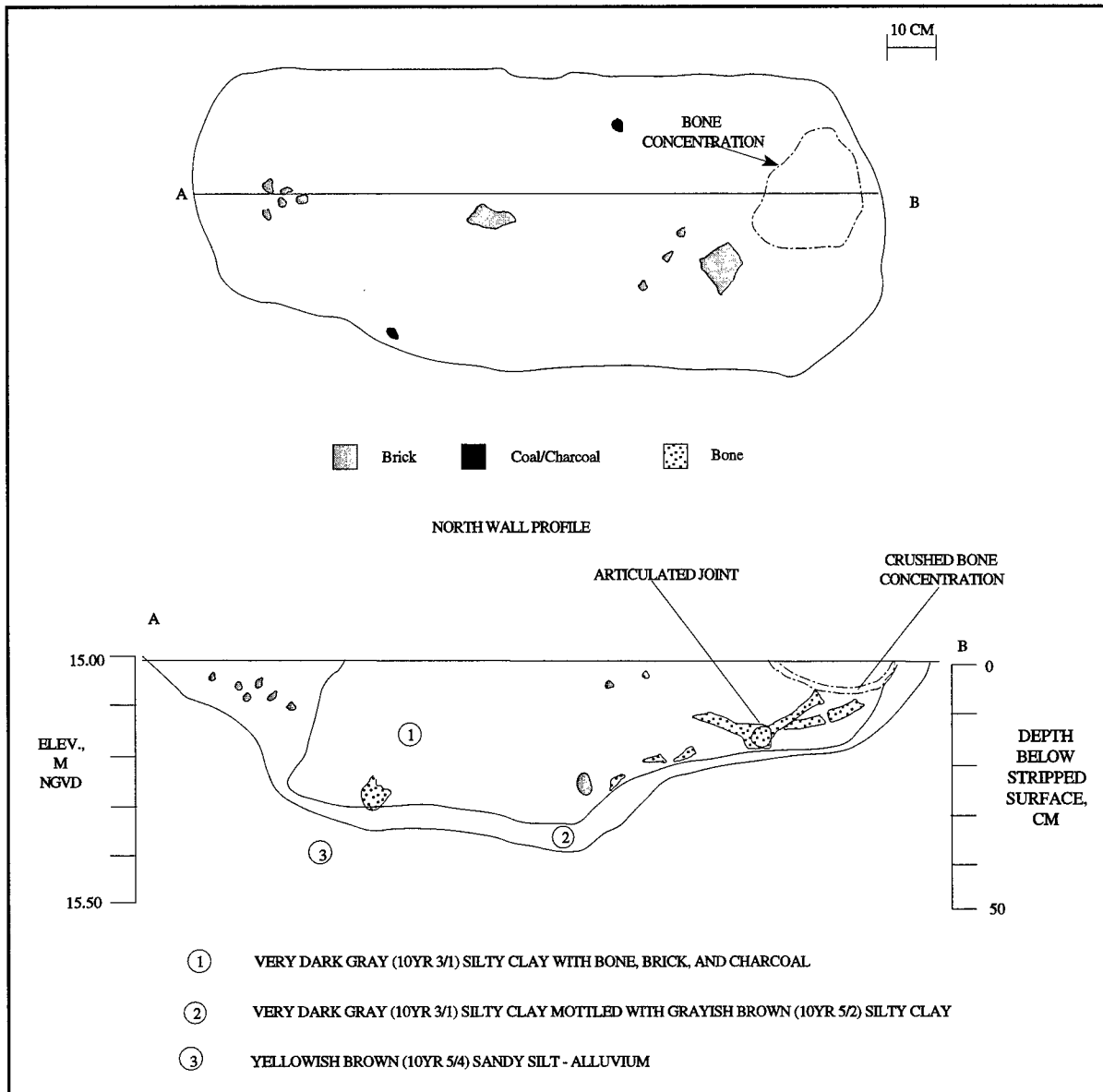


Figure 7-76. Plan and profile views of Feature 19 in Strip Area 2 at site 16WF122.

(*Bos taurus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*), dominated the collection. Ceramics consist only of late eighteenth to early nineteenth century creamware and pearlware (Loftstrom 1976:3-4; South 1972). None of the glass artifacts could be identified as to manufacturing technique.

Features 15, 16, 17, and 18

A small group of articulated bricks situated in the extreme southeastern corner of Strip Area 2 was recorded as Feature 15 (see Figure 7-65). This fea-

ture probably represents the remains of a brick pier foundation. Features 16, 17, and 18 are small post molds located in the northeastern portion of the strip area (see Figure 7-65). No artifacts were observed on the surface of these features. They were drawn in plan and mapped in relation to the rest of the features within the strip area.

Feature 19

A soil stain located in the northwestern corner of Strip Area 2 was recorded as Feature 19 (see Fig-

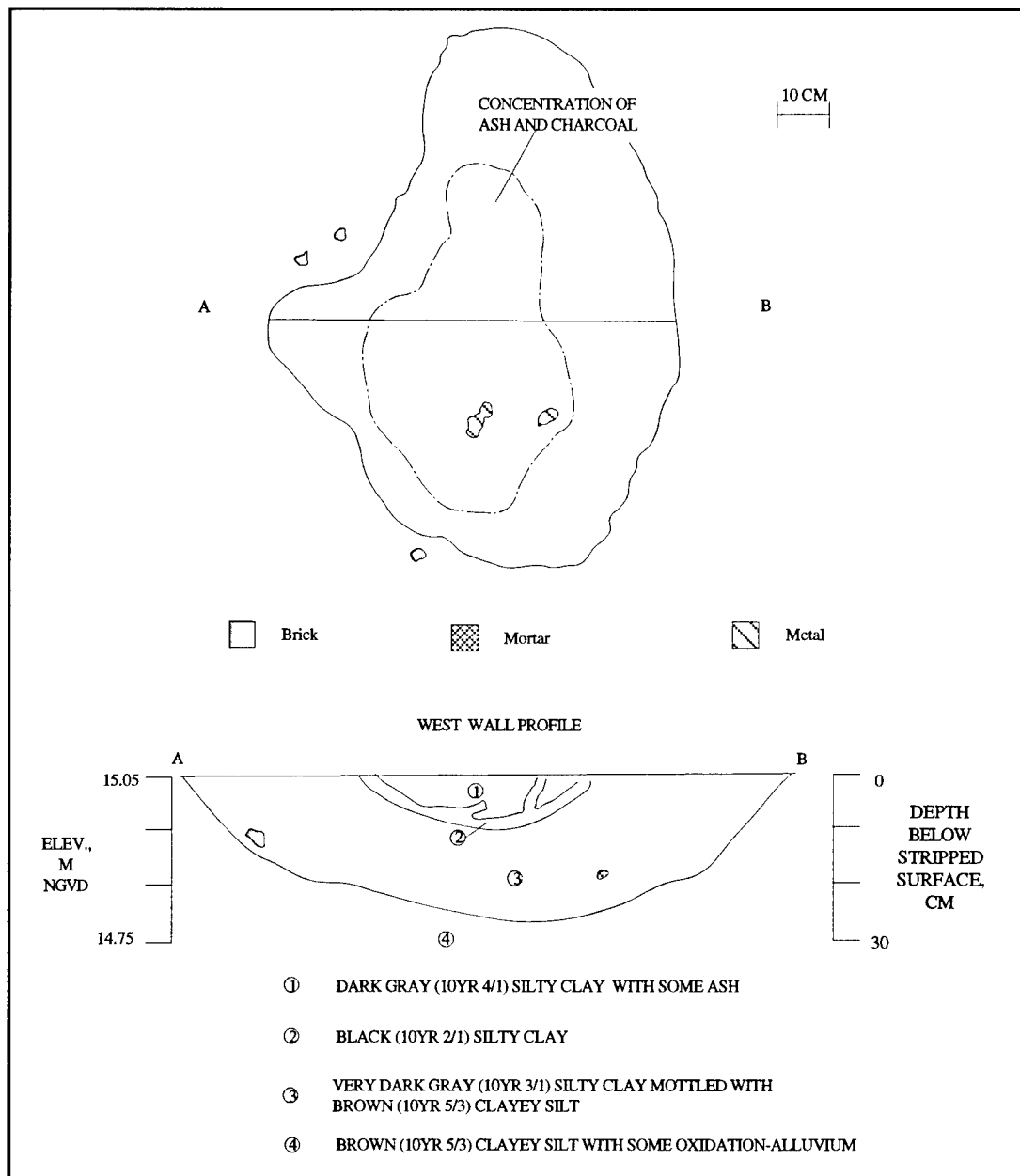


Figure 7-77. Plan and Profile views of Feature 20 in Strip Area 2 at site 16WF122.

ure 7-65). This feature consisted of a deposit of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay, 140 cm long by 60 cm wide (Figure 7-76). Feature 19 was interpreted as a pocket of remnant midden. The profile of the feature revealed three strata: a deposit of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay 30 cm thick with bone and brick; a deposit of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay mottled with a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay 3 cm thick; overlying an alluvial deposit of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy silt. A con-

centration of bone was noted in the northern portion of the feature.

Bone dominated the recovered cultural material from the feature (see Table 7-13). Unlike other excavated features, no ceramics were recovered from Feature 19. The only indication to the date of this feature is provided by two nineteenth century molded glass fragments. However molding was used throughout the nineteenth

century and into the first decades of the twentieth century. Thus a more exact date can not be offered.

Feature 20

Feature 20 is located in the northwestern portion of Strip Area 2, .5 m east of Feature 19 (see Figure 7-66). This feature was recorded as remnant midden. It consists of a deposit of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay with some ash measuring 80 cm by 60 cm that extended to 27 cm below the stripped surface (see Figure 7-77). A concentration of ash and charcoal was observed in the center of the feature. The profile revealed three strata. The first consists of a dark gray (10YR 4/1) silty clay with ash 4 cm thick. The second is a black (10YR 2/1) silty clay that measured 2 cm in thickness. The third

lens is a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay mottled with brown (10YR 5/3) silty clay 21 cm thick.

A total of 317 artifacts were recovered from Feature 20 (see Table 7-13). Charcoal, brick, and metal dominated the collection. A small amount of historic ceramics and glass artifacts were also found in the feature. The ceramics consist of two late eighteenth, early nineteenth century creamware sherds, and one nineteenth century whiteware sherd. The majority of the glass could not be identified as to manufacturing technique. Significantly less bone was found here than in Feature 19.

Features 21 through 28

A group of brick foundations in Strip Area 3 were recorded as Features 21 through 28 (see Figure 7-

Table 7-14. Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Features, 22, 23, 24, and 25, in Strip Area 3 at Site 16WF122.

	FEA. 22	FEA. 23	FEA. 24	FEA. 25	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS					
Semi-Refined Earthenware					
Yellowware					
Undecorated					
undecorated		1			1
Refined Earthenware					
Pearlware					
Annular (banded)					
polychrome				1	1
Annular (fingertrail)					
polychrome		1			1
Edged (embossed edged rims)					
blue	1				1
Molded		1			1
Whiteware					
Transfer-printed					
purple				2	2
Undecorated					
undecorated		1			1
Stoneware					
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)					
Ferruginous					
light brown	1				1
Undecorated					
undecorated		1			1
Semi-Porcelain					
Electrical Insulator		1			1
Toilet		2			2
Unidentified			1		1
GLASS					
METAL					
Iron					
Nail					
Type 3-10	1				1
FAUNA					
Bone					
Worked					
cow			1		1
TOTAL	3	8	2	3	16

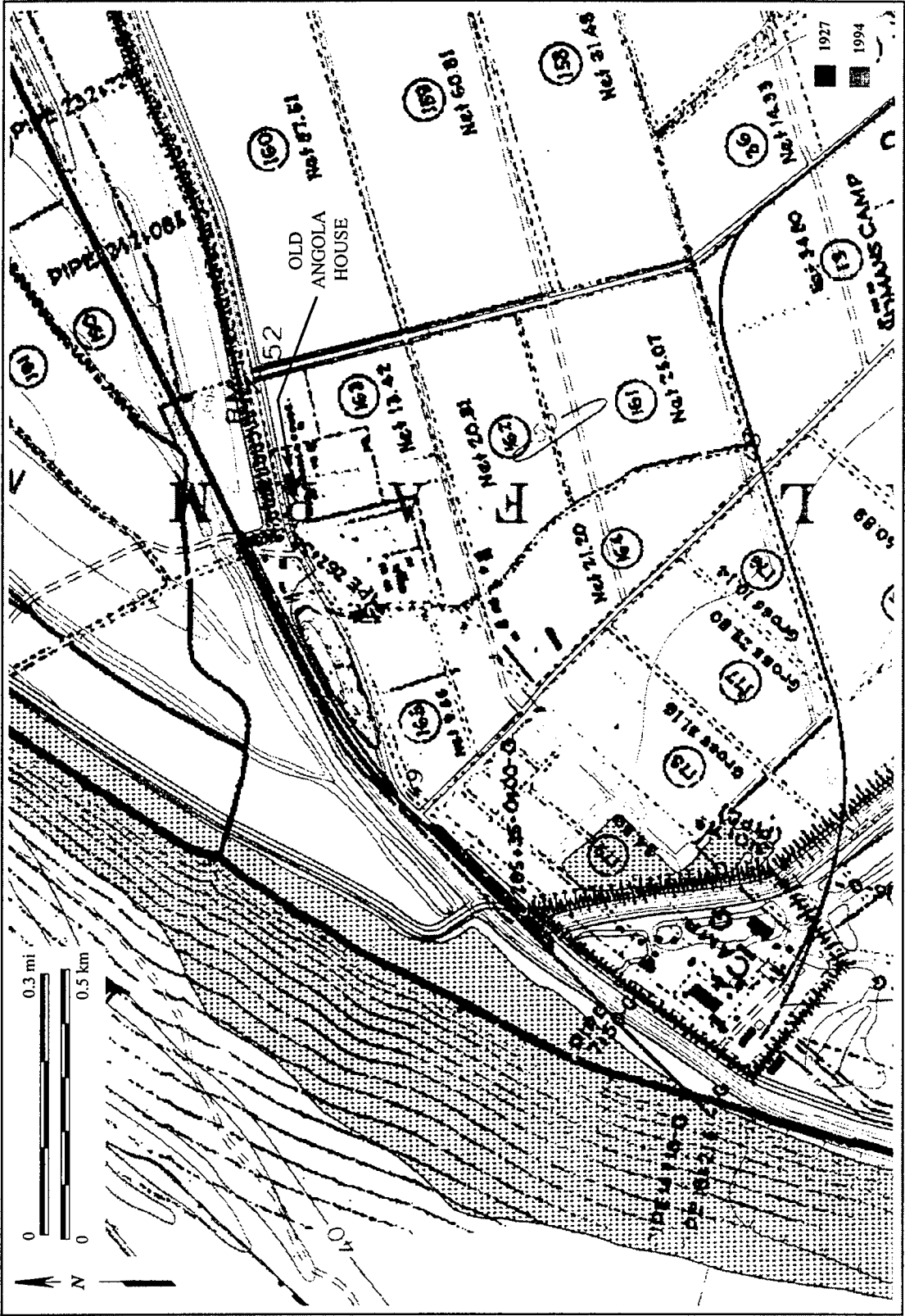


Figure 7-78. Portion of 1927 Public Works map showing the project ROW and structure locations within the site 16WF122 limits overlain on the modern topographic map (Board of Public Works 1927; U.S.G.S. 1994).

66). All the features, except Features 23 and 28 represent brick pier foundations. Feature 23 may either be a chimney foundation or the base of a brick step entryway. Feature 28 is a border, one course wide, that may have encompassed the pier foundations. The configuration of the features suggests that they were pier foundations along the eastern side of a structure. Additional probing indicated that more brick is present north, south, and east of the features. The possible brick-lined privy feature found during the survey is located 10 m to the south, and is probably associated with these features (see Figures 7-56 and 7-57). Sixteen artifacts were found on the surface of these features (Table 7-14). All except three of the artifacts consisted of nineteenth century ceramics.

Site Interpretation

The present investigations at site 16WF122 located many features consisting of post molds, brick pier foundations, remnant midden deposits, and a cistern. Archival research indicates that this locale was originally granted in the late eighteenth century. The early ceramics found within the features suggests that occupation occurred not long afterward, probably during the first half of the early nineteenth century.

Available cartographic data shows a large structure, perhaps a "big" house or an overseers house, present in the western portion of the site, and double row of quarters in 1851 (see Figure 7-51). In 1882 a structure is shown in the same location as the large

structure illustrated on the 1851 map, but the double row of quarters is gone (see Figure 7-52). Other postbellum additions include several structures located to the south of the large structure, all surrounded by an enclosure. Just after the turn of the century a blacksmith shop was added in the northeastern corner of the site (see Figure 7-53). A large structure is shown in the same location as on earlier maps, but at a different orientation. This may be the same structure just moved slightly, or a new structure built in its place. A map of the area in 1915 shows a levee, oriented north to south, in the western portion of the site (see Figure 7-54). A large L-shaped structure is present in the vicinity of the large structure shown on preceding maps. The 1927 Public Works map illustrates a large structure labeled as the "Old Angola House" in the same location (Figure 7-78). No structures are present in the site vicinity by 1955. It is reasonable to assume that Features 21 through 28 and the possible brick lined privy are probably associated with the large structure shown on the historic maps dating from 1852 to 1927, and that this was the location of the Angola Plantation big house. The dates of occupation provided by artifactual evidence supports this conclusion. The location of the big house at the site may lie within the western area of the site where artifacts were not recovered during the surface collection. Features 1 through 9 may be associated with either the antebellum quarters or the twentieth century blacksmith shop. Those features found in Strip Area 2 may be associated either with the large structure (possible "Big House") shown on the historic maps or the antebellum quarters.

CHAPTER 8

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter consists of two main sections. The first reviews and summarizes the findings of the present investigations, including site significance. The final section provides recommendations for future work. As noted in Chapter 1, the primary goal of these investigations was to locate all cultural resources within the project ROW and to assess the significance of any archaeological sites and standing structures located there in terms of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Survey and testing was required to fulfill the obligations of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), the Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190), and Executive Order 11593 (Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment), and other prevailing laws.

Summary of Findings

As previously noted, the main objective of these investigations was to conduct an intensive field examination sufficient to determine the number of cultural resources present, site extent, site stratigraphy, and obtain any other data necessary to assess the National Register significance of sites in the project area. The field efforts included pedestrian survey, shovel testing, backhoe trenching, systematic surface collection, test unit excavation, mechanical stripping, feature identification and excavation.

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey

The Phase I cultural resources survey of the Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee enlargement project area covered a total area of 1,499 ac (606.6 ha) of land, and examined 31 archaeological sites and two standing structures. Two archaeological sites had been previously investigated, the remaining sites and structures were recorded during the present investigations. Seventeen of the sites, and both standing structures, are situated in the Mississippi River floodplain, with all but one on the landside of the levee. These sites represent the former locations of plantation and prison structures that were utilized between the early nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. The remaining 14 sites are situated in the northeastern portion of the project area—13 within the Tunica Hills area and one in the floodplain of Hunter Creek. Thirteen of these sites represent prehistoric occupations, and one an historic site. The aboriginal components are comprised of small camp sites and larger habitation sites.

Tables 8-1 and 8-2 summarize the information on each site and standing structure recorded as a result of the survey. As noted in Chapter 6, 27 of the 31 archaeological sites examined were found to be diffuse artifact scatters lacking contextual integrity. These sites are not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Therefore, these sites are considered not eligible for inclusion on the National

Table 8-1. Archaeological Sites Within the Angola Levee Enlargement Project Area.

SITE	TYPE OF SITE	PROBABLE DATE*	NRHP† ELIGIBILITY	RECOMMENDATIONS
16WF30	Historic artifact scatter	Late 18th to early 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF115	Historic artifact scatter	Mid 19th to early 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF116	Historic artifact scatter	Mid 19th to early 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF117	Historic artifact scatter	Late 19th to mid 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF118	Historic artifact scatter	Mid 19th to early 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF119	Historic artifact scatter	Early 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF120	Historic artifact scatter	Mid 19th to early 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF121	Historic artifact scatter	Mid 19th to early 20th century	Eligible	Data recovery to mitigate adverse effects
16WF122	Historic artifact scatter	Mid 19th to early 20th century	Eligible	Data recovery to mitigate adverse effects
16WF123	Historic artifact scatter	Mid 19th to Mid 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF124	Historic artifact scatter	Mid 19th to early 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
116WF12 5	Historic artifact scatter	Mid to late 19th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF126	Historic artifact scatter	Late 19th to early 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF127	Historic artifact scatter and concrete foundations	Early to mid 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF128	Historic structure foundation	Early to mid 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF129	Historic artifact scatter	Late 19th to early 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF130	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Not eligible	No further work
16WF131	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Coles Creek and Mississippi to early historic	Eligibility unknown	Testing to determine eligibility
16WF132	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Not eligible	No further work

(continued)

Table 8-1. Concluded.

SITE	TYPE OF SITE	PROBABLE DATE	NRHP ELIGIBILITY	RECOMMENDATIONS
16WF133	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Not eligible	No further work
16WF134	Historic artifact scatter	Early to mid 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF135	Historic artifact scatter	Early to mid 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
16WF136	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Not eligible	No further work
16WF137	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Not eligible	No further work
16WF138	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Not eligible	No further work
16WF139	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Not eligible	No further work
16WF140	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Not eligible	No further work
16WF141	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Not eligible	No further work
16WF142	Culturally enhanced A-horizon	Prehistoric Unknown	Not eligible	No further work
16WF143	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Not eligible	No further work
16WF144	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	Not eligible	No further work

* No artifact analysis was used to determine probable dates, only field observations

† National Register of Historic Places

Register of Historic Places as they do not meet the criteria for eligibility as outlined in Regulation 36 CRF 60.4 (a-d) (National Park Service 1991:2).

Sites 16WF30, 16WF121, and 16WF122 represent the remains of historic occupations potentially dating as early as the late eighteenth century. Site 16WF30 produced a great number of artifacts, some of which were found below the plowzone in the shovel tests indicating that cultural features may remain intact below the ground surface. A possible midden was

identified at site 16WF121, and an intact brick feature was discovered at site 16WF122. Additional testing was recommended for these three sites to determine the presence or absence of intact cultural features and to determine National Register eligibility. Site 16WF131 represents a prehistoric habitation site dating sometime between the late Coles Creek or early Mississippi periods and protohistoric times. Evidence of a possible midden was found during the shovel testing program. However, site testing was not conducted because it will not be

Table 8-2. Standing Structures Within the Angola Levee Enlargement Project Area.

STRUCTURE NUMBER	TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PROBABLE DATE*	NRHP† ELIGIBILITY	RECOMMENDATIONS
1	Pump House	Early to mid 20th century	Not eligible	No further work
2	Pump House	Early to mid 20th century	Not eligible	No further work

* No artifact analysis was used to determine probable dates, only field observations

† National Register of Historic Places

impacted by the present project construction. The two standing structures examined during the survey, both early twentieth century pump houses, were found to be not eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

Phase II National Register Eligibility Testing

During the second phase of fieldwork, National Register testing was completed at three sites, 16WF30, 16WF121, and 16WF122. During site testing phase, an instrument map was created and a grid established at each site. In all, 41.0 ac (16.6 ha) meters were systematically surface collected, and 8,600 square meters were mechanically stripped of the plowzone. In addition, three 1-m-by-1-m test units were excavated at site 16WF121. A total of 66 features were located within the limits of the three sites. The features included a road, post molds, brick foundations, cisterns, and remnant midden deposits. Thirteen of these features were hand excavated. As a result of the Phase II investigations, it was determined that site 16WF30 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register, and that sites 16WF121 and 16WF122 are eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

George Row (16WF30)

The George Row site consists of an historic artifact scatter and architectural features located in Section 44, T1S, R5W. The surface scatter of artifacts measures about 500 m north to south by 160 m east to west. Data obtained during the Phase I investigations suggested that intact features were extant below the plowzone. Therefore, additional testing was recommended to ascertain the presence or absence of additional subsurface features, to more tightly date

the site occupation, and determine the National Register eligibility of the site. National Register testing at the site consisted of the creation of a site map, the systematic surface collection of 186 20 m-by-20 m units, mechanical stripping of four areas, and the excavation of three of the six identified features. The artifacts recovered from the site date between the late eighteenth and the early twentieth centuries. The exposed features consist of a gravel road, a brick and mortar chainwall foundation, a brick and mortar chimney foundation, and a linear trash deposit. As noted in Chapter 7 cartographic information suggests that these features may be related to structures shown on maps dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, one of which is designated as a hospital.

The Phase II investigations have indicated that site 16WF30 does not possess an intact cultural midden. Indeed, none of the recovered artifacts were found *in situ*. Consequently, the artifact collection from this site has only a very limited research potential. Neither the twentieth century road (Feature 1), nor the trash deposit along its periphery (Features 2-4), offer significant research potential. Although two intact architectural features (Features 5 and 6) were located and recorded, neither offer a great deal of research potential. In light of its limited research potential, site 16WF30 is not considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Angola Plantation I (16WF121)

The Angola Plantation I site consists of an artifact scatter and associated architectural features located in Section 46, T1S, R5W. The site measures approximately 480 m by 120 m. Phase I investigations indicated that a possible intact midden was present

within the eastern portion of the site. Additional testing was performed to determine the nature of the possible midden, ascertain the presence or absence of additional subsurface features, to more tightly date the occupation, and determine the National Register eligibility of the site. Phase II investigations consisted of the creation of a site map, excavation of three test units, systematic surface collection of 145 20 m-by-20 m units, the mechanical stripping of three areas, and the excavation of five of the 32 identified features. The possible midden found during the Phase I investigations situated in the eastern portion of the site, was found to be a dark soil deposit that developed in standing water when that stratum was exposed. The identified features consist of post molds, brick foundations, cisterns, and small pockets of remnant midden located in the western portion of the site.

The information obtained during the historical research and field investigations indicates that the features exposed during the Phase II investigations are associated with postbellum plantation and early prison period structures shown on historic maps dating between 1882 and 1915. These structures are believed to be post-civil war tenant houses. The available data indicates that this site can provide a considerable amount of information on postbellum plantation artifact assemblages, intrasite patterning, site evolution, and diet during the latter part of the nineteenth century and early prison periods. Site 16WF121 is considered significant and eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Angola Plantation II (16WF122)

The Angola Plantation II site consists of an artifact scatter and associated architectural features located in Section 45, T1S, R5W. The site measures approximately 340 m by 140 m. The discovery of a possible brick-lined privy during Phase I investigations suggested that additional intact cultural features could remain below the plowzone. Further testing was performed ascertain the presence or absence of additional subsurface features, to more tightly date the occupation, and determine the National Register eligibility of the site. Phase II investigations included the creation of a site map, systematic surface collection of 84 20 m-by-20 m units, the mechanical stripping of three areas, and the excavation of five of the 28 encountered features. The exposed features include brick and mortar pier foundations, a chimney foundation, a possible brick-lined

privy, post molds, a mortar cistern, and small deposits of remnant midden.

The cartographic information obtained during the present investigations indicates that the exposed features are associated with ante-bellum and postbellum plantation, and early prison occupations. Site 16WF122 provides an opportunity to collect information that will enhance our current understanding of these periods. The available data indicates that this site can provide a considerable amount of information on plantation artifact assemblages, intrasite patterning, site evolution, and diet beginning in the early nineteenth century into the twentieth century. Thus, site 16WF122 is considered significant and eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Recommendations

The following section will consider those sites at which additional testing has been performed or is recommended. In total, four sites will be discussed. The three historic properties: 16WF30, 16WF121, 16WF122 will be discussed together due to their similar nature. Site 16WF30 was determined to be not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, while sites 16WF121 and 16WF122 have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The National Register eligibility status of site 16WF131, was not determined during the present investigations.

George Row (16WF30), Angola Plantation I and II (16WF121 and 16WF122)

Phase II National Register eligibility testing determined that the George Row site is not a significant cultural resource, and not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, construction at that locale can proceed without additional investigations. Phase II investigations at Angola Plantation I and II determined the sites are eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Construction at these locales involves the raising and widening of the existing levee and the erection of a berm to alleviate seepage. In order to avoid impacting significant deposits, construction should not take place within the site limits. If these sites can not be avoided, then the impact to this site should be mitigated through a program of data recovery. A data recovery plan presenting historic contexts, research topics and questions, and field procedures was prepared and are included in Chapter 9.

North Gate (16WF131)

Archaeological investigations at the North Gate site indicate the presence of a possible midden. Additionally, a greater quantity of artifacts was recovered from the site in comparison to other prehistoric sites in the study area. This suggests that the North Gate site may contain intact de-

posits that could provide new information about the late prehistoric period of the area. However, the site will not be affected by construction activities associated with the Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee Enlargement Project, and additional testing was not conducted. Should construction be planned at site 16WF131 in the future, Phase II testing is recommended.

CHAPTER 9

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR SITES 16WF121 AND 16WF122

Introduction

Coastal Environments, Inc., (CEI) at the request of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), New Orleans District, presents the following research design for archaeological data recovery at sites 16WF121 and 16WF122, formerly part of Angola Plantation in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana (see Figure 6-1a). These sites will be impacted by COE-sponsored levee construction along the east bank of the Mississippi River. Data recovery is required to fulfill the obligations of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-655), as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (Public Law 91-190); the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291); and other prevailing laws. Data recovery will act to mitigate this most recent impact, and will address several major themes outlined in *Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan* (Smith et al. 1983), including Plantation Archaeology, Upland Subsistence and Settlement Patterns, and Ethnic Enclaves (e.g., slaves, freemen and inmates). These themes will be addressed in reference to specific research topics which reflect the state plan, current research interests of the discipline, and the nature of the anticipated data. These research issues are presented below and the data required to address them are identified. This research design follows the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's guidelines as documented in *Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook* (1980), and addresses research goals

cited in *Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan* (Smith et al. 1983).

Site Description and Previous Investigations

Angola Plantation I (16WF121) and Angola Plantation II (16WF122) are extensive historic sites located within the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola in West Feliciana Parish (see Figure 6-1a). Both sites were first recorded during Phase I investigations of the present study, and consist of historic artifact scatters associated with nineteenth and early twentieth century plantation and possibly early prison period buildings, that are no longer standing (see Chapter 7). 16WF121 is composed of an east-west surface artifact scatter measuring approximately 480 m by 120 m. Nearby 16WF122 measures about 280 m east to west and 120 m north to south. A rectangular brick pier feature was detected through shovel testing during Phase I investigations at the latter site. Surface collection at both sites yielded large assemblages of historic ceramics, glass, and metal. The recovered creamware, pearlware, yellowware, early whiteware, whiteware, porcelain and stoneware reflect an historic occupation dating from the early nineteenth century through the early twentieth century.

Preliminary documentary research indicates that both sites represent structure complexes present on Angola Plantation in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. 16WF121 was apparently a quar-

ters area present by 1882 (see Figure 7-52). Structures were present on this site in 1904, but had been removed by 1912 (see Figure 7-53). 16WF122 represents an earlier quarters area and a big and/or overseer's house with associated outbuildings (see Figure -51). The quarters at 16WF122, built prior to 1851-52 according to the Humphreys and Abbot survey, were no longer standing by 1882, and had been replaced by those at nearby 16WF121 (see Figure 7-52). However, the big and/or overseer's house and some associated outbuildings remained standing at 16WF122 until at least 1914 (see Figures 7-53 and 7-54), and possibly into the 1930s (see Figure 7-78). All buildings had been removed from 16WF122 by 1955 (see Figure 3-25).

Although the property on which the two sites are found was deeded by 1799 (Levy 1937 5:80), improvements could have been made to the land by the 1820s when William B. Lane established his residence somewhere on the property. William Barrow acquired the tract with improvements from Lane's estate, and sold it to Bennett H. Barrow on April 21, 1829 for \$6,000 (NR C:131). Included in the sale price were nine slaves. Quarters for these slaves presumably existed on the property by this time.

From the 1840s through the 1870s the sites formed part of a very productive cotton plantation. Prior to the Civil War, the land was worked by slaves, and from 1865 until circa 1880 by tenant farmers. In 1880 Samuel L. James purchased Angola and several adjoining plantations. Since 1869 James had held the lease for the Louisiana State Penitentiary in Baton Rouge and was responsible for maintaining all state prisoners, most of whom were employed in levee construction (Rideau 1991:1). After 1880, James farmed his new lands through the employment of sharecroppers supplemented by minimal inmate labor. Quarters areas and other preexisting structures on the James plantations were probably modified to house the prison population.

James increased his personal fortune in a "punishment for profit" system that was maintained by his son until 1901 (Carleton 1971:30-1) when the State of Louisiana resumed control of the convicts and purchased Angola and several adjoining plantations from the James estate. Inmates continued to farm at Angola, and in 1912 production shifted from cotton to sugar. In 1916 the state legislature decided to construct a large penitentiary at Angola in order to put an end to outside work for the prisoners and allow the state to concentrate convict labor on agri-

cultural production.

In order to determine the nature and extent of intact subsurface remains at 16WF121 and 16WF122, and to assess their National Register significance, test excavations were conducted at both sites as a part of the current study (see Chapter 7). Techniques employed included controlled surface collection, hand excavation of test units, mechanical stripping and feature identification and excavation. A total of 60 intact features, including postmolds, trash pits, brick foundations, and brick and concrete cisterns, was identified at both sites. Ten of these features were then hand excavated.

The conclusion drawn from archaeological testing and preliminary historic research at 16WF121 and 16WF122 is that both are historically significant sites eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The sites are considered important because they represent over 100 years of continuous plantation occupation from the early 1800s through the early twentieth century. The sites are also unique in that they reflect the evolution of a plantation from antebellum antecedents to its twentieth century manifestation. Avoidance is recommended for these two sites. If the COE determines that avoidance of these sites is not possible, data recovery must be conducted.

Research Design

Historical archaeology in general, and plantation archaeology specifically, is changing its focus from an emphasis on the material wealth of the elite planter class to a dialectic approach by which questions concerning the various aspects of plantation life can be addressed. The proposed research will endeavor to elucidate the dynamic interaction of plantation cultural forms and their evolution through time. The following presents a research design for the mitigation of the Angola Plantation I and II sites (16WF121 and 16WF122).

Research Issue 1: Power Relations

Research focusing on the dynamics of social inequality and power relations has come to the forefront of historic archaeology in the past several decades (Ferguson 1992; McGuire 1988; Paynter 1988; 1989). Various avenues of inquiry have centered on strata-gems of dominance and resistance (Ferguson 1992; Orser 1991; Paynter and McGuire 1991; Scott 1985). One model used to study power relations is Louis Althusser's Dominant Ideology Thesis (Althusser 1971;

D'Altroy and Earle 1985; Leone 1984; 1987; 1989). This thesis asserts that dominant groups compel subordinate groups to accept their ideology. However, this model does not recognize the ideologies of subordinate groups, either retained or newly formulated (Abercrombie 1988; Beaudry et al. 1996; Hodder 1986). To incorporate the ideologies of subordinate groups, an alternate class-based model of cultural hegemony has been proffered (Bennet et al. 1986; Beaudry et al. 1996). According to this approach, groups will accept and manipulate ideologies to their advantage (Bennett 1986). Lee et al. (1998:127) have proposed two types of cultural hegemony based on class relations, one at work on the antebellum plantation and the other on the postbellum plantation.

Study Topic 1

How does intrasite patterning reflect planter/slave/tenant/inmate power relations at the Angola Plantation I and II sites?

Several models of intrasite patterning for several plantations have been presented in earlier works. Prunty (1955:466) has suggested a nucleated antebellum pattern of settlement that through time transforms into a "Post-bellum Fragmented Occupance Form." Research at Milwood Plantation by Charles Orser (1996) suggests that spatial organizations remained the same through time, while the method of control changed. More recent investigations support this change in function as opposed to change in form (Yakubik et al. 1994; Ryan et al. 1997).

Testing results at sites 16WF121 and 16WF122 suggest that the most substantial type of intact feature to be encountered at the Angola Plantation sites during data recovery will be the brick foundation piers and cisterns of plantation outbuildings. The Humphreys and Abbot (1851) map made in 1851-52 and the MRC map of 1882 show that Angola Plantation had two quarters areas, one antebellum and the other postbellum (see Figures 7-51 and 7-52). Additional investigations at these sites, particularly at 16WF122, will test the accuracy of these maps and help determine the spatial layout of structures on the plantation during the antebellum period. The inclusion and eventual replacement of tenants and/or sharecroppers with convicts at Angola beginning in circa 1880 adds another dimension to settlement studies at this plantation. Data collected through excavations at Angola should help determine if post-war settlement patterns were altered in any manner to accommodate this new and unique labor force.

Specific questions to be addressed include:

- a) Can changes in quarters locations be demonstrated diachronically? Are these changes related to changes in the planter/slave/tenant/inmate dialectic?
- b) Is the spatial organization at the Angola Plantation I and II sites typical of other plantations in the Felicianas or the wider region of the upland south?
- c) Are spatial changes a result of changes in agricultural production and/or the organization of plantation labor?
- d) Did the big house at 16WF122 house an overseer or owner? Did S.L. James occupy this house? Was this structure the seat of power on the plantation?
- e) Did tenants, guard, inmates, or all three occupy the postbellum quarters at 16WF121? Is the relative power of these three groups reflected in the arrangement of these buildings?

Study Topic 2

Does the artifact assemblage from the Angola I and II sites reflect planter/slave/tenant/inmate power relations?

Material culture has been used to identify inequality in the power structure of plantation settlements. Differences in the artifact assemblage have been used to indicate inequality between dominant and subdominant groups, and degrees of inequality within the two groups (Orser 1988; Singleton 1985). Forms of resistance used to maintain social boundaries should also be manifested in material culture (Ferguson 1996, Beaudry et al. 1996; Scott 1985; Shackel 1994). In the past, researchers have looked for evidence of residual African continuities in slave contexts (Ascher and Fairbanks 1971; Fairbanks 1984; Singleton 1985). More recently, researchers are finding that although the majority of artifacts in slave and freedmen sites are European-American, the frequencies and contexts of their occurrence indicates a distinctly African-American use (Brown and Cooper 1990; Ferguson 1992; Wilkie 1994; Wilkie and Farnsworth 1992; Yakubik 1994).

The artifact assemblage from 16WF122 may reflect the varied social and economic status of slaves and

perhaps tenants and/or sharecroppers, while that from 16WF121 should reflect that of tenants and/or sharecroppers and finally prison guards and/or inmates. No plantation in West Feliciana Parish has been subjected to data recovery-level archaeological investigation and artifact assemblages distinctive of antebellum, Anglo-American, Mississippi River cotton plantations are only now being established. Data from Angola can be used to help define the assemblages for such sites, and can then be compared with those from contemporary plantations in Louisiana (i.e. Maitland—16CT176, Westwood—16CT490, Helvetia—16SJ21 and Wilton—16SJ20), Mississippi (i.e. Doro, Waverly and Bay Springs Mill), and South Carolina (Millwood) (Adams 1980; Adams et al. 1981; Hahn et al. 1994; Hahnet al. 1996; Hunter 1995; Orser et al. 1987; Ryan et al 1997).

Artifact assemblages indicative of slave populations will almost certainly be defined at 16WF122, the older quarters area at Angola. These will then be compared to those tentatively identified at other sites in Louisiana, including Ashland-Belle Helene (16AN26; Yakubik et al. 1994) and Oakley Plantation (16WF34; Wilkie and Farnsworth 1992). Tenant material from 16WF121 will be examined with reference to similar assemblages, particularly those from Maitland (16CT176; Ryan et al 1997) and Oakley (16WF34; Wilkie and Farnsworth 1992). Artifacts from the prison era at Angola Plantation will be compared to those found at the Louisiana State Penitentiary in Baton Rouge (Hahn 1992) and other assemblages from penal sites in the United States and abroad (Connah 1988; Karskens 1984, 1986; Davies and Egloff 1986; Garman 1997; Wilson and Davies 1983). Particular attention will be paid to the differences between urban penitentiaries and rural prison farms. The pre- and post-war assemblages from the quarters areas at 16WF121 and 16WF122 will also be examined for evidence of gender specific artifact assemblages. Presumably the presence and influence of women should be clear at both sites in the slave and tenant eras, and scarce to nonexistent during the prison era. Questions to be address include:

a) What is the Anglo-American, Mississippi River cotton plantation artifactual assemblage and how does it compare to that of other plantations in the region?

b) Does the artifact assemblage include items that can be identified as retained africanisms?

c) Are Euro-American artifacts occurring in slave/tenant in frequencies and contexts that suggest the practice of traditional behaviors?

d) Do the artifact assemblages vary between structures within the antebellum and postbellum quarters areas?

e) Is the presence of women reflected in the artifactual assemblage and what role did they play in the plantation power structure?

f) Is a prison-era artifact assemblage identifiable and how does it compare to that from other prison related sites, both rural and urban?

Study Topic 3

Does the faunal and floral assemblages from the Angola Plantation I and II sites reflect planter/slave/tenant/inmate power relations?

A number of studies have suggested a link between status and the faunal remains recovered from plantation sites (Fairbanks 1984; Otto 1975; 1984; Reitz and Rathburn 1985). Generally, these studies have found that planters' diets exhibited the greatest diversity of both domestic and wild foods. Slave diets contained substantial numbers of wild foods, but fewer than consumed by planters. Collections from overseer contexts generally, produce less wild foods than both the planter and slave contexts. Huelsbeck (1991: 64-65) has developed several methods to identify differences in status in dietary remains. The first approach identifies the frequency of preferred species or cuts of meat (Crader 1984; Otto 1984; Reitz 1987). While the second approach uses price-ranking of various cuts of meat (Schulz and Gust 1983). A third approach is price-scaling to find positive correlation's between faunal assemblages and general status expectations (Singer 1985). Although faunal remains have been examined at Elmwood Plantation (Goodwin et al. 1984), Maitland Plantation (Ryan et al. 1997), and Nina Plantation (Markell et al. 1999), these studies examine status and power structures in only the broadest terms.

The examination of botanical remains at historic sites is currently on the rise (Miller 1991). Most studies have simply quantified plant remains with the goal of building a comparative data base (Reitz and Scarry 1985). Some studies have gone as far as to address questions concerning envi-

ronment reconstruction, land use, and diet, while only a few have addressed ethnicity and class differences (Reitz and Scarry 1985). Aside from McKnight's archaeobotanical analysis of botanical remains from Wilton plantation, no other such studies of Louisiana plantations sites have been conducted (McKnight 1997).

As the faunal assemblage obtained during Phase II testing at the Angola Plantation I and II sites appears to be well preserved and of a sufficient size, questions concerning power relations and how they are manifested in the faunal assemblage should be addressable. Although there is a paucity of archeobotanical data in general it is hoped that data from the Angola Plantation I and II sites will not only contribute to a growing data base of subsistence, but will also spawn new models for plantation subsistence. Questions of interest include:

- a) What floral and faunal species are represented in the Angola Plantation I and II assemblages?
- b) Are there differences in the faunal and floral species found at the two sites?
- c) What cuts of meat are represented in the assemblage?
- d) Can butchering and cooking techniques be observed in the assemblages?
- e) To what extent did wild floral and faunal species contribute to the diet of each group present on the plantation?
- f) To what extent did the planter/plantation store contribute to the diets of the slave, later tenants, and inmates?

Research Issue 2: Plantation Economics

According to Singleton (1985:3), the unit of socioeconomic analysis for a plantation system is the region, and each plantation must be viewed within this context. Later emphasis shifted to examining interrelationships not only of the plantation to the region, but also between individuals on the plantation (Orser 1988:739). This approach proposes that material assemblages reflect the internal and external relations within and around a plantation (Orser 1988).

Study Topic 1

What economic network was in place at the Angola Plantation I and II sites and how were they tied in to regional, national, and international markets?

Historical archaeologists have examined and analyzed the economic networks in which particular sites were involved (Adams 1976, 1977, 1980; Adams et al. 1981; Hahn et al. 1994; Klein 1973; Ryan et al. 1997; Spencer-Wood 1979; Whelan and Pearson 1988). Riordan and Adams (1980), in their analysis of the economics affecting Waverly Plantation in Clay County, Mississippi, divided the network into six interaction levels: local, local commercial, area commercial, regional, national, and international. They argued that the relative levels of interaction in, or relationship of a site to, economic spheres can be identified through an analysis of the artifacts recovered. Specific Questions of concern are:

- a) What are the sources of origin of the artifacts recovered from the Angola Plantation I and II sites?
- b) Do the sources of origin of the artifacts change through time?
- c) Do the sources of origin of the artifacts vary across the sites, and between the sites?
- d) To what level within the network did the plantation have direct access to trade markets?
- e) How does the economic network of Angola Plantation compare to those of other plantations in the region? For instance, why did Angola and the surrounding plantations raise cotton in the pre Civil War period when sugar was the primary cash crop of other plantations in the Felicianas?

Study Topic 2

How is the economic behavior of the planter/slave/tenant/inmate groups manifested at the Angola Plantation I and II sites?

It has been suggested that the economic structure of the plantation can be traced from the antebellum period through the twentieth century (Lee et al. 1998:129-130). During the antebellum period

the planter held unlimited economic control. However, McDonald (1993) proposes that slaves during the antebellum period had a minimal degree of economic independence. Yakubik et al. (1994) found that for postbellum period laborers, consumer independence increased, but was still dependent on market access and form of payment. The following questions are of particular concern:

- a) What type of tenancy was practiced at Angola plantation, and did it change through time?
- b) Do changes through time in the material assemblage at 16WF121 reflect changes in the type of tenancy practiced?
- c) Does the variability of the material assemblages reflect the degree of market access?

Research Issue 3: Investigation of the Possible Presence of a Twentieth Century Component

Study Topic

Were the two Angola sites occupied after the purchase of the plantation by the State of Louisiana? If so, what was the nature of these occupations?

As noted in Chapter 7, cartographic data shows that these two sites were occupied into the early twentieth century. If evidence of this occupation can be identified, the associated assemblages can be used to build a data base of early twentieth century prison life. These data will, in turn, reflect changes in power relations and plantation economics into the twentieth century.

Methodology

To collect the data needed to address the research topics outlined above, historical research, fieldwork and subsequent analyses will be conducted. The techniques and procedures for these tasks are described below.

Historical Research

Additional and extensive historical research, crucial to the interpretation of these two sites, will be conducted prior to, and during, the excavation and analysis stages of this project. Archival material, including levee set-back and continuous-bankline maps, land titles, genealogical information, census

and manufacturing data and prison records, will be gathered from the Louisiana State University system, the Louisiana State Archives, the Louisiana State Library, the Louisiana State Department of Transportation and Development, the Louisiana State Penitentiary Museum and the court house at St. Francisville. In addition to the archival research, oral interviews with former employees and relatives of former land-owners will be conducted.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork at the Angola Plantation sites will begin with the re-establishment of the site data points and the 20-m site grid used during the 1998 test excavations. The site grid at 16WF121 will be extended approximately 50 m to the east in order to encompass the site of a prison-era structure present by 1904 and removed by 1912 (see Figure 7-53). Mitigation efforts will then focus on the mechanical removal of plowzone from selected portions of both sites within the project right-of-way (ROW). Mechanical stripping is considered a time and cost efficient manner of removing overburden to expose large areas of a site, and to reveal patterns of subsurface cultural features. Limited stripping at Angola will be conducted to determine the extent of intact features preserved at each site. Stripping will be specifically directed to supplement and expand upon the information collected during testing of these two sites and to gather data needed to address the research issues mentioned above. Features identified during testing at both sites will be relocated.

At 16WF121 stripping will focus on those areas in the ROW between Strip Areas 2 and 3 and between Strip Area 3 and the road which separates 16WF121 and 16WF122, and the circa 50-m extension of the site grid east of Strip Area 1 (see Figure 7-27). The aim of these investigations will be to expose the remains of three to four quarters structures. A sample of at least this size will be required to discern the layout of these structures in the postbellum period and to determine how the structures were altered to accommodate prison guards and/or inmates. Although test units excavated at 16WF121 failed to detect an intact trash midden, two cisterns were discovered during testing and several more probably exist at the site. These features should provide several meters of well-preserved, stratified deposits reflecting both tenant/sharecropper and guard/inmate use. For reasons of safety and economy, these features may be sectioned by machine to produce a complete stratigraphic profile of the cistern fill. The

remaining half of the cistern deposits then will be excavated by hand.

At 16WF122 stripping will focus on those areas in the ROW between Strip Areas 1 and 3 and between Strip Area 1 and the road that separates 16WF121 and 16WF122 (see Figure 7-55). Like at 16WF121, the aim of these investigations will be to expose the remains of three to four quarters structures. A sample of at least this size will be required to discern the layout of the quarters area in the antebellum period. A cistern associated with a quarters structure was found during testing, and several more probably exist at the site. These should provide well-stratified, antebellum deposits unique in that they will probably not be contaminated by post-war reuse. The cisterns will be excavated like those at 16WF121. The remains of a big and/or overseer's house, found in Strip Area 3, will be examined to determine what kind and style of structure is represented and how it was altered through time. Several meters of stratified deposits associated with the structure will hopefully be found in the brick-lined privy from Strip Area 3. This feature will be excavated in the same manner as the cisterns discussed above.

All features discovered by mechanical stripping will be plotted on site maps, and assigned a unique feature number. A representative sample will be hand-excavated. If features are of sufficient size, they will be sectioned and half the fill removed. Profile

drawings will be produced, and then the remaining feature fill excavated. Each excavated feature will be dug in natural stratigraphic levels, with strata thicker than 10 cm subdivided into 10-cm-thick levels. Fill removed from each feature will be waterscreened through 1/4- and 1/8-in hard wire screen. Diagnostic artifacts, such as whole or reconstructable vessels, will be plotted individually during the excavation and assigned specific Field Specimen numbers. A 10-liter soil sample from selected cultural deposits, such as privies, will be saved for flotation to retrieve ethnobotanical remains. The flotation process will also serve to fine screen the heavy fraction sample, as 1/16-in wire mesh will trap small beads and other small artifacts. Once excavations are completed at Angola, all excavated features will be backfilled and stripped plowzone replaced.

Analysis Techniques

Following completion of the fieldwork, all recovered artifacts and samples will be brought back to CEI's laboratory in Baton Rouge for processing and analysis. All artifacts will be washed, sorted, and catalogued, following procedures specified by the Louisiana DOA. It is anticipated that the bulk of the collections will be curated by the DOA upon completion of this study. Analysis of collected data will be designed to address the specific research issues noted above and will follow generally accepted procedures and techniques.

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APPENDIX A

SCOPE OF SERVICES

February 20, 1998

SCOPE OF SERVICES
CONTRACT DACW29-97-D-0017 (CEI)
DELIVERY ORDER 09

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR LOUISIANA'S STATE PENITENTIARY LEVEE
ENLARGEMENT PROJECT, WEST FELICIANA PARISH, LOUISIANA

1. Introduction

This delivery order calls for cultural resource investigations for the Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee Enlargement Project, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plans to incorporate the existing protection levee into the Mississippi River levee system. Preliminary engineering design plans call for raising and strengthening the existing levee with a combination of berms and straddle enlargements. Borrow material will be obtained from nearby land and river-side borrow sites via haul roads.

Background research coupled with intensive pedestrian survey is required to identify and record cultural resources and to make recommendations for the treatment of any resources found inside the project area. The Contractor is to provide the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District (NOD) with comprehensive draft and final reports of the investigation. The contract period for this delivery order is 32 weeks.

2. Project Area

The project area includes approximately 1,499 acres located on the east bank of the Mississippi River between Mile 306 and 299-L AHP in West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana (Attachment 1). Approximately 12.1 miles of the existing locally built mainline levee are included in the project acreage encircling the penitentiary compound and abutting the Tunica Hills on the east. Project design plans call for the construction of both land and river-side straddle levee enlargements coupled with land-side berms. Construction right-of-ways are shown on the project maps (File No. M-8-125 DWG 1-7). Approximately 702 acres of borrow areas and haul roads are included in the area to be surveyed.

3. Background Information

During 1982, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed a study to determine the feasibility of incorporating the Angola

levee into the Mississippi River mainline levee system. The project was authorized and funding was provided during 1997. During the 1997 high water event, approximately 5-thousand feet of earthen berms were constructed in the project area as part of an emergency action. These areas are to be incorporated into the federal project. Design plans are now being completed.

Cultural resources considerations for the project were addressed in an environmental impact assessment completed as part of the feasibility study. Intensive cultural resources investigations were recommended for the project and Louisiana's State Historic preservation officer concurred with this recommendation.

4. Study Requirements

The study will be conducted utilizing current professional standards and guidelines including, but not limited to:

- the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation (48 FR 44734-37);

- the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 15 entitled, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation";

- the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 36 entitled, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeological Sites and Districts";

- the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation as published in the Federal Register on September 29, 1983;

- Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan, dated October 1, 1983;

- The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation 36 CFR Part 800 entitled, "Protection of Historic Properties".

The work to be performed by the Contractor will be divided into three phases. Phase 1 will consist of historical and archeological background research, Phase 2 will consist of fieldwork, and Phase 3 will consist of data analyses and report preparation.

a. Phase 1: Historical/ Archeological Background Research.
The Contractor shall commence, upon work item award, with a literature, map, and records review specific to the study area. This effort shall include but is not limited to a review and synthesis of the archeological, historical and geomorphologic reports covering the region surrounding the project area. The State Archeologist's site and standing structure files and the National Register of Historic Places will be consulted to establish a current and complete distribution of historic properties in the vicinity of the study area.

At a minimum, the background research and records review will be sufficient for developing the historic context(s) of the study area and should be to a level sufficient for assessing the significance of any sites recorded as a result of the Phase 2 investigations. A detailed chain of title is not required for this study.

b. Phase 2: Intensive Survey and Site Recordation.
Mobilization for the field investigations shall commence immediately after award of this delivery order. The investigations shall consist of an intensive pedestrian survey and subsurface testing within the project area. Construction of the project will be conducted in phases. Therefore, it may become necessary for the COR to prioritize survey area in order to meet construction schedules. The Contractor will be given sufficient notice to coordinate the work effort with the penitentiary administration.

The intensive pedestrian survey will be conducted along transects spaced at no greater than 30 meter intervals. Shovel tests will be excavated at a maximum of every 50 meters; shovel tests on adjacent transects will be offset. Shovel tests will be approximately 30 cm in diameter and will be excavated 50 cm deep or to sterile subsoil. This procedure may be supplemented with additional, more deeply excavated, shovel or auger tests in areas where deeply buried cultural resources are considered likely to occur. Soils from each shovel test will be screened through 1/4 in (.6 cm) hardware cloth. Soils with high clay content may be hand trowelled to detect the presence or absence of artifacts. The stratigraphy, soil characteristics and a description of artifacts will be recorded for all excavations. Additional shovel tests will be excavated to determine the nature and extent of each site (i.e., cultural affiliation, integrity, preservation, size, depth, stratigraphy, etc.). All excavations will be backfilled upon completion of the recordation process.

Sites identified during the survey will be mapped, photographed, and plotted on the appropriate USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle. The quadrangle maps also will be used to illustrate site forms. Two copies of the updated Louisiana State site form showing the location and limits of the site, the location of test excavations, and resources identified will be returned to the COR upon completion of the fieldwork.

c. Phase 3: Data Analysis and Report Preparation. A brief management summary letter succinctly reporting the results of the intensive survey and recommendations for additional work shall be submitted to the COR within 10 days of completion of the fieldwork. (See Section 6a. below).

All data will be analyzed using currently acceptable scientific methods. The Contractor shall catalog all artifacts, samples, specimens photographs, drawings, etc., utilizing the format currently employed by the Office of the Louisiana State Archaeologist. The catalog system will include site and provenience designations.

All background literature and records research, fieldwork and laboratory data will be integrated to produce graphically illustrated, scientifically acceptable reports discussing the project as a whole. The Contractor will synthesize the archeological, historical, and geomorphologic information obtained during Phase 1 with the results and observations of the field survey to assess the nature of the resources base in the study area. The Contractor will complete and file state site forms with the Office of the Louisiana State Archaeologist and cite the resulting state assigned site numbers in all draft and final reports of this investigation. The Contractor shall provide preliminary site assessments and discussions on the National Register significance and potential project impacts for any given resource identified within the study area.

5. Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains

In the event that the field survey and site recordation procedures performed during this study encounter unmarked burial sites or human skeletal remains, the provisions of the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act [Louisiana R.S. 8:671 through 681 and R.S. 36:209(I) and 802.13] shall apply. Upon discovery of such remains, the Contractor shall immediately cease activities which could further disturb the unmarked burial, human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts. The Contractor

will notify the COR of the discovery as soon as possible to determine the appropriate plan of action regarding the discovery.

The Contractor will also be responsible for notification of the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the remains within 24 hours of its discovery. The COR will notify the Louisiana Division of Archaeology of the discovery. In no event will human skeletal material be excavated and/or collected from the field without approval of the COR.

6. Reports.

a. Management Summary. Three copies of a management summary will be prepared and submitted to the COR at the completion of the Phase 2 work effort. The management summary will serve as an interim document to immediately assist project planning. The report will include a description and location for each site located during the survey and recommendations for further identification and evaluation procedures when appropriate. A preliminary map, or maps of the surveyed areas and each site area will be included with the management summary.

b. Draft and Final Reports. The draft and final reports shall include all data and documentation in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines (Section 4 above). The report will provide a comprehensive historic context for any sites located within the project area. Recommendations specific to the levee construction project and for further inventory or evaluation are to be included in the reports.

Five copies of a draft report, integrating all phases of this investigation will be submitted to the COR for review and comment 22 weeks after the date of the order. The final report shall follow the format set forth in MIL-STD-847A with the following exceptions: (1) separate, soft, durable, wrap-around covers will be used instead of self covers; (2) page size shall be 8-1/2 x 11 inches with 1-inch margins; (3) the reference format of American Antiquity will be used. Spelling shall be in accordance with the U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual dated January 1973.

The final report cover will conform to the New Orleans District Cultural Resource Report Series standards and specifications.

The COR will provide all review comments to the Contractor within 6 weeks after receipt of the draft reports. Upon receipt of the review comments on the draft report, the Contractor shall incorporate or resolve all comments and submit one preliminary copy of the final report to the COR within 3 weeks. Upon approval of the preliminary final report by the Contracting

Officer's Representative, the Contractor will submit one reproducible master copy, one copy on floppy diskette, 40 copies of the final report, and all separate appendices to the COR within 32 weeks after date of order. A copy of the Scope of Services shall be bound as an appendix with the Final Report.

7. Attachments

Attachment 1: Project Maps Showing the General Location of Work).

8. References

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

1982 Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee, Mississippi River Main Report and Final Environmental Impact Statement and Appendixes. Report prepared by New Orleans District, Louisiana.

August 6, 1998

Revised*SCOPE OF SERVICES
CONTRACT DACW29-97-D-0017 (CEI)
TASK ORDER

ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING FOR LOUISIANA'S STATE PENITENTIARY LEVEE
ENLARGEMENT PROJECT, WEST FELICIANA PARISH, LOUISIANA

****Revisions in bold italics, requirements for research design are deleted***

1. Introduction

This task order calls for archeological site testing and exploratory backhoe trenching for the Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee Enlargement Project, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg and New Orleans (NOD) Districts plan to incorporate the existing protection levee into the Mississippi River levee system. Plans call for raising and strengthening approximately twelve miles of the existing levee. The project will include drainage improvements to an existing exterior canal on the north side of the project as shown on Sheet 1 of 7, File M-15-947 of the project maps (Attachment 1).

2. Project Area

The project area consists of Site No.'s **16WF121, 16WF122,** and 16WF30 and portions of the drainage improvement corridor from Sta. 5+00 to Sta. 24+50.90 as shown on Sheet 1 of the project maps. All of the sites included in the project area are within the planned levee construction corridor from Sta. 200+31 to 262+82 and shown on Sheets 3 and 4 of the project maps. Additional discussion on the location and limits of the three archeological sites to be tested under this task order is provided as Attachment 2.

3. Background Information

Background research coupled with intensive pedestrian survey and deep trenching was completed by Coastal Environments, Incorporated (CEI) as part of the initial cultural resources investigations for the project. The results of the investigations are summarized in a management summary presented to NOD (Attachment 2). CEI recommended further testing to determine the National Register eligibility for four sites. These sites are recorded as No.'s **16WF121, 16WF122, 16WF131** and 16WF30. Site

number **16WF131** is to be avoided during construction. Therefore, no further work is required at **16WF131**.

CEI's initial investigations produced evidence of a single artifact associated with a buried soil horizon on the north bank of the existing exterior canal on the north side of the project area. Additional backhoe trenching is required to determine the nature and extent of this soil horizon and the potential project impacts to significant resources within the planned drainage corridor.

4. Study Requirements

The study will be conducted utilizing current professional standards and guidelines including, but not limited to:

- the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation (48 FR 44734-37);

- the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 15 entitled, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation";

- the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 36 entitled, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeological Sites and Districts";

- the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation as published in the Federal Register on September 29, 1983;

- Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan, dated October 1, 1983;

- The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation 36 CFR Part 800 entitled, "Protection of Historic Properties".

- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Safety and Health Requirements Manual EM 385-1-1 Dated September 3, 1996.

The work to be performed by the Contractor will be divided into two phases. Phase 1 will consist of backhoe trenching and site testing. Phase 2 will consist of data analyses and report preparation.

a. Phase 1: Backhoe Trenching and Site Testing. The Contractor shall commence the work effort immediately upon award

with backhoe trenching within portions of the planned drainage improvement corridor identified and described in Sections 2 and 3 above. It is anticipated that no more than twelve backhoe trenches are to be excavated to delineate the nature and extent of the buried soil horizon, determine the presence or absence of archeological deposits within each test trench, and to identify the potential for project impacts to significant cultural resources. The location of each trench is to be plotted on the project maps and a representative example of each trench profile will be photographed and mapped to scale. All trenches are to be backfilled immediately upon completion of the recordation process.

The investigations of sites **16WF121**, **16WF122**, and **16WF30** shall proceed north to south. The investigations shall employ standard archeological excavation and recordation procedures to determine the integrity, research potential, and possible project effects for each site. All data will be analyzed using currently acceptable scientific methods and each site will be evaluated against the National Register criteria contained in Title 36 CFR Part 60.4 and within the framework of the historic setting to assess the potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. The investigations are to be conducted in accordance with the scope of services and the Contractor's proposal. Any re-allocation of the work effort must be coordinated with and approved by the COR.

All areas investigated and resources identified will be recorded (in ink) to scale on the project maps and the appropriate 7.5 minute quadrangle. The quadrangle maps also will be used to illustrate site forms. Trenches, surface scrapings, test units etc., landscape features, site limits, and project boundaries will be measured and mapped to scale. All site maps will accurately reference levee baseline stations or available levee traverse stations (x,y's) using Louisiana State Plane (NAD 83) coordinates. All excavations are to be backfilled upon completion of the fieldwork.

b. Phase 2: Data Analysis and Report Preparation. All data will be analyzed using currently acceptable scientific methods. The Contractor shall catalog all artifacts, samples, specimens photographs, drawings, etc., utilizing the format currently employed by the Office of the Louisiana State Archaeologist. The catalog system will include site and provenience designations. All background literature and records research, fieldwork and laboratory data will be integrated to produce graphically illustrated, scientifically acceptable reports discussing the project as a whole. The Contractor will synthesize the

archeological, historical, and geomorphologic information obtained under Task Order 8 and during Phase 1 of this Task Order to support conclusions and recommendations regarding the resources within the project area. A brief management summary letter succinctly reporting the results and recommendations of the survey shall be submitted to the COR within **2 weeks** of completion of the fieldwork (See Section 6a. below).

5. Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains

In the event that this study encounters unmarked burial sites or human skeletal remains, the provisions of the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act [Louisiana R.S. 8:671 through 681 and R.S. 36:209(I) and 802.13] shall apply. Upon discovery of such remains, the Contractor shall immediately cease activities which could further disturb the unmarked burial, human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts. The Contractor will notify the COR of the discovery as soon as possible to determine the appropriate plan of action regarding the discovery.

The Contractor will also be responsible for notification of the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the remains within 24 hours of its discovery. The COR will notify the Louisiana Division of Archaeology of the discovery. In no event will human skeletal material be excavated and/or collected from the field without approval of the COR.

6. Reports

a. Management Summary. Three copies of a management summary will be prepared and submitted to the COR within **2 weeks** of completion of the Phase 1 work effort. The management summary will serve as an interim document to immediately assist project planning. The report will include a description for each area investigated during Phase 1 and shall include recommendations for further **site** identification, **and** evaluation **if necessary**. **Initial recommendations regarding National Register eligibility will be provided also.**

b. Draft and Final Reports. The written report of investigations shall be incorporated into the initial draft survey report to be completed under Task Order Number 8 of this same contract. The schedule of **Task Order Number 8** will be revised as necessary.

7. Attachments

Attachment 1. Project Maps Sheets 1 thru 4, File M-15-947 (2 Sets).

Attachment 2. Management Summary for Louisiana's State Penitentiary Levee Enlargement Project, West Feliciana parish, Louisiana. Submitted to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.

MODIFICATION 02 to REVISED SCOPE OF SERVICES

CONTRACT DACW29-97-D-0017 (CEI)

DELIVERY ORDER 11

ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING FOR LOUISIANA'S STATE PENITENTIARY LEVEE
ENLARGEMENT PROJECT, WEST FELICIANA PARISH, LOUISIANA

****Revisions for this modification are in underlined bold italics***

1. Introduction

This task order calls for archeological site testing and exploratory backhoe trenching for the Louisiana State Penitentiary Levee Enlargement Project, West Feliciana Parish, Louisiana. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Vicksburg and New Orleans (NOD) Districts plan to incorporate the existing protection levee into the Mississippi River levee system. Plans call for raising and strengthening approximately twelve miles of the existing levee. The project will include drainage improvements to an existing exterior canal on the north side of the project as shown on Sheet 1 of 7, File M-15-947 of the project maps (Attachment 1).

2. Project Area

The project area consists of Site No.'s 16WF121, 16WF122, and 16WF30 and portions of the drainage improvement corridor from Sta. 5+00 to Sta. 24+50.90 as shown on Sheet 1 of the project maps. All of the sites included in the project area are within the planned levee construction corridor from Sta. 200+31 to 262+82 and shown on Sheets 3 and 4 of the project maps. Additional discussion on the location and limits of the three archeological sites to be tested under this task order is provided as Attachment 2.

3. Background Information

Background research coupled with intensive pedestrian survey and deep trenching was completed by Coastal Environments, Incorporated (CEI) as part of the initial cultural resources investigations for the project. The results of the investigations are summarized in a management summary presented to NOD (Attachment 2). CEI recommended further testing to determine the National Register eligibility for four sites. These sites are recorded as No.'s 16WF121, 16WF122, 16WF131 and 16WF30. Site number 16WF131 is to be avoided during construction. Therefore, no further work is required at 16WF131.

CEI's initial investigations produced evidence of a single artifact associated with a buried soil horizon on the north bank of the existing exterior canal on the north side of the project area. Additional backhoe trenching is required to determine the nature and extent of this soil horizon and the potential project impacts to significant resources within the planned drainage corridor.

4. Study Requirements

The study will be conducted utilizing current professional standards and guidelines including, but not limited to:

- the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation (48 FR 44734-37);

- the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 15 entitled, "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation";

- the National Park Service's National Register Bulletin 36 entitled, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archeological Sites and Districts";

- the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation as published in the Federal Register on September 29, 1983;

- Louisiana's Comprehensive Archaeological Plan, dated October 1, 1983;

- The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulation 36 CFR Part 800 entitled, "Protection of Historic Properties".

- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Safety and Health Requirements Manual EM 385-1-1 Dated September 3, 1996.

The work to be performed by the Contractor will be divided into two phases. Phase 1 will consist of backhoe trenching and site testing. Phase 2 will consist of data analyses and report preparation.

a. Phase 1: Backhoe Trenching and Site Testing. The Contractor shall commence the work effort immediately upon award with backhoe trenching within portions of the planned drainage improvement corridor identified and described in Sections 2 and 3 above. It is anticipated that no more than twelve backhoe

trenches are to be excavated to delineate the nature and extent of the buried soil horizon, determine the presence or absence of archeological deposits within each test trench, and to identify the potential for project impacts to significant cultural resources. The location of each trench is to be plotted on the project maps and a representative example of each trench profile will be photographed and mapped to scale. All trenches are to be backfilled immediately upon completion of the recordation process.

The investigations of sites 16WF121, 16WF122, and 16WF30 shall proceed north to south. The investigations shall employ standard archeological excavation and recordation procedures to determine the integrity, research potential, and possible project effects for each site. All data will be analyzed using currently acceptable scientific methods and each site will be evaluated against the National Register criteria contained in Title 36 CFR Part 60.4 and within the framework of the historic setting to assess the potential eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. The investigations are to be conducted in accordance with the scope of services and the Contractor's proposal. Any re-allocation of the work effort must be coordinated with and approved by the COR.

All areas investigated and resources identified will be recorded (in ink) to scale on the project maps and the appropriate 7.5 minute quadrangle. The quadrangle maps also will be used to illustrate site forms. Trenches, surface scrapings, test units etc., landscape features, site limits, and project boundaries will be measured and mapped to scale. All site maps will accurately reference levee baseline stations or available levee traverse stations (x,y's) using Louisiana State Plane (NAD 83) coordinates. All excavations are to be backfilled upon completion of the fieldwork.

b. Phase 2: Data Analysis and Report Preparation. All data will be analyzed using currently acceptable scientific methods. The Contractor shall catalog all artifacts, samples, specimens photographs, drawings, etc., utilizing the format currently employed by the Office of the Louisiana State Archaeologist. The catalog system will include site and provenience designations. All background literature and records research, fieldwork and laboratory data will be integrated to produce graphically illustrated, scientifically acceptable reports discussing the project as a whole. The Contractor will synthesize the archeological, historical, and geomorphologic information obtained under Task Order 8 and during Phase 1 of this Task Order to support conclusions and recommendations regarding the

resources within the project area. A brief management summary letter succinctly reporting the results and recommendations of the survey shall be submitted to the COR within 2 weeks of completion of the fieldwork (See Section 6a. below).

Information included in the November 1998 management summary indicates sites 16WF121 and 16WF122 demonstrate the quality of significance necessary for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places [36CFR 60.4 (a-d)], specifically under criterion "d". Construction is scheduled for approval during the second quarter of FY-99. If construction is approved, impacts to these sites will be mitigated through a program of data recovery.

The contractor is to prepare a detailed research design and plan for archeological data recovery for sites 16WF121 and 16WF122. The research design will be incorporated into the draft and final reports of investigations (Section 6b. below) and will meet all professional standards including , but not limited to the following:

(1) Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation, dated September 29, 1983, Federal Register Vol. 48, No. 190, pages 44734-44737;

(2) The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's 1980 draft publication and subsequent revisions entitled "Treatment of Archaeological Properties".

(3) The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's article entitled "Consulting About Archeology Under Section 106" dated 1991. CRM Vol. 14, No. 1, pages 15-18.

5. Discovery of Human Skeletal Remains

In the event that this study encounters unmarked burial sites or human skeletal remains, the provisions of the Louisiana Unmarked Human Burial Sites Preservation Act [Louisiana R.S. 8:671 through 681 and R.S. 36:209(I) and 802.13] shall apply. Upon discovery of such remains, the Contractor shall immediately cease activities which could further disturb the unmarked burial, human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts. The Contractor will notify the COR of the discovery as soon as possible to determine the appropriate plan of action regarding the discovery.

The Contractor will also be responsible for notification of the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the remains

within 24 hours of its discovery. The COR will notify the Louisiana Division of Archaeology of the discovery. In no event will human skeletal material be excavated and/or collected from the field without approval of the COR.

6. Reports

a. Management Summary. Three copies of a management summary will be prepared and submitted to the COR within 2 weeks of completion of the Phase 1 work effort. The management summary will serve as an interim document to immediately assist project planning. The report will include a description for each area investigated during Phase 1 and shall include recommendations for further site identification, and evaluation if necessary. Initial recommendations regarding National Register eligibility will be provided also.

b. Draft and Final Reports. The written report of investigations shall be incorporated into the initial draft survey report to be completed under Task Order Number 8 of this same contract. **The draft and final reports shall include all data and documentation in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines (Section 6 above). The research design and data recovery plan will be included as a separate chapter in the report.** The schedule of **Task Order Number 8** will be revised as necessary.

7. Attachments

Attachment 1. Project Maps Sheets 1 thru 4, File M-15-947 (2 Sets).

Attachment 2. Management Summary for Louisiana's State Penitentiary Levee Enlargement Project, West Feliciana parish, Louisiana. Submitted to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, New Orleans District.

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SITE 16WF30 DURING PHASE I INVESTIGATIONS

	GENERAL SURFACE	ST. 1	ST. 2	ST. 3	ST. 4	ST. 5	ST. 6	ST. 7	ST. 8	ST. 9	ST. 10	ST. 11	ST. 12	ST. 13	ST. 14	ST. 15	ST. 16	ST. 17	ST. 18	ST. 19	ST. 20	ST. 21	ST. 22	ST. 25
HISTORIC CERAMICS																								
Coarse Earthenware																								
Unidentified																								
Semi-Refined Earthenware																								
Yellowware																								
Annular (banded)	6					1			1															
polychrome																								
Molded	2																							
undecorated																								
Slip	3																							
brown																								
Undecorated																								
undecorated	5																							
Refined Earthenware																								
Creamware																								
Undecorated																								
undecorated	4										1													
Late Creamware																								
Edged																								
green	3					1																		
Undecorated																								
undecorated	5																							
Unidentified																								
green	3																							
Pearlware																								
Transfer-printed																								
blue	6																							
Hand-painted																								
blue																								
Polychrome																								
Annular (banded)																								
monochrome	1																							
Edged (unidentified rim type)																								
blue	1																							
Undecorated																								
undecorated	1																							
Early Whiteware																								
Transfer-printed																								
blue	5																							
black	1																							
Hand-painted																								
monochrome	8																							
Annular (banded)																								
monochrome	1																							
polychrome	4																							
Annular and Transfer-printed																								
brown and green																								
Edged (unidentified rim type)																								
blue	16																							
Molded																								
undecorated	1																							
Sponge																								
polychrome	1																							
Undecorated																								
undecorated	14																							

Appendix B: Artifacts Recovered from Site 16W510 during Phase I Investigations

GENERAL SURFACE	ST. 1	ST. 2	ST. 3	ST. 4	ST. 5	ST. 6	ST. 7	ST. 8	ST. 9	ST. 10	ST. 11	ST. 12	ST. 13	ST. 14	ST. 15	ST. 16	ST. 17	ST. 18	ST. 19	ST. 20	ST. 21	ST. 22	ST. 23
Whiteware																							
Transfer-printed		1																					
blue	36																			1			
black	2																						
brown	3																						
green	3																						
purple	6																						
red	1								1														
yellow	1																						
polychrome	3																						
hand-painted																							
blue	2																						
polychrome	5																						
Annular (banded)																							
polychrome	6																						
Annular (unidentified design)	4																						
blue	4																						
brown	2																						
black	2																						
Red	1																						
Green	4																						
Repaired																							
undecorated	2																						
Edged (Unidentified rim type)																							
blue	15																						
red	1																						
Molded																							
undecorated	1																						
Decalomania																							
polychrome	1																						
Sponge																							
blue	2																						
Unidentified																							
Undecorated																							
Undecorated																							
Ironstone	115			2					2				1										
Molded																							
undecorated																							
undecorated	4																						
undecorated																							
undecorated	60																						
Ivory-Tinted Whiteware																							
undecorated																							
undecorated	6																						
Unidentified Redware																							
Transfer-printed																							
polychrome																							
Edged																							
green																							
Undecorated																							
Undecorated	1																						
Stoneware																							
Albany (est.), Bristol (est.)																							
Undecorated																							
undecorated	2																						
Bristol (est.), Bristol (est.)																							
Undecorated																							
undecorated																							
Slip (est.), Albany (est.)	10																						
Undecorated																							
undecorated																							

GENERAL SURFACE	ST.1	ST.2	ST.3	ST.4	ST.5	ST.6	ST.7	ST.8	ST.9	ST.10	ST.11	ST.12	ST.13	ST.14	ST.15	ST.16	ST.17	ST.18	ST.19	ST.20	ST.21	ST.22	ST.23
Slip (lat.), slip (est.)																							
Rockingham																							
undecorated	1																						
undecorated	5																						
Alkaline (lat.), Alkaline (est.)																							
undecorated																							
undecorated	1																						
Unglazed (lat.), Unglazed (est.)																							
undecorated	5																						
Pottery																							
Blisque																							
Amular																							
monochrome	3																						
Transfer-printed	2																						
blue	10																						
Hard Paste																							
Molded	1																						
undecorated																							
undecorated	17																						
Bullion	1																						
Semi-Pottery																							
Electrical Insulator	7																						
Ceramic																							
Kaolin																							
Pipebowl	1																						
GLASS																							
Molded																							
Unidentified Lipping technique																							
clear blue																							
Machine Made																							
Unidentified Mold Type																							
Open machine made																							
clear yellow	3																						
clear yellow	1																						
Unidentified machine type																							
clear green	1																						
clear yellow																							
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																							
amber	1				1						1												
brown	5																						
clear	12			5	3						2												
clear blue	12			3	3						1												
clear green	11			1	2						2												
clear pink																							
clear purple	11																						
clear yellow	3																						
light blue	4																						
light green																							
light green	8																						
milk (white)	14																						
olive	7			2	1				1														
olive amber																							
Window Glass																							
clear																							
clear blue	2																						
clear green	3							2															
METAL																							
Copper																							
Brass																							
Unidentified	2																						

	ST. 1	ST. 2	ST. 3	ST. 4	ST. 5	ST. 6	ST. 7	ST. 8	ST. 9	ST. 10	ST. 11	ST. 12	ST. 13	ST. 14	ST. 15	ST. 16	ST. 17	ST. 18	ST. 19	ST. 20	ST. 21	ST. 22	ST. 23
Iron																							
Bolt																							
Nail																							
Type 1-12																							
Unidentified																							
Spike																							
Unidentified																							
BRICK																							
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																							
Unglazed																							
Glazed																							
Mortar																							
Cement																							
CHARCOAL																							
COAL																							
Coal																							
FAUNA																							
Bone																							
uncut																							
cut																							
Shell																							
STONE																							
Unidentified																							
Gravel																							
SLATE																							
PLASTIC																							
Unidentified																							
TOTAL	1	7	1	12	33	1	2	23	5	2	14	3	7	21	2	1	3	5	2	4	38	14	16

	ST. 26	ST. 27	ST. 28	ST. 29	ST. 30	ST. 31	ST. 32	ST. 33	ST. 34	ST. 35	ST. 36	ST. 37	ST. 38	ST. 39	ST. 40	ST. 41	ST. 42	ST. 43	ST. 44	ST. 45	ST. 46	ST. 47	ST. 49	ST. 50	ST. 51
HISTORIC CERAMICS																									
Coarse Earthenware																									
Undecorated																									
Unidentified																									
Semi-Refined Earthenware																									
Yellowware																									
Annular (banded)																									
Polychrome																									
Molded																									
Undecorated																									
Slip																									
Brown																									
Undecorated																									
Undecorated																									
Refined Earthenware																									
Creamware																									
Undecorated																									
Undecorated																									
Edged																									
Green																									
Undecorated																									
Undecorated																									
Unidentified																									
Unidentified																									
Green																									
Pearlware																									
Transfer-printed																									
Blue																									
Hand-painted																									
Blue																									
Blue																									
Polychrome																									
Annular (banded)																									
Monochrome																									
Edged (unidentified rim type)																									
Blue																									
Undecorated																									
Undecorated																									
Early Whiteware																									
Transfer-printed																									
Blue																									
Black																									
Hand-painted																									
Monochrome																									
Annular (banded)																									
Monochrome																									
Polychrome																									
Annular and Transfer-printed																									
Brown and green																									
Edged (unidentified rim type)																									
Blue																									
Molded																									
Undecorated																									
Sponge																									
Polychrome																									
Undecorated																									
Undecorated																									

[illegible]

	ST. 26	ST. 27	ST. 28	ST. 29	ST. 30	ST. 31	ST. 32	ST. 33	ST. 34	ST. 35	ST. 36	ST. 37	ST. 38	ST. 39	ST. 40	ST. 41	ST. 42	ST. 43	ST. 44	ST. 45	ST. 46	ST. 47	ST. 49	ST. 50	ST. 51
Iron																									
Bolt																									
Nail																									
Type 11-12																									
Unidentified																									
Spade																									
Unidentified																									
BRICK																									
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																									
Ungrazed																									
Glazed																									
Mortar																									
Unidentified																									
Concrete																									
CHARCOAL																									
COAL																									
Coal																									
FAUNA																									
Bone																									
Unidentified																									
Shell																									
STONE																									
Unidentified																									
Gravel																									
SLATE																									
PLASTIC																									
Unidentified																									
TOTAL	1	7	1	43	2	9	5	8	2	3	27	6	32	7	3	17	16	19	10	10	2	1	3	3	3

	ST. 51	ST. 53	ST. 54	ST. 55	ST. 56	ST. 57	ST. 58	ST. 59	ST. 60	ST. 61	ST. 62	ST. 63	ST. 64	ST. 65	ST. 66	ST. 67	ST. 68	ST. 69	ST. 70	ST. 73	ST. 74	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS																						
Coarse Earthenware																						
Undecorated																						
Small-buffed Earthenware																						
Yellowware																						
Annular (banded)																						
Molded																						
Slip																						
Undecorated																						
Refluted Earthenware																						
Creamware																						
Undecorated																						
Late Creamware																						
Edged																						
green																						
Undecorated																						
Undecorated																						
Unidentified																						
green																						
Pearlware																						
Transfer-printed																						
blue																						
Hand-painted																						
blue																						
Polychrome																						
Annular (banded)																						
monochrome																						
Edged (unidentified rim type)																						
blue																						
Undecorated																						
undecorated																						
Early Whiteware																						
Transfer-printed																						
blue																						
black																						
Hand-painted																						
monochrome																						
Annular (banded)																						
monochrome																						
polychrome																						
Annular and Transfer-printed																						
brown and green																						
Edged (unidentified rim type)																						
blue																						
Molded																						
undecorated																						
Sponge																						
polychrome																						
Undecorated																						
undecorated																						

	ST.52	ST.53	ST.54	ST.55	ST.56	ST.57	ST.58	ST.59	ST.60	ST.61	ST.62	ST.63	ST.64	ST.65	ST.66	ST.67	ST.68	ST.69	ST.70	ST.73	ST.74	TOTAL
Whiteware																						
Transfer-printed																						
Blue																						41
Black																						3
Brown																						6
Green																						4
Purple																						7
Red																						1
Yellow																						1
Polychrome																						4
Hand-painted																						6
Blue																						5
Polychrome																						8
Annular (beaded)																						6
Polychrome																						2
Annular (unidentified design)																						2
Blue																						1
Brown																						1
Black																						4
Red																						2
Green																						2
Repaired																						15
Unidentified																						1
Edged (Unidentified rim type)																						2
Blue																						1
Red																						2
Mixed																						1
Unidentified																						1
Decorations																						2
Polychrome																						1
Sponge																						2
Blue																						1
Unidentified																						161
Unidentified																						4
Translucent																						61
Mixed																						7
Unidentified																						1
Unidentified																						2
Ivory-Tiled Whiteware																						1
Unidentified																						1
Unidentified																						2
Unidentified Refined Earthenware																						10
Transfer-printed																						1
Polychrome																						2
Edged																						2
Green																						2
Unidentified																						2
Unidentified																						2
Stoneware																						2
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)																						2
Unidentified																						10
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)																						1
Unidentified																						1
Unidentified																						2
SPp (int.), Albany (ext.)																						10
Unidentified																						1
Unidentified																						1

	ST. 52	ST. 53	ST. 54	ST. 55	ST. 56	ST. 57	ST. 58	ST. 59	ST. 60	ST. 61	ST. 62	ST. 63	ST. 64	ST. 65	ST. 66	ST. 67	ST. 68	ST. 69	ST. 70	ST. 73	ST. 74	TOTAL
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)																						1
Rockingham																						5
undecorated																						
undecorated																						
Alkaline (int.), Alkaline (ext.)																						1
undecorated																						
undecorated																						
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)																						5
undecorated																						
undecorated																						
Porcelain																						
Bisque																						
Annular																						
monochrome																						3
Transfer-printed																						2
blue																						10
Hard Paste																						
Molded																						1
undecorated																						19
undecorated																						1
undecorated																						7
Button																						
Semi-Porcelain																						
Electrical Insulator																						
Ceramic																						
Keolla																						
Pipe/bowl																						1
GLASS																						
Molded																						1
Undertipped lipping technique																						
clear blue																						
Machine Made																						3
Undertipped Mold Type																						1
Ovens machine made																						
clear																						1
clear yellow																						1
Undertipped machine type																						1
clear green																						3
clear yellow																						5
Undertipped Manufacturing Technique																						40
amber																						20
brown																						25
clear blue																						1
clear green																						1
clear pink																						17
clear purple																						3
clear yellow																						6
light blue																						1
light green																						9
mint (white)																						29
olive																						16
olive amber																						1
Window Glass																						1
clear																						5
clear blue																						19
clear green																						
METAL																						1
Copper																						2
Feen																						
Undertipped																						

	ST. 52	ST. 53	ST. 54	ST. 55	ST. 56	ST. 57	ST. 58	ST. 59	ST. 60	ST. 61	ST. 62	ST. 63	ST. 64	ST. 65	ST. 66	ST. 67	ST. 68	ST. 69	ST. 70	ST. 73	ST. 74	TOTAL
Iron																						
Bolt																						
Nail																						
Type 11-12																						
Unidentified									4	2		1	1	2	1		1					2
Spice																						1
Unidentified												1		1								51
BRICK																						1
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																						44
Unghad																						
Glazed																						
Mortar																						
Cement																						
CHARCOAL																						
COAL																						
Coal																						
FAUNA																						
Bone																						
uncut																						
cut																						
Shell																						
STONE																						
Unidentified																						
gravel																						
SLATE																						
PLASTIC																						
Unidentified																						
TOTAL	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	13	1	7	8	16	10	6	2	12	1	4	1	1	1,140

APPENDIX C

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE SURFACE OF SITE 16WF30 DURING PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS

	N240 E180	N240 E160	N220 E60	N220 E80	N220 E140	N200 E20	N200 E40	N200 E60	N200 E120	N200 E160	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS											
Coarse Earthenware											
Lead Glazed											
Yellow Lead Glazed											
molded											0
undecorated											0
The Enamel											
Undecorated Faience											0
Semi-Refined Earthenware											
Semi-Refined Redware											
Jacksonfield											0
White slipped	1										1
Molded											0
undecorated											0
Yellowware											
Annular (banded)											0
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Molded											0
Rockingham											0
undecorated											0
Undecorated											0
slip											0
undecorated										1	1
Refined Earthenware											
Creamware											
Annular (unidentified design)											0
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Edged (unidentified rim type)											0
blue											0
Molded											1
roulette								1			1
undecorated											4
undecorated			3					1			4
Late Creamware											
Hand-painted											0
green											0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped)											0
green											0
Edged (unsymmetrically scalloped)											0
green											0
Molded											0
undecorated											0
undecorated											0
undecorated											0
Pearlware											
Transfer-printed											
blue		1								1	2
Hand-painted											1
blue	1										0
green											0
mulberry											0
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Trail-slipped											1
polychrome					1						1
Annular (banded)											2
monochrome		1		1							1
polychrome											1
Annular (Unidentified)										1	0
monochrome											0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped rim)											0
blue											0
green											0
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim)											0
blue											0
green											0
Edged (unsymmetrically scalloped)											0
green											0
Edged (unidentified rim type)											2
blue							1	1			0
green											0
unidentified											0
Molded											0
polychrome											0
undecorated											0
undecorated	1	2	2	1				2		3	11
Late Pearlware											
Hand-painted											0
blue											0
polychrome											0
Transfer-printed											0
blue											0
green											0
Annular (banded)											0
black											0
blue											0
brown											0
green											0
polychrome											0
Edged (symmetrical)											0
blue											0
Edged (unidentified rim type)											0
blue											0
embossed											0
green											0
unidentified											0
Molded											0
undecorated											0
undecorated											0
undecorated											2

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WF10 during Phase II Investigations

	N140 E100	N140 E160	N220 E60	N220 E80	N220 E140	N200 E20	N200 E40	N200 E60	N200 E120	N200 E160	TOTAL
Early Whiteware											
Hand-painted											
blue				1							1
flow											0
brown											0
green											0
red											0
polychrome											0
Transfer-painted											
black											0
blue				1							1
flow mulberry											0
green											0
purple											0
red											0
Annular (banded)											
blue											0
black											0
brown											0
green											0
polychrome							2				2
Annular (finger trailed)											
polychrome											0
Annular (unidentified)											
blue											0
polychrome											0
Edged (scalloped symmetrical)											
blue											0
Edged (unidentified scalloped)											
blue			1	1							2
embossed											0
green											0
red											0
undecorated											0
Edged (unscalloped)											
blue											0
red											0
Edged (unidentified rim type)											
blue											0
Molded											
undecorated											0
Sponge											
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Stamped											
undecorated											0
Undecorated											
undecorated			1					1			2
Whiteware											
Transfer-painted											
blue							1	1			2
flow blue											0
c.1860's											0
c.1880-1890											1
brown											1
black				1		1			1		2
gray											1
green			1								1
purple											0
red								1			1
yellow											0
polychrome											0
Hand-painted											
blue											0
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Annular (banded)											
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Annular (unidentified design)											
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Annular (finger trailed)											
polychrome											0
Edged (Symmetrically Scalloped Rim)											
blue											0
Edged (Unidentified scalloped rim)											
blue											0
red											0
Edged (unscalloped)											
blue											0
red											0
Molded											
rouletted											0
undecorated											0
Slip											
blue											0
Stamped											
blue											0
Stencil											
blue			1	1							2
polychrome											0
Sponge											
blue											2
green									1		0
polychrome											0
Decalcomania											
polychrome											0
fugitive						1					1
Undecorated											
undecorated	6	5	19	14	4	3	10	12	12	1	86

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WF30 during Phase II Investigations

	N240 E100	N240 E160	N220 E40	N220 E30	N220 E140	N200 E20	N200 E40	N200 E60	N200 E120	N200 E160	TOTAL
Ironware											
Annular (var. banded)											0
monochrome											0
Transfer-printed											0
brown											0
Decalcomania											0
fugitive											0
Molded											0
undecorated											0
undecorated											0
undecorated			2	1	2			2	1	2	10
Ivory-Tinted Whiteware											
Transfer-printed											1
green				1							1
Decalcomania											0
fugitive											0
polychrome											0
Molded											1
undecorated				1							1
undecorated				1			1				2
Unidentified Refined Earthenware											
Edge											0
blue											0
unidentified											0
Hand-painted											0
blue											0
Annular											0
blue											0
polychrome											0
Molded											0
undecorated											0
Slip											0
blue											0
Sponge											0
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Transfer Printed											0
blue											0
red											0
Pink bodied			1			1	1		1		4
dual											0
Blue bodied											0
Unidentified											0
Stoneware											
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)											0
undecorated											0
undecorated											0
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)											0
Annular (banded)											1
blue				1							1
undecorated											0
undecorated											0
Exfoliated (int.), Albany (ext.)											0
undecorated											0
undecorated											0
Bristol (int.), unglazed (ext.)											1
undecorated				1							1
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)											1
undecorated							1				1
undecorated											0
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)											0
undecorated											0
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)											0
undecorated											0
undecorated											0
Slip (int.), unglazed (ext.)											0
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)											0
Painted											0
blue											0
undecorated											0
Salt (int.), Salt (ext.)											0
Hand-painted											0
blue											0
undecorated											0
Slip (int.), Salt (ext.)											0
undecorated											0
undecorated											0
blue											0
Alkaline Glaze (ext.), Unglazed (int.)											0
undecorated											0
Ferrose Glazed											0
undecorated											0
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)											0
with slip											0
undecorated											0
undecorated											0
exfoliated/burnt											1
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)											0
undecorated											0
Porcelain											
Bisque											0
Molded											0
Painted											0
Brown											0
Undecorated											0

	N140 E100	N240 E160	N220 E40	N220 E30	N220 E140	N200 E20	N200 E40	N200 E60	N200 E120	N200 E160	TOTAL
Hard Paste											
Transfer-printed (overglaze)											0
blue											0
fugitive											0
Hand-Painted											0
monochrome											0
Decalcomania											0
fugitive								2			2
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Molded											0
undecorated			1					1	1		3
Slip											0
dipped											0
Undecorated											0
undecorated	2		2	1	2	1	2	5	2		17
beige											0
Soft Paste											0
undecorated											0
Semi-Porcelain											0
Industrial											0
Tobacco Pipe											0
Stoneware											0
PREHISTORIC CERAMICS											
Coles Creek Incised											0
var. unspecified											0
GLASS											
Free Blows											
Improved pontil											0
Unidentified lipping technique											0
olive amber											0
Glass Pontil											0
Unidentified lipping technique											0
clear green											0
Unidentified Pontil Technique											0
String lip											0
olive											0
Unidentified lipping technique											0
olive											0
olive amber										1	1
Molded											0
Pontil Bottom Mold											0
Clear Blue											0
Unidentified Mold Type											0
Lipping tool											0
clear blue											0
clear green											0
clear purple											0
olive											0
olive amber											0
Infolded lip											0
clear blue											0
Unidentified lipping technique											0
clear blue											0
clear purple											0
olive		1			1						2
olive amber											0
Machine Made											0
Unidentified Mold Type											0
Owens machine made											0
clear											0
clear purple											0
olive amber											0
Automatic machine											0
clear											0
cobalt blue											0
milk (blue)											0
milk (white)											0
Unidentified machine type											0
brown											0
clear	2			3	3	1	1	1			11
clear blue											0
clear green											0
clear purple		1									1
cobalt blue											0
milk (white)											0
Pressed											0
clear blue											0
clear purple											0
milk (white)											0
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique											0
brown		1	1		1		1	1			5
clear	4	3	23	27	3	3	15	12	12	3	105
clear blue	1	5	5	5		4	3	3	1		22
clear green	3	2	3	3		1	3	1	1	1	18
clear purple											0
clear yellow			1								1
cobalt blue								3	2		5
emerald	1		3								4
milk (white)			11	7	1	1	2	6	4		32
olive											0
olive amber											0
Window Glass											0
clear											0
clear blue					1		1				2
clear green			2	1			1		1		5
Marble											0
agate											0
Slag						1					1

	N240 E100	N240 E160	N220 E60	N220 E80	N220 E140	N200 E20	N200 E40	N200 E60	N200 E120	N200 E160	TOTAL
METAL											
Brass											
Lamp cap											0
Pipe											0
Stirrup											0
Unidentified											0
Copper											
unidentified											0
Iron											
Ax head											0
Belt											0
Chain											0
Bludge											0
Hook											0
Nail											
Type 3-10											0
Type 1-10											0
Type 6-10											0
Type 11-12											0
Plate											0
Pipe									1		1
Ringlet Roe											0
Splice											0
Spoon											0
Steelyard weight											0
Wheel				1							1
Unidentified		2		1			1		2	1	7
Lead											
Unidentified											0
Aluminum											
Sheet											0
Asbestos											
Insulator											0
BRICK											
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique											
Un glazed			1		1	2				4	8
Glazed											0
COAL											
Coal											0
CONCRETE											
Concrete											0
FAUNA											
Bone											0
Tooth											0
Turtle shell											0
Oyster shell											0
button											0
Graphite											0
battery rod											0
Leather											
Glove											0
LITHIC											
Unidentified											
gravel											0
limestone										1	1
quartz											0
unidentified										1	1
Slate											0
MORTAR											
Portland						1					1
PLASTIC											
button											0
Shotgun shell											0
Unidentified											0
RUBBER											
Shoe sole		1									1
Unidentified											0
TOTAL	23	20	84	77	23	20	47	57	44	21	416

	N180 W20	N180 E80	N180 E20	N180 E40	N180 E60	N180 E80	N180 E120	N160 W20	N160 E80	N160 E20	N160 E40	N160 E60	N160 E100	N160 E140	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS															
Coarse Earthenware															
Lead Glazed															
Yellow Lead Glazed															
molded															0
undecorated															0
The Enamel															
Undecorated Faience															0
Semi-Refined Earthenware															
Semi-Refined Redware															
Jackfield															0
White slipped															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Yellowware															
Annular (banded)															
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Molded															
Rockingham														1	1
undecorated			1												1
slip															0
undecorated			1												1
Refined Earthenware															
Creamware															
Annular (unidentified design)				1											
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															
blue															0
Molded															
roulette															0
Undecorated															
undecorated						1									1
Late Creamware															
Hand-painted															
green															0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped)															
green															0
Edged (unsymmetrically scalloped)															
green															0
Molded															
undecorated															0
Undecorated															
undecorated															0
Peartware															
Transfer-printed															
blue						2									2
Hand-painted															
blue															0
green															0
mulberry															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Trail-slipped															
polychrome								1							1
Annular (banded)															
monochrome															0
polychrome													1		1
Annular (Unidentified)															
monochrome															0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped rim)															
blue															0
green															0
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim)															
blue			1			1				1					2
green															1
Edged (unsymmetrically scalloped)															
green															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)											1				
blue															0
green															0
unidentified															0
Molded															
polychrome															0
Undecorated		1	1	1	3		2			3		3	1	3	18
Late Peartware															
Hand-painted															
blue															0
polychrome															0
Transfer-printed															
blue										1					1
green															0
Annular (banded)															
black															0
blue															0
brown															0
green															0
polychrome															0
Edged (symmetrical)															
blue															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															
blue															0
embossed															0
green															0
unidentified															0
Molded															
undecorated															0
Undecorated															
undecorated															0

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WF30 during Phase II Investigations

	N180 W20	N180 E80	N180 E20	N180 E40	N180 E60	N180 E80	N180 E120	N160 W20	N160 E80	N160 E20	N160 E40	N160 E60	N160 E100	N160 E140	TOTAL
Early Whiteware															
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
flow															0
brown															0
green															0
red															0
polychrome															0
Transfer-printed															0
black															5
blue					1		3			1					5
flow mulberry															0
green															0
purple															0
red												1			1
Annular (banded)															0
blue															0
black															0
brown															0
green															0
polychrome					1				1	1					3
Annular (finger trailed)															0
polychrome															0
Annular (unidentified)															0
blue															0
polychrome															0
Edged (scalloped symmetrical)															0
blue															0
Edged (unidentified scalloped)										1					0
blue															0
embossed															0
green															0
red															0
undecorated															0
Edged (unscalloped)															0
blue															0
red															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															0
blue															0
Molded															0
undecorated												1			1
Sponge															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Stamped															0
undecorated															0
Undecorated				2	2		1		1	5		1			12
undecorated															0
Whiteware															0
Transfer-printed															0
blue								1				1			2
flow blue															0
c.1860's															0
c.1880-1890															0
brown															0
black						1	1			1			1		4
gray				1											1
green			2	1											3
purple													1		1
red															0
yellow															0
polychrome				1										1	2
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Annular (banded)															0
monochrome												1			2
polychrome															0
Annular (unidentified design)															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Annular (finger trailed)															0
polychrome															0
Edged (Symmetrically Scalloped Rim)															0
blue															0
Edged (Unidentified scalloped rim)															0
blue															0
red															0
Edged (unscalloped)				1											1
blue					1										0
red															0
Molded															0
roulette										1					1
undecorated														1	1
Slip															0
blue															0
Stamped															0
blue															0
Stencil															0
blue															0
polychrome															0
Sponge															0
blue															0
green															0
polychrome															0
Decalcomania															0
polychrome				1			1				1			1	2
fugitive															2
Undecorated															0
undecorated		2	4	6	19	5	3		5	5	7	9	1	9	75

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WF30 during Phase II Investigations

	N180 W28	N180 E80	N180 E20	N180 E40	N180 E60	N180 E80	N180 E120	N160 W20	N160 E80	N160 E20	N160 E40	N160 E60	N160 E100	N160 E140	TOTAL
Ironstone															
Annular (var. banded)															0
monochrome															0
Transfer-printed															0
browns															0
Decalcomania															0
fugitive															0
Molded			1									1			2
undecorated															0
Undecorated		4		2	2		1				6			2	17
Ivory-Fluted Whiteware															
Transfer-printed															0
green															0
Decalcomania															0
fugitive															0
polychrome															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated											2				2
Unidentified Refined Earthenware															
Edge															0
blue															0
unidentified															0
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
Annular															0
blue															0
polychrome															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Slip															0
blue															0
Sponge															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Transfer Printed															0
blue															0
red															0
Pink bodied					1	1									2
decal			1												1
Blue bodied															0
Unidentified															0
Stoneware															
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)														1	0
Annular (banded)															0
blue															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated		1							3						4
Exfoliated (int.), Albany (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Bristol (int.), unglazed (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated		1	2		1	2				1		1			8
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Slip (int.), unglazed (ext.)															0
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)															0
Painted															0
blue															0
undecorated															0
Salt (int.), Salt (ext.)															0
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Slip (int.), Salt (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
blue															0
Alkaline Glaze (ext.), Unglazed (int.)															0
undecorated															0
Ferroso Glazed															0
undecorated															0
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)															0
with slip															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
exfoliated/burnt			1						2		1				4
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)															0
undecorated															0
Porcelain															
Bisque															0
Molded															0
Painted															0
Brown															0
Undecorated															0

	N180 W20	N180 E00	N180 E20	N180 E40	N180 E60	N180 E80	N180 E120	N160 W20	N160 E00	N160 E20	N160 E40	N160 E60	N160 E100	N160 E140	TOTAL
Hard Paste															
Transfer-printed (overglaze)												1			1
blue															0
fugitive															0
Hand-Painted															0
monochrome															1
Decalcomania												1			1
fugitive															2
monochrome										1		1			2
polychrome															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Slip															1
dipped										1					1
Undecorated															18
undecorated		1			4	3			1		2	4	2	1	1
button											1				1
Soft Paste															0
undecorated															0
Semi-Porcelain															0
Industrial															0
Tobacco Pipe													1		1
Stone Ware															1
PREHISTORIC CERAMICS															
Coles Creek Incised														1	1
var. unspecified															1
GLASS															
Free Blown															
Improved pastill															0
Unidentified lipping technique													2		2
olive amber															0
Glass Pastill															0
Unidentified lipping technique															0
clear green															0
Unidentified Pastilling Technique															0
String lip															0
olive															0
Unidentified lipping technique															0
olive															0
olive amber															0
Molded															
Past Bottom Mold															0
Clear Blue															0
Unidentified Mold Type															
Lipping tooled								1							1
clear blue															0
clear green															0
clear purple															0
olive															0
olive amber															0
Infolded lip															0
clear blue															0
Unidentified lipping technique													1		1
clear blue															0
clear purple															0
olive															0
olive amber															0
Machine Made															
Unidentified Mold Type															
Owens machine made															0
clear															0
clear purple															0
olive amber															0
Automatic machine															0
clear															0
cobalt blue															0
milk (blue)															0
milk (white)															0
Unidentified machine type															0
brown															0
clear									1			2	1		4
clear blue															0
clear green	1														1
clear purple															0
cobalt blue															0
milk (white)															0
Pressed															0
clear blue															0
clear purple															0
milk (white)															0
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique															2
brown											1	1		3	68
clear	2	7	4	8	13	6	6	1	3	1	4	6	4	3	26
clear blue		2	4	1			1	1	3	1		5	5	1	16
clear green				6	1		1		1	3	1	1	2		1
clear pink										1					5
clear purple					1						1		2		1
clear yellow										1					1
cobalt blue			1	2		3	2			2		2	2	1	15
emerald															0
milk (white)			3	3	2	3	1				2	3	8	1	19
olive				1			1			1					4
olive amber															0
Window Glass															2
clear															7
clear blue		1	1		1	1			3	2					2
clear green									1						0
Marble															0
agate															0
Slag															0

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WF30 during Phase II Investigations

	N180 W20	N180 E00	N180 E20	N180 E40	N180 E60	N180 E80	N180 E120	N160 W20	N160 E00	N160 E20	N160 E40	N160 E60	N160 E100	N160 E140	TOTAL
METAL															
Brass															
Lamp cap											1				1
Pipe															0
Silverwp															0
Unidentified											3				3
Copper															
unidentified															0
Iron															
Ax head															0
Belt			2												2
Chain															0
Hinge															0
Hook															0
Nail															
Type 3-10															0
Type 1-10												1			1
Type 6-10															0
Type 11-12															0
Pinto								1							1
Pipe								1							1
Ringlet Roe															0
Spike															0
Spoon															0
Stoolyard weight															0
Wheel															0
Unidentified			31	1	1			1		1	13		1	1	50
Lead															
Unidentified				1		3									4
Aluminum						1									0
Sheet															0
Asbestos															
Insulator	1														1
BRICK															
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique															
Un glazed	2	1							1				1	1	6
Glazed		1				1									2
COAL															
Coal	2	1	1						1		1				6
CONCRETE															
Concrete						1									0
FAUNA															
Bone															0
Teeth															0
Turtle shell															0
Oyster shell															0
button															0
Graphite															0
battery rod															0
Leather															
Glove															0
LITHIC															
Unidentified															
gravel															0
limestone															0
quartz															0
unidentified															0
Slate								1							1
MORTAR															
Portland		1													1
PLASTIC															
button															0
Shotgun shell															0
Unidentified															0
RUBBER															
Shoe sole															0
Unidentified															0
TOTAL	8	24	62	41	54	34	26	8	28	36	52	47	36	29	350

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WTF30 during Phase II Investigations

	N140 W20	N140 E00	N140 E20	N140 E40	N140 E60	N140 E80	N140 E120	N120 W20	N120 E00	N120 E20	N120 E40	N120 E60	N120 E100	N120 E140	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS															
Coarse Earthenware															
Lead Glazed															
Yellow Lead Glazed													1		0
molded															0
undecorated															0
Tin Enamelled															0
Undecorated Faience															0
Semi-Refined Earthenware															
Semi-Refined Redware															
Jackfield															0
White slipped															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Yellowware															
Annular (banded)															0
monochrome															1
polychrome												1			0
Molded															0
Rockingham															0
undecorated															0
Undecorated															0
slip															0
undecorated												2			2
Refined Earthenware															
Creamware															
Annular (unidentified design)															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															0
blue															0
Molded															0
roulette															0
undecorated															0
undecorated		1			2			1							4
Late Creamware															
Hand-painted															0
green															0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped)															0
green															0
Edged (unsalloyed)															0
green															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Pearlware															
Transfer-printed															
blue											2	1	1		5
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
green															0
mulberry															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Trail-slipped															0
polychrome															0
Annular (banded)															0
monochrome			1	1											2
polychrome				1										1	2
Annular (Unidentified)															0
monochrome															0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped rim)															0
blue															0
green					2										2
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim)															0
blue											2	1			3
green											1				1
Edged (unsalloyed)															0
green															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															0
blue															0
green															0
unidentified															0
Molded															0
polychrome															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Late Pearlware	1	1	2	3		2	1		2		4	4	1	2	23
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
polychrome															0
Transfer-printed															0
blue				1											1
green															0
Annular (banded)															0
black															0
blue															0
brown															0
green															0
polychrome															0
Edged (symmetrical)															0
blue															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															0
blue															0
embossed															0
green															0
unidentified															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
undecorated															0
undecorated												1			1

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WF30 during Phase II Investigations

	N140 W20	N140 E00	N140 E20	N140 E40	N140 E60	N140 E80	N140 E120	N120 W20	N120 E00	N120 E20	N120 E40	N120 E60	N120 E100	N120 E140	TOTAL
Early Wareware															
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
flow															0
brown															0
green															0
red															0
polychrome															0
Transfer-printed															2
black		1	1	1	1			1	2	1			1		10
blue															0
flow mulberry															0
green															0
purple				1							1				2
red											1		1		2
Annular (banded)															0
blue															0
black															0
brown															0
green															0
polychrome															3
Annular (finger trailed)															0
polychrome															0
Annular (unidentified)															0
blue															0
polychrome															0
Edged (scallop symmetrical)															0
blue															0
Edged (unidentified scalloped)															3
blue										2	1		2		0
embossed															0
green															0
red															0
undecorated															0
Edged (macaloped)															0
blue															0
red															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															0
blue															0
Molded															2
undecorated										1	1				0
Sponge															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Stamped															0
undecorated															0
Undecorated															29
undecorated			3	1	1	3	1	1		5	5	6	3		0
Wareware															0
Transfer-printed															5
blue									1	1	1	2			0
flow blue															0
c.1850's															1
c.1850-1890						1									1
brown															1
black											1				1
gray											1				0
green					1							1			3
purple															0
red															0
yellow															0
polychrome															0
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Annular (banded)															7
monochrome				1			1		1			2	1		3
polychrome															0
Annular (unidentified design)															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Annular (finger trailed)															0
polychrome															0
Edged (Symmetrically Scallop Rim)															0
blue															0
Edged (Unidentified scalloped rim)															0
blue															0
red															0
Edged (macaloped)					2								1		1
blue															0
red															0
Molded															0
roulete															0
undecorated															0
Slip															0
blue															0
Stamped															0
blue															0
Stencil															0
blue															0
polychrome															0
Sponge															1
blue												1			0
green															1
polychrome															1
Decalcomania															1
polychrome															1
fugitive															0
Undecorated															1
undecorated		2	4	12	18	6	6		5	9	28	20	10	9	129

	N140 W20	N140 E00	N140 E20	N140 E40	N140 E60	N140 E80	N140 E120	N120 W20	N120 E00	N120 E20	N120 E40	N120 E60	N120 E100	N120 E140	TOTAL
Ironstone															
Annular (var. banded)															
monochrome										2					2
Transfer-printed															
brown															0
Decalcomania															0
fugitive												1			0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Undecorated						3	3			2	5	3	1	3	20
Ivory-Thinned Whiteware															
Transfer-printed															
green															0
Decalcomania															
fugitive												1			1
polychrome								1							1
Molded															
undecorated												1	1		2
Undecorated															
undecorated						1									1
Unidentified Refined Earthenware															
Edge															
blue														1	1
unidentified															0
Hand-painted															
blue															0
Annular															
blue															0
polychrome															0
Molded															
undecorated															0
Slip															
blue						1									1
Sponge															
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Transfer Printed															
blue															0
red															0
Pink bodied										1			1		2
dual															0
Blue bodied															0
Unidentified															0
Stoneware															
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)															
Undecorated															
undecorated															0
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)															
Annular (banded)															
blue															0
Undecorated															
undecorated															0
Exfoliated (int.), Albany (ext.)															
Undecorated															
undecorated															0
Bristol (int.), unglazed (ext.)															
Undecorated															
undecorated						1									1
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)															
Undecorated															
undecorated				1		1					1	1			4
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)															
Undecorated															
undecorated						1									1
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)															
Undecorated															
undecorated															0
Slip (int.), unglazed (ext.)															
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)															
Painted															
blue															0
undecorated															0
Salt (int.), Salt (ext.)															
Hand-painted															
blue															0
Undecorated															
undecorated															0
Slip (int.), Salt (ext.)															
Undecorated															
undecorated															0
blue															0
Alkaline Glaze (ext.), Unglazed (int.)															
undecorated															0
Ferrous Glazed															
undecorated															0
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)															
with slip															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															5
exfoliated/burnt					2				1		1		1		0
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)															
undecorated															0
Porcelain															
Blaque															
Molded											1				1
Painted															
Brown															0
Undecorated															0

	N140 W20	N140 E00	N140 E20	N140 E40	N140 E60	N140 E80	N140 E120	N120 W20	N120 E00	N120 E20	N120 E40	N120 E60	N120 E100	N120 E140	TOTAL
Hard Paste															
Transfer-printed (overglaze)															0
blue															0
fugitive															0
Hand-Printed															0
monochrome															0
Decalcomania															0
fugitive															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Molded															0
undecorated											1				1
Slip															0
dipped										1					1
Undecorated															0
undecorated	1	3	1		2	2			1	1	6	4	3	1	25
button			1								1				2
Soft Paste															0
undecorated															0
Semi-Porcelain															0
Industrial							1								1
Tobacco Pipe															0
Stoneware															0
PREHISTORIC CERAMICS															0
Columbian Incised															0
var. unspecified															0
GLASS															0
Free Blown															0
Improved pontil															0
Underscored lipping technique															0
olive amber															0
Glass Pontil															0
Underscored lipping technique															0
clear green															0
Underscored Pontil Lipping Technique															0
Serried lip															0
olive															0
Underscored lipping technique															0
olive															0
olive amber			1												1
Molded															0
Foot Bottom Mold															0
Clear Blue															0
Underscored Mold Type															0
Lipping tooled															0
clear blue															0
clear green															0
clear purple															0
olive															0
olive amber															0
Infolded lip															0
clear blue															0
Underscored lipping technique															0
clear blue															0
clear purple															0
olive															0
olive amber	1		1	1											2
Machine Made															0
Underscored Mold Type															0
Owens machine made															0
clear															0
clear purple															0
olive amber															0
Automatic machine															0
clear															0
cobalt blue															0
milk (blue)															0
milk (white)															0
Underscored machine type															0
brown					1				1						1
clear															2
clear blue															0
clear green							1								1
clear purple															1
cobalt blue															1
milk (white)											1				1
Pressed															0
clear blue															0
clear purple															0
milk (white)															0
Underscored Manufacturing Technique															0
brown					3	1			2						6
clear		3		1	7	8	3	2	3	1	2	5	1		36
clear blue		5	6	3	1	1	3	1	3			2	1	1	27
clear green			1		1	2	1					2			7
clear pink															0
clear purple				2		2		1	2		2	1			10
clear yellow															0
cobalt blue						4			1		1		1		8
emerald															0
milk (white)		1	1	1	2	9	1		1	1	3	5	4		26
olive		1				1		1	1		2				7
olive amber					1		1				1				3
Window Glass															0
clear				1											2
clear blue	1	1									1				2
clear green					1					6					7
Marble															0
agate															0
Slag								1	1						2

	N140 W26	N140 E00	N140 E20	N140 E40	N140 E60	N140 E80	N140 E120	N120 W20	N120 E00	N120 E20	N120 E40	N120 E60	N120 E100	N120 E140	TOTAL
METAL															
Brass															0
Lamp cap															0
Pipe															0
Stirrup															0
Unidentified															0
Copper															0
unidentified															0
Iron															0
Ax head															0
Bolt															0
Chain															0
Hinge			1												1
Hook															0
Nail															0
Type 3-10															0
Type 1-10															0
Type 6-10															1
Type 11-12										1					1
Pinde															0
Pipe															0
Ringlet Rec															0
Spline															0
Spoon															0
Stockyard weight															0
Wheel															0
Unidentified		1		1		3						4	5	4	18
Lead															0
Unidentified															0
Aluminum						1									1
Sheet															0
Asbestos															0
Insulator															0
BRICK															
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique															
Un glazed		3	4	2	1	2	3		6	16	3	2	1	5	48
Glazed		1					1			1					3
COAL															
Coal						1				1					2
CONCRETE															
Concrete										1					1
FAUNA															
Bone															0
Tooth												1			1
Turtle shell															0
Oyster shell								1							1
button															0
Graphite															0
battery rod															0
Leather															0
Glove															0
LITHIC															
Unidentified															0
gravel															0
limestone															0
quartz													1		1
unidentified															1
Slate											1				1
MORTAR															
Portland															0
PLASTIC															
button															0
Shotgun shell															0
Unidentified															0
RUBBER															
Shoe sole									1						1
Unidentified															0
TOTAL	5	25	31	40	46	56	28	10	40	54	24	79	43	29	469

	N100 W20	N100 E40	N100 E20	N100 E40	N100 E60	N100 E80	N100 E120	N80 W20	N80 E00	N80 E20	N80 E40	N80 E60	N80 E100	N80 E140	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS															
Coarse Earthenware															
Lead Glazed															
Yellow Lead Glazed															
molded															0
undecorated															0
Thin Enamelled															0
Undecorated Faience															0
Semi-Refined Earthenware															
Semi-Refined Redware															
Jackfield															0
White slipped															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Yellowware															
Annular (banded)															0
monochrome															1
polychrome							1								
Molded											1				1
Rockingham															0
undecorated															1
Undecorated															1
slip					1										1
undecorated													1		1
Refined Earthenware															
Cresware															
Annular (unidentified design)															
monochrome															0
polychrome										1					1
Edged (unidentified rim type)															
blue															0
Molded															0
roulette															0
Undecorated															
undecorated				1								1			2
Late Cresware															
Hand-painted															
green															0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped)															0
green															0
Edged (unsalloyed)															0
green															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Pearlware															
Transfer-printed															
blue					2	1						2	1	2	8
Hand-painted															
blue															0
green															0
mulberry															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Trail-slipped															
polychrome												1			1
Annular (banded)															
monochrome						1					1			1	3
polychrome													1		4
Annular (Unidentified)															
monochrome															0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped rim)															0
blue															0
green															0
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim)														1	2
blue															1
green															0
Edged (unsalloyed)															0
green															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															
blue										1					2
green												1			4
unidentified															0
Molded															0
polychrome															0
Undecorated															
undecorated				3	1	4	2	2	1	3	2	1	5	1	27
Late Pearlware															
Hand-painted															
blue															0
polychrome															0
Transfer-printed															
blue									1						1
green															0
Annular (banded)															
black															0
blue															0
brown															0
green															0
polychrome															0
Edged (symmetrical)															
blue															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															
blue															0
embossed															0
green															0
unidentified															0
Molded															
undecorated															0
Undecorated															
undecorated															4

	N100 W20	N100 E00	N100 E20	N100 E40	N100 E60	N100 E80	N100 E120	N80 W20	N80 E00	N80 E20	N80 E40	N80 E60	N80 E100	N80 E140	TOTAL
Early Whiteware															
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
flow															0
brown															0
green															0
red															0
polychrome				1											1
Transfer-printed															0
black															14
blue			3	5		2				2	1	1			0
flow mulberry															0
green															0
purple															0
red					1						1				2
Annular (banded)															2
blue											1	1			0
black															0
brown															1
green											1				1
polychrome										1					1
Annular (finger trailed)															0
polychrome															0
Annular (unidentified)															0
blue															0
polychrome															0
Edged (scalloped symmetrical)											1				1
blue															1
Edged (unidentified scalloped)															10
blue			1	2	1		1				1	1	2	1	0
embossed															0
green						1									1
red															0
undecorated														1	1
Edged (unscalloped)															0
blue															0
red															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															0
blue															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Sponge															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Stamped															0
undecorated															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated				3	4	3	2			1		6	2	3	24
Whiteware															
Transfer-printed															
blue				1		2				2	2	2	3	1	14
flow blue															0
c.1860's															0
c.1880-1890															3
brown						1				1			1	1	3
black															0
gray															1
green															1
purple															0
red															0
yellow															0
polychrome															3
Hand-painted															
blue											1				1
monochrome				1											1
polychrome					1	1								3	5
Annular (banded)															
monochrome			1		2		1		1			2	2	1	11
polychrome				1		1				1			2		6
Annular (unidentified design)															
monochrome															0
polychrome				1											1
Annular (finger trailed)															0
polychrome															0
Edged (Symmetrically Scalloped Rim)															0
blue															0
Edged (Unidentified scalloped rim)														2	0
blue															0
red															0
Edged (unscalloped)											1				1
blue															0
red															0
Molded															0
rosette															0
undecorated															0
Slip															0
blue															0
Stamped															0
blue															0
Stencil															0
blue															0
polychrome															0
Sponge															3
blue															0
green															2
polychrome					1										1
Decalcomania															0
polychrome															1
fugitive															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated		6	12	19	20	13	9	1	4	13	24	15	16	16	168

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WTF30 during Phase II Investigations

	N100 W20	N100 E00	N100 E20	N100 E40	N100 E60	N100 E80	N100 E100	N80 W20	N80 E00	N80 E20	N80 E40	N80 E60	N80 E100	N80 E140	TOTAL
Ironstone															
Annular (var. banded)					3										3
monochrome															0
Transfer-printed															0
brown															0
Decalcomania															0
fugitive										1					1
Molded															0
undecorated													1		1
Undecorated		1	1	5	6	2	2		4		4		4	6	35
Ivory-Tinted Whiteware															
Transfer-printed															0
green															0
Decalcomania															0
fugitive															0
polychrome															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated											2	3	2		7
Unidentified Refined Earthenware															
Edge															
blue															2
unidentified										1		2			1
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
Annular															0
blue															0
polychrome															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Slip															0
blue															0
Sponge															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Transfer Printed															0
blue															1
red															0
Pink bodied															1
decal															0
Blue bodied															1
Unidentified									1	1	1		1		5
Stoneware															0
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)															0
Annular (banded)															0
blue															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Exfoliated (int.), Albany (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Bristol (int.), unglazed (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated					1										1
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated						1	1		1	1	1	4	4	1	14
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Slip (int.), unglazed (ext.)															0
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)															0
Painted															0
blue															0
undecorated															0
Salt (int.), Salt (ext.)															0
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Slip (int.), Salt (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
blue															0
Alkaline Glaze (ext.), Unglazed (int.)															0
undecorated															0
Ferrous Glazed															0
undecorated															0
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)															0
with slip															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
exfoliated/burnt															0
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)															0
undecorated															0
Porcelain															
Blisque															0
Molded															1
Painted															1
Brown															1
Undecorated															2

	N100 W20	N100 E00	N100 E20	N100 E40	N100 E60	N100 E80	N100 E120	N80 W20	N80 E00	N80 E20	N80 E40	N80 E60	N80 E100	N80 E140	TOTAL
Hard Paste															
Transfer-printed (overglaze)															0
blue															0
fugitive															0
Hand-Painted															4
monochrome			1							1			1		0
Decalcomania															0
fugitive															0
monochrome															2
polychrome											1	1			0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Slip															0
dipped															0
Undecorated															28
undecorated		7	2	2	3		2		1	2	5	1	3	1	6
button					1								1	3	1
Soft Paste															1
undecorated										1					1
Semi-Percolata															9
Industrial					1				2	1	1	3	1		0
Tobacco Pipe															0
Stoneware															0
PREHISTORIC CERAMICS															0
Coles Creek Incised															0
var. unspecified															0
GLASS															0
Free Blown															0
Improved pontil															0
Unidentified lipping technique															0
olive amber															0
Glass Pontil															0
Unidentified lipping technique															0
clear green															0
Unidentified Pontilting Technique															1
String lip													1		1
olive															0
Unidentified lipping technique															0
olive															3
olive amber					1								2		0
Molded															0
Foot Bottom Mold															0
Clear Blue															0
Unidentified Mold Type															2
Lipping tooled													2		0
clear blue															0
clear green															1
clear purple													1		0
olive															0
olive amber															0
Infolded lip															0
clear blue															0
Unidentified lipping technique															0
clear blue															0
clear purple															0
olive															0
olive amber						1									1
Machine Made															0
Unidentified Mold Type															0
Owens machine made													1	1	2
clear															0
clear purple															0
olive amber															0
Automatic machine															0
clear															0
cobalt blue															0
milk (blue)															0
milk (white)															0
Unidentified machine type															0
brown															0
clear															0
clear blue															0
clear green															0
clear purple															0
cobalt blue															0
milk (white)															0
Pressed											1				1
clear blue															0
clear purple															0
milk (white)															0
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique															1
brown					1										33
clear		1	2	3	3	5		1	2	3	1	1	10	1	29
clear blue			1	2	6	1	4	1	2	6	1	2	2	1	6
clear green		1		1			1		1		1	1			1
clear pink															18
clear purple		1	1	3	2		1		1	2	1	4	2		0
clear yellow															5
cobalt blue					1	2				1				1	0
emerald															13
milk (white)		1	1	5	2	3		1	1	1	1	2	2		10
olive				2	1	1		1				3		1	7
olive amber	1			1							2	2		2	0
Window Glass															0
clear															3
clear blue			1	1									1		0
clear green															0
Marble															0
agate															0
Slag															0

	N100 W20	N100 E80	N100 E20	N100 E40	N100 E60	N100 E80	N100 E120	N80 W20	N80 E00	N80 E20	N80 E40	N80 E60	N80 E100	N80 E140	TOTAL
METAL															
Brass															0
Lamp cap															0
Pipe															0
Screw															0
Unidentified															0
Copper															0
unidentified															0
Iron															0
Ax head															0
Bolt															0
Chain															0
Hinge															0
Hook															0
Nail															0
Type 3-10															0
Type 1-10				1	2										3
Type 6-10															0
Type 11-12					1										1
Plate															0
Pipe															0
Ratchet Rec															0
Spline															0
Spoon															0
Steelyard weight															0
Wheel															0
Unidentified			1		1				2						4
Lead															0
Unidentified															0
Aluminum				1											1
Sheet												1			1
Asbestos															0
Insulator	1														1
BRICK															
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique															
Un glazed		15	1	2	9	3		3	10	4	2	11	6	1	67
Glazed															1
COAL															
Coal															0
CONCRETE															
Concrete									1						1
FAUNA															
Bone															0
Tooth							1								1
Turtle shell															0
Oyster shell															0
button												1			1
Graphite															0
battery rod															0
Leather															
Glove															0
LITHIC															
Unidentified															
gravel															0
limestone															0
quartz							1								1
unidentified															0
Slate			1							1					2
MORTAR															
Portland				2											2
PLASTIC															
button															0
Shotgun shell															0
Unidentified							1								1
RUBBER															
Shoe sole															0
Unidentified															0
TOTAL	2	33	41	77	87	52	31	10	42	58	62	82	87	55	566

	N60 W20	N60 E00	N60 E20	N60 E40	N60 E60	N60 E80	N60 E120	N40 W20	N40 E00	N40 E20	N40 E40	N40 E60	N40 E100	N40 E140	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS															
Coarse Earthenware															
Lead Glazed															
Yellow Lead Glazed															0
molded															0
undecorated															0
Tin Enamel															0
Undecorated Faience															0
Semi-Refined Earthenware															
Semi-Refined Redware															
Jackfield															0
White slipped															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Yellowware															
Annular (banded)															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Molded															0
Rockingham															0
undecorated															0
Undecorated															0
slip															0
undecorated															0
Refined Earthenware															
Creamware															
Annular (unidentified design)															
monochrome											1				1
polychrome															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															0
blue															0
Molded															0
roulette															0
Undecorated										1	1		1	3	7
undecorated			1												0
Late Creamware															
Hand-painted															0
green															0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped)															0
green															0
Edged (unsalloyed)															0
green															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Pearlware															
Transfer-printed															
blue	1				1		2			2		2	1	4	13
Hand-painted															
blue											1		1		2
green															0
mulberry												1			1
monochrome															0
polychrome								1							1
Trail-slipped															
polychrome					1										1
Annular (banded)															
monochrome															1
polychrome										2	1	1		1	4
Annular (Unidentified)															
monochrome															0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped rim)															
blue					2	1	2							1	6
green															1
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim)															
blue					1	1	1								3
green															0
Edged (unsalloyed)															0
green															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															
blue		1		2	1		2				1	1	3		8
green				1											5
unidentified															0
Molded															
polychrome															0
Undecorated															
undecorated		3	1		7	2	6	2	2	7	4	2	2	8	46
Late Pearlware															
Hand-painted															
blue															0
polychrome										1					1
Transfer-printed															
blue				1	1	1		1		1	1	1	1		8
green															0
Annular (banded)															
black															0
blue					1										1
brown															1
green									1						0
polychrome															1
Edged (symmetrical)															
blue							1							1	2
Edged (unidentified rim type)															
blue												1	2	1	4
embossed															0
green							1								1
unidentified															0
Molded															
undecorated															0
Undecorated															
undecorated		1			3	2	1			1	2	2		1	13

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WT30 during Phase II Investigations

	N60 W20	N60 E00	N60 E20	N60 E40	N60 E60	N60 E80	N60 E120	N40 W20	N40 E00	N40 E20	N40 E40	N40 E60	N40 E100	N40 E140	TOTAL
Early Whiteware															
Hand-painted															
blue					1		1						1		2
flow		1													1
brown						1				1					2
green															0
red													1		1
polychrome		1	1												2
Transfer-printed															
black															0
blue			1	3		1	3		1			1			10
flow mulberry				1											1
green															0
purple															0
red															0
Annular (banded)															
blue			1							1			2		4
black															0
brown							1		1						2
green															0
polychrome										1		1			2
Annular (finger trailed)															
polychrome															0
Annular (unidentified)															
blue															0
polychrome															0
Edged (scallop symmetrical)															
blue													2		2
Edged (unidentified scalloped)															
blue			1	1			2			2		1			7
embossed															0
green															0
red															0
undecorated															0
Edged (unscalloped)															
blue												1	1		2
red															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															
blue															0
Molded															
undecorated									1						1
Sponge															
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Stamped															
undecorated															0
undecorated															
undecorated			3	4		2	3		4	5	1	4	4	4	34
Whiteware															
Transfer-printed															
blue	2	1	2		3	2	2		2	1	4	4		1	24
flow blue															0
c.1860's															0
c.1880-1890									1	1	1		1	2	6
brown				1							1				2
black									1						1
gray															0
green					2										2
purple			1												1
red				1		1	2		1			1	1		7
yellow															0
polychrome							1				1				2
Hand-painted															
blue						1	1		1	1					4
monochrome				1											1
polychrome				2	1		1		1	1	1	2			9
Annular (banded)															
monochrome			1	4	1				1		1	1	1	1	11
polychrome						1			1		2		2		6
Annular (unidentified design)															
monochrome														1	1
polychrome															0
Annular (finger trailed)															
polychrome															0
Edged (Symmetrically Scallop Rim)															
blue							1								1
Edged (Unidentified scallop rim)				1										1	3
blue						1						1			0
red															
Edged (unscallop)															
blue					2	3	2		1		2				10
red															1
Molded															
roulette															0
undecorated					1			1							2
Slip															
blue															0
Stamped															
blue															0
Samuel															
blue															0
polychrome															0
Sponge															
blue												1	1		2
green															0
polychrome															0
Decalcomania															
polychrome															0
fugitive															0
Undecorated															
undecorated	5	6	19	16	17	14	40	9	13	24	14	14	35	29	255

	N60 W20	N60 E00	N60 E20	N60 E40	N60 E60	N60 E80	N60 E120	N40 W20	N40 E00	N40 E20	N40 E40	N40 E60	N40 E100	N40 E140	TOTAL
Ironstone															
Annular (var. banded)															0
monochrome															0
Transfer-printed															0
brown															0
Decalcomania															0
fugitive															0
Molded						1							1		2
undecorated															0
Undecorated	2	3	1	2		2	10		6	1	1	4	3	4	39
undecorated															0
Ivory-Thin White Ware															
Transfer-printed															0
green															0
Decalcomania				1					1						2
fugitive															0
polychrome															0
Molded					1										1
undecorated															0
Undecorated					4	1	5				1			1	12
undecorated															0
Unidentified Refined Earthenware															
Edge															
blue							1								1
unidentified															0
Hand-painted															
blue					1										1
Annular															
blue															0
polychrome					1										1
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Slip															
blue															0
Sponge															
monochrome							1								0
polychrome															1
Transfer Printed															
blue															0
red															0
Pink bodied															0
decal															0
Blue bodied											1				1
Unidentified	1				1	2	3				1			1	9
Stoneware															0
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)															
Undecorated					1										1
undecorated															0
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)															
Annular (banded)															0
blue															0
Undecorated				1											1
Exfoliated (int.), Albany (ext.)															
Undecorated											1				1
undecorated															0
Bristol (int.), unglazed (ext.)															
Undecorated															0
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)															
Undecorated															0
undecorated			2	2		2						1			7
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)															
Undecorated															0
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)															
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Slip (int.), unglazed (ext.)															
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)															
Painted															
blue											2				2
undecorated															0
Salt (int.), Salt (ext.)															
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Slip (int.), Salt (ext.)															
Undecorated															0
blue													1		1
Alkaline Glaze (ext.), Unglazed (int.)															0
undecorated															0
Ferroso Glazed															0
undecorated															0
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)															
with slip					1										1
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
exfoliated/rust		2	3		1						1			1	3
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)															
undecorated					1										1
Porcelain															
Blague															
Molded															0
Painted															0
Brown															0
Undecorated														1	1

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WF30 during Phase II Investigations

	N60 W20	N60 E00	N60 E20	N60 E40	N60 E60	N60 E80	N60 E100	N40 W20	N40 E00	N40 E20	N40 E40	N40 E60	N40 E100	N40 E140	TOTAL
Hard Paste															
Transfer-printed (overglaze)															0
blue															1
fugitive										1					1
Hand-Painted					1									1	2
monochrome															0
Dolcomania															0
fugitive															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Molded					1										1
undecorated															0
Slip															0
dipped															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
beaten	1		2	3	4	2	3		1		2	3	6	4	31
Soft Paste															3
undecorated															0
Semi-Parasitic															0
Industrial			1			1			2	1		1	1		7
Tobacco Pipe															0
Stone Ware															0
PREHISTORIC CERAMICS															
Cole Creek Incised															0
var. unspecified															0
GLASS															
Free Blown															
Improved pontil															0
Unidentified lipping technique															0
olive amber															0
Glass Pontil															
Unidentified lipping technique															0
clear green															0
Unidentified Pontilting Technique															
String lip															1
olive									1						1
Unidentified lipping technique															1
olive												1			1
olive amber															1
Molded															
Past Bottom Mold															0
Clear Blue															0
Unidentified Mold Type															
Lipping tool															1
clear blue															0
clear green															0
clear purple															0
olive															0
olive amber												1			1
Infolded lip															0
clear blue															0
Unidentified lipping technique															0
clear blue															0
clear purple															0
olive															0
olive amber															0
Machine Made															
Unidentified Mold Type															
Owens machine made															1
clear															0
clear purple															0
olive amber															0
Automatic machine															0
clear															0
cobalt blue															0
milk (blue)															0
milk (white)															0
Unidentified machine type															0
brown															2
clear															4
clear blue															0
clear green															0
clear purple															0
cobalt blue															0
milk (white)															1
Pressed															1
clear blue															1
clear purple															1
milk (white)															0
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique															5
brown															24
clear															17
clear blue															14
clear green															0
clear pink															11
clear purple															0
clear yellow															4
cobalt blue															0
emerald															0
milk (white)															12
olive	1		1	2	4		2					2	4		16
olive amber				1	2		3					1	3	1	7
Window Glass															0
clear															3
clear blue															1
clear green															0
Marble															0
agate															0
Slag															0

	N60 W20	N60 E00	N60 E20	N60 E40	N60 E60	N60 E80	N60 E120	N40 W20	N40 E00	N40 E20	N40 E40	N40 E60	N40 E100	N40 E140	TOTAL
METAL															
Brass															0
Lamp cap															0
Pipe															0
Strap															0
Unidentified															0
Copper															0
unidentified															0
Iron															0
Ax head															0
Bolt															0
Chain															1
Blade															0
Hook															0
Nail															0
Type 3-10															0
Type 1-10															0
Type 6-10															0
Type 11-12															0
Pile															0
Pipe															0
Ringlet Roe													1		1
Spike															0
Spoon															0
Steelyard weight															0
Wheel															0
Unidentified					2	1	1		1	1		1	1		8
Lead															0
Unidentified															0
Aluminum															0
Sheet															0
Asbestos															0
Insulator															0
BRICK															
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique															
Unglazed	2	14	9	6	15	7	1	2	11	11	7	18	1	4	108
Glazed					1					2		1		1	5
COAL															
Coal						1									1
CONCRETE															
Concrete															0
FAUNA															
Bone															0
Tooth					1								1	1	3
Turtle shell															0
Oyster shell															0
button															0
Graphite															0
battery rod															0
Leather															0
Glove															0
LITHIC															
Unidentified															0
gravel															0
limestone															0
quartz															0
unidentified															1
Slate														1	3
MORTAR															
Portland															1
PLASTIC															
button															0
Shotgun shell															0
Unidentified															0
RUBBER															
Shoe sole															0
Unidentified															0
TOTAL	15	39	62	66	104	67	120	18	62	77	66	94	92	81	781

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WT30 during Phase II Investigations

	N20 W20	N20 E00	N20 E20	N20 E40	N20 E60	N20 E80	N20 E120	N00 W20	N00 E00	N00 E20	N00 E40	N00 E60	N00 E80	N00 E100	N00 E140	TOTAL	S20 W20	S20 E00
METAL																		
Brass																		
Lamp cap																0		
Pipe		1														0		
Sierasp																1		
Unidentified																0		
Copper																		
unidentified																0		
Iron																		
As head																0		
Bolt																1		
Chain																0		
Flange																0		
Hook																0		
Nail																		
Type 3-10																1		
Type 1-10																0		
Type 6-10																0		
Type 11-12																0		
Pinto																0		
Pipe																0		
Ringlet Roe																0		
Sifter																0		
Spoon																0		
Stoolyard weight																0		
Wheel																0		
Unidentified		1	1	2	2		1		1				1		1	10		
Lead																		
Unidentified																0		
Aluminum																		
Sheet																0		
Asbestos																		
Insulator																0		
BRICK																		
Unidentified Manufacturing Techniques																		
Un glazed	5	25	9	6	17	2	10		2	1		2		3	4	78	1	1
Glazed					2	1									1	3		
COAL																		
Coal	1														2	2		
CONCRETE																		
Concrete																0		
FAUNA																		
Bone					1											1		
Tooth									1							1		
Turtle shell																0		
Oyster shell																0		
Isilon																0		
Graphite																0		
Isotary red																0		
Leather																		
Glove																0		
LITHIC																		
Unidentified																		
gravel																0		
limestone																0		
quartz																0		
unidentified																0		
Slate					1											1		
MORTAR																		
Portland																0		
PLASTIC																		
Isilon																0		
Shotgun shell																0		
Unidentified																0		
RUBBER																		
Shoe sole																0		
Unidentified																0		
TOTAL	23	71	54	82	144	64	85	5	36	43	25	28	10	10	22	330	28	69

	S20	E20	S20	E40	S20	E40	S20	E20	S40	E20	S40	E40	S40	E20	S40	E40	S40	E20	S40	E40	TOTAL	S60	E20	S60	E20	S60	E40
Hard Paste																											
Transfer-printed (overglaze)																											
blue			2																			2					
fugitive																					0						
Hand-Printed																											
monochrome										1											1						
Decalcomania																											
fugitive																					0						
monochrome																					0						
polychrome																					0						
Molded																											
undecorated																					0						
Slip																											
dipped					1																0						
Undecorated					1																24			3	9	3	
undecorated			6						3	6		4	1	1						2	1		3	2			
button																											
Soft Paste																											
undecorated			1																		1	1		1			
Semi-Porcelain																											
Industrial			1									2									3						
Tobacco Pipe																											
Stone Ware																					0						
PREHISTORIC CERAMICS																											
Coles Creek Incised																											
var. unspecified																					0						
GLASS																											
Free Blown																											
Improved pontil																											
Unidentified lipping technique																					0						
olive amber																					0						
Glass Pontil																											
Unidentified lipping technique				</																							

	S20	E20	S20	E40	S20	E60	S20	E80	S20	E120	S40	E20	S40	E40	S40	E60	S40	E80	S40	E100	S40	E140	TOTAL	S60	E20	S60	E40
METAL																											
Brass																											
Lamp cap																							0				
Pipe																							0				
Stirrup																							0				
Unidentified																							0				
Copper																											
unidentified																1							1				
Iron																											
Ax head																							0				
Bolt																							0				
Chain																							0				
Hinge																							0				
Hook																							0				
Nail																							0				
Type 3-10																							1				
Type 1-10																							0				
Type 6-10																							0				
Type 11-12																							0				
Plastic																							0				
Pipe																							0				
Ringlet Rac																							0				
Splice																							0				
Spoon																							0				
Steelyard weight																							0				
Wheel																							0				
Unidentified																							6				
Lead																											
Unidentified																							0				
Aluminum																											
Sheet																							0				
Asbestos																											
Insulator																							0	1			
BRICK																											
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																											
Un glazed																							17		3		2
Glazed																							1				
COAL																											
Coal																							0				
CONCRETE																											
Concrete																							0				
FAUNA																											
Beak																							0				
Tooth																							1				
Turtle shell																							0				
Oyster shell																							1				
button																							0				
Graphite																							0				
battery rod																							0				
Leather																											
Glove																							0				
LITHIC																											
Unidentified																											
gravel																							0				
limestone																							0				
quartz																							0				
unidentified																							0				
Slate																							0				
MORTAR																											
Portland																							0				
PLASTIC																											
button																							1				
Shotgun shell																							0				
Unidentified																							1				
RUBBER																											
Shoe sole																							0				
Unidentified																							0				
TOTAL	133	46	29	22	1	20	80	163	115	52	7	2	4	466	11	56	97	67									

	S60 E60	S60 E80	S60 E120	S80 W20	S80 E80	S80 E20	S80 E40	S80 E60	S80 E80	S80 E100	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS											
Coarse Earthenware											
Lead Glazed											
Yellow Lead Glazed											
molded						1					0
undecorated											1
Tin Enamel											0
Undecorated Faience											
Semi-Refined Earthenware											
Semi-Refined Redware											
Jackfield											0
White slipped											1
Molded											0
undecorated											0
Yellowware											
Annular (banded)											
monochrome											1
polychrome											1
Molded											0
Rockingham											0
undecorated											
Undecorated											
slip					1						1
undecorated						1					1
Refined Earthenware											
Cresware											
Annular (unidentified design)											
monochrome					1						1
polychrome											0
Edged (unidentified rim type)											
blue											0
Molded											0
roselite											
Undecorated											
undecorated											1
Late Cresware											
Hand-painted											
green											0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped)											
green											0
Edged (unscaled)											
green					1						1
Molded											0
undecorated											
Undecorated											
undecorated					2						4
Pearlware											
Transfer-printed											
blue				2	1	1					4
Hand-painted											
blue								1			1
green											0
mulberry											0
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Trail-slipped											
polychrome											0
Annular (banded)											
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Annular (Unidentified)											
monochrome											0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped rim)											
blue											0
green											0
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim)											
blue	1										2
green											1
Edged (unscaled)											
green											0
Edged (unidentified rim type)											
blue				1	1						2
green											0
unidentified											0
Molded											
polychrome											0
Undecorated											
undecorated		1			1						6
Late Pearlware											
Hand-painted											
blue											0
polychrome											0
Transfer-printed											
blue											1
green											0
Annular (banded)											
black					1						1
blue											0
brown											0
green											1
polychrome											0
Edged (symmetrical)											
blue											0
Edged (unidentified rim type)											
blue											0
embossed											0
green											0
unidentified											0
Molded											
undecorated											0
Undecorated											
undecorated											1

	S60 E60	S60 E80	S60 E120	S80 W20	S80 E100	S80 E20	S80 E40	S80 E60	S80 E80	S80 E100	TOTAL
Early Whiteware											
Hand-painted											0
blue											0
flow											0
brown					1						1
green											0
red											0
polychrome											0
Transfer-printed											1
black					1						1
blue					5	2					7
flow mulberry											0
green											0
purple											0
red											0
Annular (banded)											0
blue											0
black											0
brown											0
green											2
polychrome											2
Annular (finger trailed)											4
polychrome											4
Annular (unidentified)											0
blue											1
polychrome											1
Edged (scallop symmetrical)											0
blue											0
Edged (unidentified scallop)											0
blue											0
embossed											0
green											0
red											0
undecorated											0
Edged (unscallop)											0
blue											0
red											0
Edged (unidentified rim type)											0
blue											0
Molded											0
undecorated											0
Sponge											1
monochrome					1						1
polychrome											0
Stamped											0
undecorated											0
Undecorated				2	26	1					41
Undecorated											0
Whiteware											0
Transfer-printed											24
blue	2			6		4			2		14
flow blue											0
c.1860's											2
c.1880-1890											2
brown											2
black	2			2							4
gray											0
green											0
purple											0
red		1		1		1					3
yellow											1
polychrome											1
Hand-painted											2
blue		1									1
monochrome											3
polychrome											3
Annular (banded)											4
monochrome		1							1		2
polychrome											3
Annular (unidentified design)											7
monochrome						1					1
polychrome				2							2
Annular (finger trailed)											0
polychrome											0
Edged (Symmetrically Scallop Rim)											0
blue											0
Edged (Unidentified scallop rim)											2
blue						1					1
red	1										1
Edged (unscallop)											0
blue											0
red											0
Molded											0
roulette											0
undecorated	1										1
Slip											0
blue											0
Stamped											0
blue											0
Stencil											0
blue											0
polychrome											0
Sponge											0
blue											0
green											0
polychrome											0
Decalcomania											1
polychrome											1
fugitive											0
Undecorated											0
Undecorated	20		4	5		11		4	3	2	129

	S60 E40	S60 E80	S60 E120	S80 W20	S80 E00	S80 E20	S80 E40	S80 E60	S80 E80	S80 E100	TOTAL
Ironstone											
Annular (var. beaded)											0
monochrome											0
Transfer-printed											0
brown											0
Decalcomania											0
fugitive											0
Molded											0
undecorated											0
Undecorated											4
undecorated											0
Ivory-Thin Whiteware											
Transfer-printed											0
green											0
Decalcomania											0
fugitive											0
polychrome											0
Molded											0
undecorated											0
Undecorated											0
undecorated											0
Unidentified Refracted Earthenware											
Edge											0
blue											0
unidentified											0
Hand-painted											0
blue											0
Annular											0
blue											0
polychrome											0
Molded											0
undecorated											0
Slip											0
blue											0
Sponge											0
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Transfer Printed											0
blue											0
red											0
Pink bodied											0
decals											0
Blue bodied											0
Unidentified					1		4				5
											0
Stoneware											
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)											1
Undecorated											0
undecorated		1									1
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)											0
Annular (beaded)											0
blue											0
Undecorated											0
undecorated											0
Exfoliated (int.), Albany (ext.)											0
Undecorated											0
undecorated											0
Bristol (int.), unglazed (ext.)											0
Undecorated											0
undecorated											0
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)											1
Undecorated											0
undecorated					1						1
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)											0
Undecorated											0
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)											0
Undecorated											0
undecorated											0
Slip (int.), unglazed (ext.)											0
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)											0
Painted											0
blue											1
undecorated											1
Salt (int.), Salt (ext.)											1
Hand-painted											1
blue											3
Undecorated											0
Slip (int.), Salt (ext.)											1
Undecorated											0
undecorated											1
blue											0
Alkaline Glaze (ext.), Unglazed (int.)											0
undecorated											0
Ferrous Glazed											0
undecorated											0
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)											0
with slip											0
Undecorated											0
undecorated											2
exfoliated/burnt											0
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)											0
undecorated											0
Porcelain											
Blaze											0
Molded											0
Painted											0
Brown											0
Undecorated											1

	S60 E60	S60 E80	S60 E120	S80 W20	S80 E20	S80 E20	S80 E40	S80 E60	S80 E80	S80 E100	TOTAL
Hard Paste											
Transfer-printed (overglaze)											0
blue											0
fugitive											0
Hand-Painted											0
monochrome											0
Decalcomania											0
fugitive											0
monochrome											0
polychrome											0
Molded											0
undecorated											0
Slip											0
dipped											0
Undecorated											32
undecorated	2		1	2	8	3	1				6
button											0
Soft Paste											3
undecorated								1			0
Semi-Peweechin											0
Industrial											0
Tobacco Pipe											0
Stone Ware											0
PREHISTORIC CERAMICS											
Coles Creek Inlaid											0
var. unspecified											0
GLASS											
Free Blown											
Improved pontil											0
Underslipped technique											0
olive amber											0
Glass Pontil											0
Underslipped technique											0
clear green											0
Underslipped Pontil Technique											0
String lip											0
olive											1
Underslipped technique											0
olive											0
olive amber											0
Molded											0
Foot Bottom Mold											0
Clear Blue											0
Underslipped Mold Type											0
Lipping tool											0
clear blue											0
clear green											0
clear purple											1
olive											0
olive amber											0
Infolded lip											0
clear blue											1
Underslipped technique											0
clear blue											0
clear purple											0
olive											0
olive amber											0
Machine Made											
Underslipped Mold Type											0
Owens machine made											0
clear											0
clear purple											0
olive amber											0
Automatic machine	1					1		1	1		1
clear											5
cobalt blue											0
milk (blue)											0
milk (white)											1
Underslipped machine type											0
brown											0
clear											0
clear blue											0
clear green											0
clear purple											0
cobalt blue											0
milk (white)											0
Pressed											0
clear blue											0
clear purple											0
milk (white)											0
Underslipped Manufacturing Technique											0
brown											12
clear	2			1	4	1					10
clear blue	2	1			3		1				7
clear green				1	1						0
clear pink											4
clear purple											0
clear yellow											0
cobalt blue											0
emerald											0
milk (white)											0
olive	3			1	1	1		1			15
olive amber		1			1						4
Window Glass											0
clear											2
clear blue	1		1			1	2				7
clear green											0
Marble											0
agate											0
Slag											0

	S60 E60	S60 E80	S60 E120	S80 W20	S80 E200	S80 E20	S80 E40	S80 E60	S80 E80	S80 E100	TOTAL
METAL											
Brass											0
Lamp cap											0
Pipe											0
Silver-ware											0
Unidentified											0
Copper											0
unidentified											0
Iron											0
As head											0
Bolt											0
Chain											0
Hinge					1						1
Hook											0
Nail											0
Type 3-10											0
Type 1-10					2						2
Type 6-10											0
Type 11-12											0
Plate											0
Pipe											0
Ringlet Rec											0
Spill		1							1		2
Spoon											0
Stoolyard weight											0
Wheel											0
Unidentified					3					1	4
Lead											0
Unidentified											0
Aluminum				1							1
Sheet											1
Asbestos											1
Insulator											1
BRICK											
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique											
Un glazed	3	1	3	1	7		3		6	6	35
Glazed								2			2
COAL											
Coal											0
CONCRETE											
Concrete											0
FAUNA											
Bees											0
Tooth											0
Turtle shell											1
Oyster shell											0
Intestine											0
Graphite											0
battery rod											0
Leather											0
Glove											0
LITHIC											
Unidentified											0
gravel											0
limestone											0
quartz											0
unidentified											0
Slate								1			1
MORTAR											
Portland											0
PLASTIC											
Intestine											0
Shotgun shell					1						0
Unidentified											1
RUBBER											
Shoe sole											0
Unidentified											0
TOTAL	41	9	9	28	79	32	11	12	14	9	244

	S100 W20	S100 E00	S100 E20	S100 E40	S100 E60	S100 E80	S100 E120	S120 W20	S120 E00	S120 E20	S120 E40	S120 E60	S120 E80	S120 E100	S120 E140	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS																
Coarse Earthenware																
Lead Glazed																
Yellow Lead Glazed																0
molded												1		1		4
undecorated		2														0
Thin Enamel																0
Undecorated Faience																0
Semi-Refined Earthenware																0
Semi-Refined Redware																0
Jackfield										1						1
White slipped																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Yellowware																0
Annular (banded)																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Molded																0
Rockingham																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
slip																2
undecorated		1										1				0
Refined Earthenware																0
Creamware																0
Annular (unidentified design)																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0
blue																0
Molded																0
rosette																0
Undecorated																13
undecorated	1	2	3					1	4	2						0
Late Creamware																0
Hand-painted																0
green																0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped)																0
green																0
Edged (unscaled)																2
green		2														0
Molded																1
undecorated												1				0
Undecorated																4
undecorated	1							2		1						0
Pearlware																0
Transfer-printed																0
blue	3	3	3	2				4	9	5		1				30
Hand-painted																0
blue													1			0
green																0
mulberry																0
monochrome																0
polychrome			2													2
Trail-slipped																0
polychrome																0
Annular (banded)																0
monochrome																0
polychrome			1													1
Annular (Unidentified)																0
monochrome																0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped rim)																0
blue																0
green																0
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim)																1
blue						1										2
green									2							0
Edged (unscaled)																0
green																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																1
blue									1							0
green																0
unidentified																0
Molded																0
polychrome																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated	1	2	3	1				2	9	2	1	2				23
Late Pearlware																0
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
polychrome																0
Transfer-printed																0
blue																0
green																0
Annular (banded)																0
black																0
blue																0
brown																0
green																0
polychrome																0
Edged (symmetrical)																0
blue																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0
blue																0
embossed																0
green																0
unidentified																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WF30 during Phase II Investigations

	S100 W20	S100 E80	S100 E20	S100 E40	S100 E60	S100 E80	S100 E120	S120 W20	S120 E00	S120 E20	S120 E40	S120 E80	S120 E100	S120 E140	TOTAL
Early Whiteware															
Hand-painted								1							1
blue															0
flow															0
brown															0
green															1
red			1												1
polychrome			1					1	2						4
Transfer-printed															
black									1						1
blue		3	3	1				5	3	6					21
flow mulberry															0
green															0
purple															0
red															0
Annular (banded)															
blue															0
black															0
brown															0
green															0
polychrome			1												1
Annular (finger trailed)															
polychrome															0
Annular (unidentified)															
blue		2													2
polychrome									3						3
Edged (scalloped symmetrical)															
blue															0
Edged (unidentified scalloped)															
blue									1	1					2
embossed															0
green															0
red															0
undecorated															0
Edged (unscalloped)															
blue															0
red															0
Edged (unidentified rim type)															
blue															0
Molded															
undecorated															0
Sponge															
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Stamped															
undecorated															0
Undecorated															
undecorated		4	3	2					3	1	1				14
Whiteware															
Transfer-printed															
blue	6	8	5	1	1			3	6	12	1		1		44
flow blue															0
c.1860's															0
c.1880-1890			1												1
brown															0
black	1	1	1		1			1	1		2		1		9
gray															0
green									1						1
purple										1					1
red		1		1					1						3
yellow			1												1
polychrome	1	2		1							1				5
Hand-painted															
blue											2				2
monochrome															0
polychrome			1					2				1			4
Annular (banded)															
monochrome	1		1	1				2							4
polychrome															1
Annular (unidentified design)															
monochrome											1				1
polychrome									1						1
Annular (finger trailed)															
polychrome															0
Edged (Symmetrically Scalloped Rim)															
blue															0
Edged (Unidentified scalloped rim)															
blue	1								3						4
red															0
Edged (unscalloped)															
blue			1												1
red															0
Molded															
roulette															0
undecorated		1													1
Slip															
blue															0
Stamped															
blue															0
Stencil															
blue															0
polychrome															0
Sponge															
blue															0
green															0
polychrome															0
Decalcomania															
polychrome							1	1							2
fugitive															0
Undecorated															
undecorated	13	16	2	6	2	1	1	8	20	7	2		1		79

	S100 W20	S100 E00	S100 E20	S100 E40	S100 E60	S100 E80	S100 E120	S120 W20	S120 E00	S120 E20	S120 E60	S120 E80	S120 E100	S120 E140	TOTAL
Ironstone															
Annular (var. banded)															0
monochrome															0
Transfer-printed															0
brown															0
Decalcomania															0
fugitive															0
Molded															1
undecorated															1
Undecorated															1
undecorated															1
Ivory-Thusted Whiteware															
Transfer-printed															0
green															0
Decalcomania															0
fugitive															0
polychrome															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Unidentified Refined Earthenware															
Edge															0
blue															0
unidentified															0
Hand-painted															0
blue															0
Annular															0
blue															0
polychrome															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Slip															0
blue															0
Sponge															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Transfer Printed															0
blue															0
red															0
Pink bodied															0
focal															0
Blue bodied															0
Unidentified															3
Stoneware															0
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)															1
Undecorated															1
undecorated															1
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)															0
Annular (banded)															0
blue															1
Undecorated															1
undecorated															1
Exfoliated (int.), Albany (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Bristol (int.), unglazed (ext.)															1
Undecorated															1
undecorated															1
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)															3
Undecorated															3
undecorated															3
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
Slip (int.), unglazed (ext.)															0
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)															0
Painted															0
blue															1
undecorated															1
Salt (int.), Salt (ext.)															0
Hand-painted															0
blue															1
undecorated															1
Slip (int.), Salt (ext.)															1
Undecorated															1
undecorated															1
blue															0
Alkaline Glaze (ext.), Unglazed (int.)															0
undecorated															0
Ferrous Glazed															0
undecorated															0
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)															0
with slip															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated															0
exfoliated/burnt															0
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)															2
undecorated															2
Porcelain															
Bisque															0
Molded															0
Painted															0
Brown															0
Undecorated															0

	S100 W20	S100 E00	S100 E20	S100 E40	S100 E60	S100 E80	S100 E120	S120 W20	S120 E00	S120 E20	S120 E60	S120 E80	S120 E100	S120 E140	TOTAL
Hard Paste															
Transfer-printed (overglaze)															0
blue															0
fugitive															0
Hand-Painted															0
monochrome															0
Decalcomania															0
fugitive															0
monochrome															0
polychrome															0
Molded															0
undecorated															0
Slip															0
dipped															0
Undecorated															0
undecorated	3	1	1	1				2	5	6	1		1		21
butts															0
Soft Paste															0
undecorated			1						3						4
Semi-Porcelain															0
Industrial															0
Tobacco Pipe															0
Stoneware															0
PREHISTORIC CERAMICS															
Coles Creek Incised															0
var. unspecified															0
GLASS															
Free Blown															
Improved pontil															0
Unidentified lipping technique															0
olive amber															0
Glass Pontil															0
Unidentified lipping technique															0
clear green															0
Unidentified Pontilling Technique															0
String lip															0
olive															0
Unidentified lipping technique															0
olive															0
olive amber															0
Molded															
Pont Bottom Mold															0
Clear Blue															0
Unidentified Mold Type															0
Lipping tooled															0
clear blue															0
clear green															1
clear purple															0
olive															0
olive amber															0
Infolded lip															0
clear blue															0
Unidentified lipping technique															0
clear blue															0
clear purple															0
olive															0
olive amber															0
Machine Made															
Unidentified Mold Type															0
Owens machine made															0
clear															0
clear purple															0
olive amber															0
Automatic machine															0
clear															0
cobalt blue															2
milk (blue)															0
milk (white)															1
Unidentified machine type															0
brown															0
clear															0
clear blue															0
clear green															0
clear purple															0
cobalt blue															0
milk (white)															0
Pressed															0
clear blue															0
clear purple															0
milk (white)															0
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique															0
brown															0
clear	3	3	1						1	1			1	1	11
clear blue		1		2		1	1		1	3		1			10
clear green	1	1		1				1	1						5
clear pink															0
clear purple	1	2		2	1	1			2	2	1				12
clear yellow															0
cobalt blue															0
oversized															0
milk (white)															0
olive		1	1	3					1	1	2				5
olive amber		1	1	1			1								5
Window Glass															0
clear															0
clear blue															0
clear green			2	2	1	1		1	2	2					11
Marble															0
agate															0
Slog															0

	S100 W20	S100 E00	S100 E20	S100 E40	S100 E60	S100 E80	S100 E120	S120 W20	S120 E00	S120 E20	S120 E60	S120 E80	S120 E100	S120 E140	TOTAL
METAL															
Brass															0
Lamp cap															0
Pipe															0
Screw															0
Unidentified															0
Copper															0
unidentified															0
Iron															0
Ax head															0
Bolt															0
Chain															0
Hinge															0
Hook												1			1
Nail															0
Type 3-10															0
Type 1-10												1			1
Type 6-10															0
Type 11-12															0
Plate															0
Pipe															0
Ringlet Roe															0
Spike															0
Spoon															0
Steelyard weight															0
Wheel															0
Unidentified															0
Lead															0
Unidentified															0
Aluminum															0
Sheet															0
Asbestos															0
Insulator															0
BRICK															
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique															
Un glazed	1	4	5	4	6	2	2	2	8	5	4	5	3	4	55
Glazed															0
COAL															
Coal		1		1	1					1					4
CONCRETE															
Concrete															0
FAUNA															
Bone															0
Tooth															0
Turtle shell															0
Oyster shell															0
button															0
Graphite															0
bathtery rod															0
Leather															0
Glove															0
LITHIC															
Unidentified															0
gravel															0
limestone															0
quartz															0
unidentified															0
Slate															0
MORTAR															
Portland															0
PLASTIC															
button															0
Shogun shell															0
Unidentified		1					1								2
RUBBER															
Shoe sole															0
Unidentified	1														1
TOTAL	39	68	46	39	15	7	7	40	99	68	22	10	10	4	282

	S140 E20	S140 E00	S140 E20	S140 E40	S140 E60	S140 E80	S140 E120	S160 W20	S160 E00	S160 E20	S160 E40	S160 E60	S160 E80	S160 E100	S160 E140	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS																
Coarse Earthenware																
Lead Glazed																
Yellow Lead Glazed																0
unmolded																0
undecorated																0
The Faience																0
Undecorated Faience																0
Semi-Refined Earthenware																
Semi-Refined Redware																
Jackfield																0
White slipped																0
Molded																0
undecorated									1							1
Yellowware																
Annular (banded)																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Molded																0
Rockingham																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
slip	1															0
undecorated																0
Refined Earthenware																
Creamware																
Annular (unidentified design)																
monochrome																1
polychrome									1							0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0
blue																0
Molded																0
roulette																0
Undecorated										1						11
undecorated	2	3	2	3		2										
Late Creamware																
Hand-painted																0
green																0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped)																0
green																0
Edged (asymmetrically scalloped)																0
green																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated		5														5
Pearlware																
Transfer-printed																
blue	3		7	1	2				2	1		2				15
Hand-painted																
blue		1														1
green				1												1
mulberry																0
monochrome	1															0
polychrome		1	2													3
Trail-slipped																0
polychrome																0
Annular (banded)																0
monochrome		1					1									2
polychrome	1															0
Annular (Unidentified)																0
monochrome																0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped rim)																0
blue																0
green																0
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim)																0
blue																0
green		1														1
Edged (unscalloped)																0
green																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)		1						1								2
blue																2
green				1					1							0
unidentified																0
Molded																0
polychrome							1									1
Undecorated																0
undecorated	3	17	3			1		2	1	3						27
Late Pearlware																
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
polychrome																0
Transfer-printed																0
blue																0
green																0
Annular (banded)																0
black																0
blue																0
brown																0
green																0
polychrome																0
Edged (symmetrical)																0
blue																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0
blue																0
embossed																0
green																0
unidentified																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
undecorated																0
undecorated		1														1

	S140 E20	S140 E00	S140 E20	S140 E40	S140 E60	S140 E80	S140 E120	S160 W20	S160 E00	S160 E20	S160 E40	S160 E60	S160 E80	S160 E100	S160 E140	TOTAL
Early Whiteware																
Hand-painted																
blue		1														1
flow																0
brown																0
green																0
red																0
polychrome																0
Transfer-printed																
black	1		3			1		2	2							0
blue																8
flow smallberry																0
green																0
purple																0
red			1													1
Annular (banded)																
blue									1			1				2
black																0
brown																0
green																1
polychrome								1								0
Annular (finger trailed)																0
polychrome																0
Annular (unidentified)																0
blue																0
polychrome																0
Edged (scallop symetrical)																0
blue																0
Edged (unidentified scalloped)									1			1				2
blue																0
embossed																0
green																0
red																0
undecorated																0
Edged (unscalloped)	1															0
blue																0
red																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0
blue																0
Molded																1
undecorated									1							0
Sponge																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Stamped																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated		1		2					3							6
Whiteware																

	S140 E20	S140 E00	S140 E20	S140 E40	S140 E60	S140 E80	S140 E120	S160 W20	S160 E00	S160 E20	S160 E40	S160 E60	S160 E80	S160 E100	S160 E140	TOTAL
Ironstone																
Annular (var. banded)																0
monochrome																0
Transfer-printed																0
brown																0
Decalcomania																0
fugitive																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Ivory-Thin White Ware																2
Transfer-printed																0
green																0
Decalcomania																0
fugitive																0
polychrome																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Unidentified Refined Earthenware																0
Edge																0
blue																0
undecorated																0
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
Annular																0
blue																0
polychrome																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Slip																0
blue																0
Sponge																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Transfer Printed																0
blue																0
red																0
Pink bodied																0
decal																0
Blue bodied																0
Unidentified	1							1								2
Stoneware																0
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)																0
Annular (banded)																0
blue																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Exfoliated (int.), Albany (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Bristol (int.), unglazed (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Slip (int.), unglazed (ext.)																0
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)																0
Painted																0
blue																0
undecorated																0
Salt (int.), Salt (ext.)																0
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Slip (int.), Salt (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
blue																0
Alkaline Glaze (ext.), Unglazed (int.)																0
undecorated																0
Ferrous Glazed																0
undecorated																0
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)																0
with slip																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
exfoliated/burnt																0
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)																0
undecorated																0
Porcelain																0
Bisque																0
Molded																0
Painted																0
Brown																0
Undecorated																0

	S140 E20	S140 E00	S140 E20	S140 E40	S140 E60	S140 E80	S140 E120	S160 W20	S160 E00	S160 E20	S160 E40	S160 E60	S160 E80	S160 E100	S160 E140	TOTAL
Hard Paste																
Transfer-printed (overglaze)																0
blue																0
fugitive																0
Hand-Painted																0
monochrome																0
Decalcomania																0
fugitive																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Slip																0
dipped																0
Undecorated																14
undecorated																0
button																2
Soft Paste																0
undecorated																2
Semi-Porcelain																0
Industrial																0
Tobacco Pipe																0
Stone Ware																0
PREHISTORIC CERAMICS																
Coles Creek Incised																0
var. unspecified																0
GLASS																
Free Blown																
Improved pontil																0
Unidentified lipping technique																0
olive amber																0
Glass Pontil																0
Unidentified lipping technique																0
clear green																0
Unidentified Pontilting Technique																0
String lip																0
olive																0
Unidentified lipping technique																1
olive																0
olive amber																0
Molded																
Post Bottom Mold																0
Clear Blue																0
Unidentified Mold Type																0
Lipping tooled																0
clear blue																0
clear green																0
clear purple																0
olive																0
olive amber																0
Infolded lip																0
clear blue																0
Unidentified lipping technique																0
clear blue																0
clear purple																1
olive																0
olive amber																0
Machine Made																
Unidentified Mold Type																0
Owens machine made																0
clear																1
clear purple																2
olive amber																0
Automatic machine																0
clear																5
cobalt blue																3
milk (blue)																0
milk (white)																0
Unidentified machine type																0
brown																0
clear																0
clear blue																0
clear green																0
clear purple																0
cobalt blue																0
milk (white)																0
Pressed																0
clear blue																1
clear purple																0
milk (white)																0
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																0
brown																13
clear																16
clear blue																4
clear green																0
clear pink																13
clear purple																0
clear yellow																0
cobalt blue																1
emerald																0
milk (white)																0
olive																9
olive amber																5
Window Glass																1
clear																2
clear blue																14
clear green																0
Marble																0
agate																0
Slag																0

	S140 E20	S140 E00	S140 E20	S140 E40	S140 E60	S140 E80	S140 E120	S160 W20	S160 E00	S160 E20	S160 E40	S160 E60	S160 E80	S160 E100	S160 E140	TOTAL
METAL																
Brass																
Lamp cap																0
Pipe																0
Screw									1							1
Unidentified																0
Copper																0
unidentified																0
Iron																0
Ax head										1						1
Bolt																0
Chain																0
Hinge																0
Hook																0
Nail																0
Type 3-10																0
Type 1-10										1						1
Type 6-10																0
Type 11-12																0
Plastic																0
Pipe																0
Ringlet Ree																0
Spike	1				1	1		2								4
Spoon																1
Steelyard weight												1				0
Wheel																0
Unidentified	1				5		1			1	1					8
Lead																0
Unidentified																0
Aluminum																0
Sheet																0
Asbestos																0
Insulator									1							1
BRICK																
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																
Un glazed	4	7	6	7		2	4	5	6	6	7	11	4	8	1	74
Glazed																0
COAL																
Coal						2		1			3	2				8
CONCRETE																
Concrete				1			1									2
FAUNA																
Bone																0
Tooth																0
Turtle shell																0
Oyster shell		1														1
button																0
Graphite																0
battery rod																0
Leather																
Glove																0
LITHIC																
Unidentified																0
gravel																0
limestone																0
quartz																0
unidentified																0
Slate																0
MORTAR																
Portland									1							1
PLASTIC																
button																0
Shotgun shell																0
Unidentified																0
RUBBER																
Shoe sole																0
Unidentified																0
TOTAL	33	70	54	36	24	15	18	30	35	31	17	25	8	14	18	211

	S180 W20	S180 E00	S180 E20	S180 E40	S180 E60	S180 E80	S180 E120	S200 W20	S200 E00	S200 E20	S200 E40	S200 E60	S200 E80	S200 E100	S200 E140	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS																
Coarse Earthenware																
Lead Glazed																
Yellow Lead Glazed																0
molded			1	1												2
undecorated																
Tin Enamel														1		1
Undecorated Faience																
Semi-Refined Earthenware																
Semi-Refined Redware																0
Jackfield																0
White slipped													1			1
Molded						1										1
undecorated																
Yellowware																
Annular (banded)																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																
Molded																0
Rockingham																0
undecorated																
Undecorated																0
slip																0
undecorated			1													1
Refined Earthenware																
Creamware																
Annular (unidentified design)																0
monochrome											1					1
polychrome																
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0
blue																0
Molded																0
rockware																0
Undecorated	1				1				1							2
undecorated																
Late Creamware																
Hand-painted																0
green																0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped)																0
green																0
Edged (unscaloped)									1							1
green																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
undecorated									1		2		1			4
undecorated																
Pearlware																
Transfer-printed	1		1		1					1			1			4
blue																0
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
green																0
mulberry																0
monochrome																0
polychrome	1										1	1				2
Tuxid-slipped																0
polychrome																0
Annular (banded)											1					0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Annular (Unidentified)																0
monochrome																0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped rim)																0
blue																0
green																0
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim)			1													1
blue																0
green																0
Edged (unscaloped)																0
green																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0
blue																0
green																0
unidentified																0
Molded																0
polychrome																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated			2									3				5
Late Pearlware																
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
polychrome																0
Transfer-printed																0
blue																0
green																0
Annular (banded)																0
black																0
blue																0
brown																0
green																0
polychrome																0
Edged (symmetrical)																0
blue																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0
blue																0
embossed																0
green																0
unidentified																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
undecorated																0

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WTF30 during Phase II Investigations

	S180 W20	S180 E00	S180 E20	S180 E40	S180 E60	S180 E80	S180 E120	S200 W20	S200 E00	S200 E20	S200 E40	S200 E60	S200 E80	S200 E100	S200 E140	TOTAL
Early Whiteware																
Hand-painted																
blue								1								1
flow																0
brown																0
green																0
red																0
polychrome																0
Transfer-printed																
black	1	1														0
blue																1
flow mulberry																0
green																0
purple																0
red																0
Annular (banded)																
blue								2								2
black																0
brown								1								1
green																0
polychrome																0
Annular (finger trailed)																
polychrome																0
Annular (unidentified)																
blue																0
polychrome																0
Edged (scallop symmetrical)																
blue																0
Edged (unidentified scalloped)																
blue																0
embossed																0
green																0
red																0
undecorated																0
Edged (unscalloped)																
blue		1														1
red																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																
blue																0
Molded																
undecorated																0
Sponge																
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Stamped																
undecorated																0
Undecorated																
undecorated	4	3		2				1								6
Whiteware																
Transfer-printed																
blue	2	2	3	2				3	1	2		1				14
flow blue																0
c.1860's	1														1	1
c.1880-1890									1							0
brown																0
black																0
gray																0
green																0
purple																0
red																0
yellow																0
polychrome																0
Hand-painted																
blue	1															0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Annular (banded)																
monochrome																2
polychrome																0
Annular (unidentified design)																
monochrome																1
polychrome																0
Annular (finger trailed)																
polychrome																0
Edged (Symmetrically Scallop Rim)																
blue																0
Edged (Unidentified scalloped rim)																
blue																1
red																0
Edged (unscallop)																
blue																0
red																0
Molded																
roulette																0
undecorated																1
Slip																
blue																0
Stamped																
blue																0
Stencil																
blue																0
polychrome																0
Sponge																
blue																0
green																0
polychrome																0
Decalcomania																
polychrome																1
fugitive																0
Undecorated																
undecorated	4	8	5	4				1	2	8	9	5	2			44

	S180 W20	S180 E20	S180 E20	S180 E40	S180 E60	S180 E80	S180 E120	S200 W20	S200 E20	S200 E20	S200 E40	S200 E40	S200 E80	S200 E100	S200 E140	TOTAL
Ironstone																
Annular (var. banded)																0
monochrome																0
Transfer-printed																0
brown																0
Decalcomania																0
fugitive																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Ivory-Tiled Whiteware																0
Transfer-printed																0
green																0
Decalcomania																0
fugitive																0
polychrome																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Unidentified Refined Earthenware																0
Edge																0
blue																0
unidentified																0
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
Annular																0
blue																0
polychrome																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Slip																0
blue																0
Sponge																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Transfer Printed																0
blue																0
red																0
Pink bodied																0
dual																0
Blue bodied																0
Unidentified																0
Stoneware																0
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)																0
Annular (banded)																0
blue																0
Undecorated																0
Exfoliated (int.), Albany (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Bristol (int.), unglazed (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Slip (int.), unglazed (ext.)																0
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)																0
Painted																0
blue																0
undecorated																0
Salt (int.), Salt (ext.)																0
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Slip (int.), Salt (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
blue																0
Alkaline Glaze (ext.), Unglazed (int.)																0
undecorated																0
Ferroso Glazed																0
undecorated																0
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)																0
with slip																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
exfoliated/burnt																0
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)																0
undecorated																0
Porcelain																0
Bisque																0
Molded																0
Painted																0
Brown																0
Undecorated																0

	S180 W20	S180 E00	S180 E20	S180 E40	S180 E60	S180 E80	S180 E120	S200 W20	S200 E00	S200 E20	S200 E40	S200 E60	S200 E80	S200 E100	S200 E140	TOTAL
Hard Paste																
Transfer-printed (overglaze)																0
blue																0
fugitive																0
Hand-Painted																0
monochrome																0
Decalcomania																0
fugitive																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Slip																0
dipped																0
Undecorated																5
undecorated	2	1	1	2				1		1						1
button																1
Soft Paste																1
undecorated										1						1
Semi-Porcelain																1
Industrial				1												1
Tobacco Pipe																0
Stone Ware																0
PREHISTORIC CERAMICS																
Coke Crank Included																0
mr. unspecified																0
GLASS																
Free Blown																
Improved pontil																0
Undentified lipping technique																0
olive amber																0
Glass Pontil																0
Undentified lipping technique																0
clear green																0
Undentified Pontilling Technique																0
String lip																0
olive																0
Undentified lipping technique																0
olive																0
olive amber																0
Molded																0
Post Bottom Mold																0
Clear blue																0
Undentified Mold Type																0
Lipping tooled																0
clear blue																0
clear green																0
clear purple																0
olive																0
olive amber																0
Infolded lip																0
clear blue																0
Undentified lipping technique																0
clear blue																0
clear purple													1			1
olive																0
olive amber																0
Machine Made																0
Undentified Mold Type																0
Ovens machine made																0
clear																0
clear purple																2
olive amber										2						2
Automatic machine																0
clear																0
cobalt blue		1	1	2	3								3		1	11
milk (blue)																0
milk (white)	1	1	1	1						2	1	1				7
Undentified machine type																0
brown																0
clear																0
clear blue																0
clear green																0
clear purple																0
cobalt blue																0
milk (white)																0
Pressed																0
clear blue																0
clear purple																0
milk (white)																0
Undentified Manufacturing Technique																0
brown																14
clear	1	1	2	1		1		2		3	2	1			1	31
clear blue	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	4	5	2	2	1		9
clear green				1	1					1	1	2	2			0
clear pink																0
clear purple	3	3	6	6	11	1	2		4	4	11	3	2	3	3	61
clear yellow																0
cobalt blue	1															0
emerald										1						1
milk (white)														1		1
olive	1	1		1			2			1	2	1	1	3		12
olive amber		1	2	2	2		1	1			4	7		4	2	26
Window Glass																0
clear																0
clear blue				4		1	5		1	2	4	1				18
clear green	5	1	2	9	7	2		1	5	8	2	2	5	3	4	51
Marble																0
agate																0
Slag																0

	S180 W20	S180 E00	S180 E20	S180 E40	S180 E60	S180 E80	S180 E120	S200 W20	S200 E00	S200 E20	S200 E40	S200 E60	S200 E80	S200 E100	S200 E140	TOTAL
METAL																
Brass																0
Lamp cap												1				1
Pipe																0
Strut																0
Unidentified																0
Copper																0
unidentified																0
Iron																0
Ax head																0
Bolt																0
Chain																0
Hinge																0
Hook																0
Nail																0
Type 3-10									1							1
Type 1-10																0
Type 6-10																0
Type 11-12																0
Plate					1										1	2
Pipe																0
Ringlet Ree											1					1
Spike																0
Spoon																0
Steelyard weight																0
Wheel																0
Unidentified					2										1	3
Lead																0
Unidentified																0
Aluminum																0
Sheet																0
Asbestos																0
Insulator																0
BRICK																
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																
Un glazed	5	15	9	7	4	2	1	11	10	11	7		6	1	2	86
Glazed																0
COAL																
Coal										1						1
CONCRETE																
Concrete								1								1
FAUNA																
Bone																0
Tooth																0
Turtle shell																0
Oyster shell																0
button																0
Graphite																0
battery rod									1							1
Leather																0
Glove																0
LITHIC																
Unidentified																0
gravel																0
limestone																0
quartz																0
unidentified										1	1					2
Slate																0
MORTAR																
Portland								3	3							6
PLASTIC																
button																0
Shotgun shell																0
Unidentified																0
RUBBER																
Shoe sole																0
Unidentified																0
TOTAL	40	46	46	52	39	11	14	29	34	60	61	33	25	18	19	304

	S220 W20	S220 E00	S220 E20	S220 E40	S220 E60	S220 E80	S220 E120	S240 W20	S240 E00	S240 E20	S240 E40	S240 E60	S240 E80	S240 E100	S240 E140	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS																
Coarse Earthenware																
Lead Glazed																
Yellow Lead Glazed																
molded		1				1				1						3
undecorated			1													1
Tin Enamel																
Undecorated Faience													1			1
Semi-Refined Earthenware																
Semi-Refined Redware																
Jackfield																0
White slipped																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Yellowware																
Annular (banded)																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Molded																0
Rockingham																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
slip																0
undecorated																0
Refined Earthenware																
Creamware																
Annular (unidentified design)																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0
blue																0
Molded																0
roulette																0
Undecorated		3		1	2		2					5	1	2		16
Late Creamware																
Hand-painted																0
green																0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped)																0
green																0
Edged (unscalloped)																0
green																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																1
Pearlware																
Transfer-printed																
blue		2			2											7
Hand-painted																
blue									1							1
green																0
mulberry																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Trail-slipped																0
polychrome																0
Annular (banded)																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Annular (Unidentified)																0
monochrome																0
Edged (symmetrically scalloped rim)																0
blue																0
green																1
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim)																0
blue																0
green																2
Edged (unscalloped)																0
green																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0
blue																0
green																0
unidentified																0
Molded																0
polychrome																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated		1		1	3		1		1			5	1			13
Late Pearlware																
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
polychrome																0
Transfer-printed																0
blue																0
green																0
Annular (banded)																0
black																0
blue																0
brown																0
green																0
polychrome																0
Edged (symmetrical)																0
blue																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0
blue																0
embossed																0
green																0
unidentified																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0

	S220 W20	S220 E00	S220 E20	S220 E40	S220 E60	S220 E80	S220 E120	S240 W20	S240 E00	S240 E20	S240 E40	S240 E60	S240 E80	S240 E100	S240 E140	TOTAL
Early Whiteware																
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
flow																0
brown																0
green																0
red																0
polychrome																0
Transfer-printed																0
black																0
blue		3	3	2	1					1						10
flow mulberry																0
green																0
purple																0
red																0
Annular (banded)																1
blue										1						0
black																0
brown																0
green																0
polychrome																0
Annular (finger trailed)																0
polychrome																0
Annular (unidentified)																0
blue																0
polychrome																0
Edged (scallop symmetrical)																0
blue																0
Edged (unidentified scalloped)																2
blue					1								1			0
embossed																0
green																0
red																0
undecorated																0
Edged (unscalloped)	1															0
blue																0
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0
blue																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Sponge																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Stamped																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																5
undecorated		1	2				1					1				0
Whiteware																8
Transfer-printed																0
blue	1		1	1	2	1			1	1		1				2
flow blue																1
c.1860s		2														1
c.1880-1890			1													1
brown																1
black									1							1
gray																0
green										1						2
purple												1				0
red																0
yellow																0
polychrome																0
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
monochrome																1
polychrome	1					1										1
Annular (banded)																1
monochrome										1						1
polychrome																0
Annular (unidentified design)																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Annular (finger trailed)																0
polychrome																0
Edged (Symmetrically Scallop Rim)																0
blue																0
Edged (Unidentified scalloped rim)																0
blue																0
red																0
Edged (unscallop)																0
blue																0
red																0
Molded																0
roulette															1	2
undecorated			1													0
Slip																0
blue																0
Stamped																0
blue																0
Stencil																0
blue																0
polychrome																0
Sponge																0
blue																0
green																0
polychrome																0
Decalcomania																0
polychrome																0
fugitive																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated	7	3	4	4	4	1		2	5	5	6	1		1		36

	S220 W20	S220 E00	S220 E20	S220 E40	S220 E60	S220 E80	S220 E120	S240 W20	S240 E00	S240 E20	S240 E40	S240 E60	S240 E80	S240 E100	S240 E140	TOTAL
Ironstone																
Annular (var. banded)																0
monochrome																0
Transfer-printed																0
brown																0
Decalcomania																0
fugitive																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Ivory-Tinted Whiteware																0
Transfer-printed																0
green																0
Decalcomania																0
fugitive																0
polychrome																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Undecorated Refined Earthenware																0
Edge																0
blue																0
undecorated																0
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
Annular																0
blue																0
polychrome																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Slip																0
blue																0
Sponge																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Transfer Printed																0
blue																0
red																0
Pink bodied																0
dental																0
Blue bodied																0
Undecorated																0
Stoneware																0
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)																0
Annular (banded)																0
blue																0
undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Exfoliated (int.), Albany (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Bristol (int.), unglazed (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Slip (int.), unglazed (ext.)																0
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)																0
Painted																0
blue																0
undecorated																0
Salt (int.), Salt (ext.)																0
Hand-painted																0
blue																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Slip (int.), Salt (ext.)																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
blue																0
Alkaline Glaze (ext.), Unglazed (int.)																0
undecorated																0
Ferroso Glazed																0
undecorated																0
undecorated																0
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)																0
with slip																0
Undecorated																0
undecorated																0
exfoliated/burnt																0
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)																0
undecorated																0
Porcelain																0
Bisque																0
Molded																0
Painted																0
Brown																0
Undecorated																0

Appendix C: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WF30 during Phase II Investigations

	S220 W20	S220 E00	S220 E20	S220 E40	S220 E60	S220 E80	S220 E120	S240 W20	S240 E00	S240 E20	S240 E40	S240 E60	S240 E80	S240 E100	S240 E140	TOTAL
Hard Paste																
Transfer-printed (overglaze)																0
blue																0
fugitive																0
Hand-Painted																0
monochrome																0
Dolacomania																0
fugitive																0
monochrome																0
polychrome																0
Molded																0
undecorated																0
Slip																0
dipped																0
Undecorated				1	3					2	1	1				8
undecorated																0
button																1
Soft Paste																
undecorated												1				1
Semi-Percolate																
Industrial			2	2	1				2	4	3	5				19
Tobacco Pipe																0
Stone Ware																0
PREHISTORIC CERAMICS																
Coles Creek Incised																0
var. unspecified																0
GLASS																
Free Blown																
Improved pontil																0
Unidentified lipping technique																0
olive amber																0
Glass Pontil																
Unidentified lipping technique																0
clear green																0
Unidentified Pontilling Technique																
String lip																0
olive																0
Unidentified lipping technique																0
olive																0
olive amber																0
Molded																
Post Bottom Mold																0
Clear Blue																0
Unidentified Mold Type																
Lipping tooled																0
clear blue																0
clear green																0
clear purple																0
olive																0
olive amber																0
Infolded lip																0
clear blue																0
Unidentified lipping technique																0
clear blue																0
clear purple																0
olive																0
olive amber																0
Machine Made																
Unidentified Mold Type																
Owens machine made																0
clear																0
clear purple																0
olive amber																0
Automatic machine																
clear																0
cobalt blue			1	1		2						2				6
milk (blue)																0
milk (white)					1				2	1						4
Unidentified machine type																
brown																0
clear																0
clear blue																0
clear green																0
clear purple																0
cobalt blue																0
milk (white)																0
Pressed																
clear blue																0
clear purple				1												1
milk (white)																0
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																
brown	1	2		4	2		1	1		3	5	2				20
clear	1	3	2	2	3		3			1	2	1				12
clear blue																6
clear green																0
clear pink	1	2		1	5	1			1		8	5	2			25
clear purple																0
clear yellow																0
cobalt blue																0
emerald				1		1										2
milk (white)			2													0
olive			1			2		1								7
olive amber	1	2	1	2	2						5	3	2			17
Window Glass																
clear				1							1					2
clear blue																8
clear green	2	1	4	1	2	5	1	2	3	3	8	7	1	1		32
Marble																
agate																0
Slag																0

	S220 W20	S220 E00	S220 E20	S220 E40	S220 E60	S220 E80	S220 E120	S240 W20	S240 E00	S240 E20	S240 E40	S240 E60	S240 E80	S240 E100	S240 E140	TOTAL
METAL																
Brass																0
Lamp cap																0
Pipe																0
Skrapp																0
Unidentified																0
Copper																0
unidentified																0
Iron																0
Ax head																0
Bolt																0
Chain																0
Hinge																0
Hook																0
Nail																0
Type 3-10																0
Type 1-10									1							1
Type 6-10																0
Type 11-12																0
Plastic																0
Pipe																0
Ringlet Ree																0
Splice																0
Spoon																0
Steelyard weight																0
Wheel																0
Unidentified						1			1							2
Lead																0
Unidentified		1														1
Aluminum																0
Sheet																0
Asbestos																0
Insulator																0
BRICK																
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																
Un glazed	15	10	5	6	1	7	7	7	5	3	4		5	1		61
Glazed																0
COAL																
Coal	1			2		1						1				4
CONCRETE																
Concrete											1					1
FALUNA																
Bone				1												1
Tooth																0
Turtle shell																0
Oyster shell																0
button																0
Graphite																0
battery rod																0
Leather																
Glove								1								1
LITHIC																
Unidentified																0
gravel																0
limestone																0
quartz																0
unidentified																0
Slate																0
MORTAR																
Portland		3							1							4
PLASTIC																
button																0
Shotgun shell																0
Unidentified																0
RUBBER																
Shoe sole																0
Unidentified																0
TOTAL	32	42	35	36	41	26	16	17	27	36	49	47	16	7	1	242

	S260 W20	S260 E00	S260 E20	S260 E40	S260 E60	S260 E80	S260 E120	S280 W20	S280 E00	S280 E20	S280 E40	S280 E60	S280 E80	S280 E100	S280 E140	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS																	
Coarse Earthenware																	
Lead Glazed																	2
Yellow Lead Glazed																0	2
molded																0	20
undecorated																1	5
Tin Enamelled						1											
Undecorated Faience																	
Seal-Refined Earthenware																	
Jackfield											1					1	1
White slipped																0	10
Molded													1			0	2
undecorated																1	7
Yellowware																	
Annular (banded)																0	2
monochrome			1													1	13
polychrome																	
Molded																0	6
Rockingham																0	2
undecorated																0	1
Undecorated														1		0	9
slip																0	24
undecorated																	
Refined Earthenware																	
Creamware																	1
Annular (unidentified design)																0	8
monochrome																0	4
polychrome																	
Edged (unidentified rim type)																1	1
blue											1						
Molded																0	2
ivory																	
Undecorated																	
undecorated			1		1	1		1		1	1	2	2			10	171
Late Creamware																	
Hand-painted																	
green				1												1	1
Edged (symmetrically scalloped)																	
green									1							1	1
Edged (asymmetrical)																0	8
green																	
Molded																0	2
undecorated																	
undecorated			1	1					4							6	52
Pearlware																	
Transfer-printed																	
blue	2	1	2	1	1				2			1		1		9	211
Hand-painted																	
blue						1										1	21
green																0	2
mulberry																0	3
monochrome																2	21
polychrome				1						1							
Trail-slipped																0	12
polychrome																1	1
Annular (banded)																0	32
monochrome																2	47
polychrome			1							1							
Annular (Unidentified)																0	2
monochrome																	
Edged (symmetrically scalloped rim)																0	15
blue																0	20
green																	
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim)			1													1	31
blue																0	25
green	1															0	1
Edged (asymmetrical)																0	2
green																	
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0	1
blue												1				2	44
green		1										1				2	38
unidentified												1				0	2
Molded																	
polychrome																0	2
Undecorated																	
undecorated	8			1		1		1	2	6	2	3				16	615
Late Pearlware																	
Hand-painted																0	4
blue																0	2
polychrome																	
Transfer-printed																0	30
blue																0	6
green																	
Annular (banded)																0	2
black																0	4
blue																0	2
brown																0	2
green																0	4
polychrome																	
Edged (symmetrical)																0	6
blue																	
Edged (unidentified rim type)																0	16
blue																0	2
embossed																0	2
green																0	2
unidentified																	
Molded																0	4
undecorated																	
undecorated																0	72

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	S260 W20	S260 E00	S260 E20	S260 E40	S260 E60	S260 E80	S260 E120	S280 W20	S280 E00	S280 E20	S280 E40	S280 E60	S280 E80	S280 E100	S280 E140	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
Ivorystone																	
Annular (var. banded)																0	10
monochrome																0	6
Transfer-printed																0	2
brown																0	1
Decalcomania																0	18
fugitive																0	
Molded																0	
undecorated																17	421
undecorated		5	2	2	2				2	1	3						
Ivory-Tinted Whiteware																	
Transfer-printed																0	2
gross																0	6
Decalcomania																0	2
fugitive																0	8
polychrome																0	
Molded																0	
undecorated																2	50
undecorated		1											1				
Unidentified Refracted Earthenware																	
Edge																0	14
blue																0	2
undecorated																0	2
Hand-painted																0	2
blue																0	2
Annular																0	6
blue																0	2
polychrome																0	
Molded																0	2
undecorated																0	2
Slip																0	2
blue																0	2
Sponge																0	2
monochrome																0	2
polychrome																0	2
Transfer Printed																0	2
blue																0	2
red																0	18
Pink bodied																0	2
decal																0	4
Blue bodied																3	67
Unidentified				1	1						1					0	
Stoneware																	
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)																	
Undecorated																4	27
undecorated		1				1						3					1
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)																0	3
Annular (banded)																0	6
blue																13	55
Undecorated					5	2	2					2	2				
undecorated																0	8
Exfoliated (int.), Albany (ext.)																0	
undecorated																0	16
Bristol (int.), unglazed (ext.)																0	
undecorated																4	98
Bristol (int.), Bristol (ext.)																0	2
undecorated		1								1		1	1				
Slip (int.), Bristol (ext.)																0	2
undecorated																0	6
undecorated																0	
Slip (int.), slip (ext.)																0	
undecorated																0	
Slip (int.), unglazed (ext.)																0	1
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)																0	4
Printed																1	5
blue																1	
undecorated																0	2
Salt (int.), Salt (ext.)																0	
Hand-painted																0	32
blue																0	
undecorated																0	
Slip (int.), Salt (ext.)																0	14
undecorated																0	2
blue																0	
Alkaline Glaze (ext.), Unglazed (int.)					1								4			5	11
undecorated																3	7
Ferrous Glazed																0	2
undecorated																0	14
Unglazed (int.), Salt (ext.)																0	82
with slip																0	4
undecorated																10	
undecorated				1	3	6										0	
exfoliated/burnt																0	
Unglazed (int.), Unglazed (ext.)																0	12
undecorated																0	
Porcelain																	
Bisque																0	4
Molded																0	2
Painted																0	
Brown																0	
Undecorated																0	10

	S260 W20	S260 E00	S260 E20	S260 E40	S260 E60	S260 E80	S260 E120	S280 W20	S280 E00	S280 E20	S280 E40	S280 E60	S280 E80	S280 E100	S280 E140	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
METAL																	
Brass																	
Lamp cap																0	2
Pipe																0	2
Stirrup																0	2
Unidentified																0	8
Copper																	
unidentified																0	2
Iron																	
Ax head																0	2
Bolt																0	6
Chain																0	2
Ring																0	4
Hook																0	2
Nail																0	2
Type 3-10																1	24
Type 1-10	1	1														1	1
Type 6-10									1							0	4
Type 11-12																0	2
Plate																0	8
Pipe																0	2
Ringlet Ree																0	15
Spile																1	1
Spoon																0	2
Steady weight																0	2
Wheel																0	2
Unidentified	7															0	248
Lead																0	10
Unidentified																0	2
Aluminum																1	7
Sheet								1									
Asbestos																0	8
Insulator																	
BRICK																	
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																0	4
Engined	4	9	12	10	3	6		3	4	6	5	2	6	1	1	68	1,388
Ghzed																0	34
COAL																	
Coal																0	58
CONCRETE																	
Concrete																0	12
FAUNA																	
Bone																0	4
Tooth																0	14
Turtle shell																0	2
Oyster shell																0	6
button																0	2
Graphite																0	2
battery rod																0	2
Leather																	
Glove																0	2
LITHIC																	
Unidentified																0	
gravel																0	2
limestone																0	2
quartz																0	6
unidentified																2	24
Slate			1	1													
MORTAR																	
Portland				1												1	33
PLASTIC																	
button																0	2
Shotgun shell															1	1	1
Unidentified																1	11
RUBBER																	
Shoe sole																0	2
Unidentified																0	4
TOTAL	44	43	55	79	54	24	2	14	34	50	76	63	28	13	3	307	14,284

APPENDIX D

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE SURFACE OF SITE 16WF121 DURING PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS

Appendix D: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 68FF121 during Phase II Investigations

	N60W240	N60W140	N40W160	N40W180	N40W200	N40W220	N40W240	N10E200	N30E180	N10E160	N10E140	N10E100	N10E80	N20E60	N10E20	N10E00	N20W70	N20W40	N20W60	N20W80	N20W100	N20W120	N20W140
Pottery																							
Blackware																							
Undecorated																							
Hard Paste																							
monochrome																							
polychrome																							
Moulded																							
undecorated																							
bottom																							
undecorated																							
Seal-Pottery																							
undecorated																							
GLASS																							
Free Blown																							
Unidentified Potting Technique																							
Unidentified lipping technique																							
Moulded																							
Unidentified Mold Type																							
Lipping tool																							
clear blue																							
Unidentified lipping technique																							
clear blue																							
clear green																							
clear purple																							
ceramic																							
milk (blue)																							
milk (white)																							
olive amber																							
undecorated/burned																							
Window Glass																							
clear blue																							
clear green																							
clear yellow																							
METAL																							
Brass																							
Iron																							
Iron Bolt																							
Nail																							
Type 3-10																							
Unidentified																							
Net																							
Unidentified																							
BRICK																							
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																							
Unplazed																							
Glazed																							
CEMENT																							
COAL																							
Coal																							
FAUNA																							
Bone																							
LITHIC																							
Shale																							
MORTAR																							
Portland																							
PLASTIC																							
Unidentified																							
TOTAL	49	55	18	30	46	31	32	5	7	13	12	1	2	2	16	7	18	8	92	48	37	24	29

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	N00W160	N00W180	N00W200	N00W210	N00W240	S10E180	S10E160	S10E140	S10E120	S10E80	S10E60	S10E40	E20W20	S10W40	S10W60	S10W80	S10W100	S10W120	S10W140	S10W160	S10W200	S10W240	S40E180
Porelata Blague Unadorned Herd mosaichoue polychrome Molded undecorated Undecorated Undecorated undecorated Small-Porelata Undefined	1		1		2										1			1					
GLASS Free Blows Undefined Potilling Technique Undefined Undefined liping technique olive																							
Molded Undeathful Mold Type Lipping Lipping blue Undeathful liping technique dark green																							
Machine Made Undeathful machine type brown																							
Pressed clear																							
Undeathful Manufacturing Technique milk (white) clear brown																							1
clear blue clear green clear yellow emerald milk (blue) milk (white) olive																							1
olive amber Undeathful Undeathful/domed					1									1	2			2					
Window Glass Undeathful clear clear blue clear green clear yellow																							
METAL Brass Illage Iron Steel Nail Type 1-10 Undefined																							
New Undeathful Undeathful																							
BRICK Undeathful Undeathful Manufacturing Technique Engined Grized	7	3	3	11	5	15	7	2	2					11	6	3	6	2	1		1		
CEMENT COAL Coal PAUNA Bone LITHIC Slate MORTAR Formed PLASTIC Undeathful																							
TOTAL	16	5	10	15	1	13	4	5	17	14	4	3	2	18	25	15	11	41	8	3	2	1	2

	S40E110	S40E80	S40E60	S40E40	S40D20	S40W70	S40W40	S40W80	S40W100	S40W120	S40W180	S40W200	S40W230	S40W240	S60E200	S60E160	S60E140	S60E100	S60E80	S60E60	S60E40	S60E20	S60N120
Precast Block Undecorated Hard Paste monochrome polychrome Molded undecorated Undecorated beaten undecorated Semi-Precast Undecorated GLASS Free Blown Undeidentified Partling Technique Undeidentified lipping technique dove Molded Undeidentified Mold Type Lipping toolled clear blue Undeidentified lipping technique dark green dark brown Machine Made Undeidentified machine type brown Pressed Clear Undeidentified (white) Undeidentified Manufacturing Technique aquia Brown Clear Clear blue Clear green Clear purple cermial milk (blue) milk (white) olive olive Dark Amber undeidentified/burned Window Glass Clear Clear blue Clear green Clear yellow METAL Brass Jilange Iron Bolt Nut Type 3-10 Undeidentified Nail Washer Undeidentified BRICK Undeidentified Manufacturing Technique Engineered Glazed Cited CEMENT COAL Coal FAUNA Bone LITHIC Slate MORTAR Portland PLASTIC Undeidentified	1	6	3	2	1	6	13	8	6	9	1	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	2
TOTAL	1	6	3	2	1	6	13	8	6	9	1	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	2

Appendix D: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 10FFJ11 during Phase II Investigations

	S60W40	S60W60	S60W100	S60W140	S60E90	S60E40	S60E20	S60W20	S60W40	S60W60	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS											
Coarse Earthenware											1
Early											2
Semi-Refined Earthenware											1
White slipped											1
Undecorated											1
Yellowware											1
Annular (banded)											2
monochrome											1
undecorated											1
Refined Earthenware											2
Cottontail											1
Undecorated											1
undecorated											3
Pearlware											1
Hand-painted											1
polychrome											1
Annular (banded)											1
monochrome											1
polychrome											37
undecorated											1
Late Pearlware											1
Transfer-printed											1
black											1
Hand-painted											1
polychrome											1
Annular (banded)											1
polychrome											2
Annular (undecorated variety)											1
monochrome											33
Molded											4
undecorated											1
undecorated											5
Early Whiteware											2
Transfer-printed											4
blue											1
Hand-painted											1
flow blue											5
monochrome											2
Annular (banded)											3
blue											2
monochrome											2
polychrome											2
Annular (undecorated variety)											5
monochrome											4
Edged (unscaled rim)											68
blue											1
Molded											4
undecorated											1
Undecorated											1
undecorated											1
Whiteware											1
Transfer-printed											4
flow blue											3
blue											5
brown											1
black											1
purple											1
red											1
polychrome											1
Hand-painted											1
blue											1
monochrome											5
polychrome											1
Hand-painted & Transfer-printed											1
polychrome											1
polychrome											1
Impressed Mark											1

Appendix D: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16HFI11 during Phase II Investigations

	S60W40	S60W100	S60W140	S80E80	S80E40	S80V20	S80V40	S80V60	TOTAL
Amulet (rounded) monochrome polychrome Amulet (unidentified design) Amulet (unidentified design) monochrome Edged (unidentified Scalloped Rim) blue Edged (unidentified rim) blue Edged (unidentified rim type) blue blue Molded undecorated Spindle monochrome Stamped black Undecorated undecorated Ireastone Dark-Fluted polychrome Translucent black Impressed Mark Molded undecorated undecorated Undecorated Unidentified Ribbed Earthenware Translucent blue Amulet (unidentified variety) blue Undecorated undecorated Shawware Albany (int.), Albany (ext.) Undecorated undecorated Beaded (int.), engobed (ext.) Undecorated undecorated Beaded (int.), Beaded (ext.) Slip undecorated undecorated Slip (int.), Beaded (ext.) Undecorated undecorated Beaded (int.), slip (ext.) undecorated undecorated Slip (int.), Salt (ext.) undecorated undecorated Slip (int.), engobed (ext.) undecorated undecorated undecorated (int.), Salt (ext.) undecorated undecorated Unengobed (int.), Unengobed (ext.) undecorated undecorated Tobacco Pipe molded undecorated Unidentified engobed/burned	1								193
									2
									2
									3
									1
									1
									1
									6
									3
									193
									1
									2
									1
									5
									79
									1
									2
									7
									4
									2
									11
									1
									2
									6
									2
									4
									1
									2
									4
									1
									2
									4

Appendix D: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 10WFI11 during Phase II Investigations

	S6WV40	S6WV60	S6WV100	S6WV140	S8WV80	S8WV40	S8WV20	S8WV20	S8WV40	S8WV40	TOTAL
Pottery											
Blaze											2
Undecorated											1
Hard Paste											1
Polychrome											1
Molded											2
Undecorated											10
Undecorated											35
Undecorated											9
Semi-Pottery											
Undecorated											1
GLASS											
Flint											
Undecorated Potting Technique											4
Undecorated lipping technique											1
Molded											1
Undecorated Mold Type											1
Lipping tool											1
Undecorated lipping technique											1
dark green											1
dark green											1
dark amber											1
Machine Made											1
Undecorated machine type											1
brown											1
Pressed											1
clear											2
milk (white)											5
aqua											5
brown											19
clear blue											75
clear blue											14
clear green											22
clear purple											2
emerald											6
milk (blue)											29
milk (white)											16
olive											1
olive amber											11
undecorated/humed											17
Window Glass											1
clear blue											1
clear blue											1
clear green											1
clear yellow											1
METAL											
Brass											1
Flange											1
Iron											1
Bolt											10
Nail											6
Type 3-10											1
Undecorated											1
Nut											1
Washer											13
Undecorated											343
BRICK											19
Undecorated Manufacturing Technique											3
Unglazed											4
Glazed											3
CEMENT											4
COAL											2
FAUNA											3
Bone											1
LITHIC											1
Slate											1
MORTAR											2
Fortified											1
PLASTIC											2
Undecorated											1,371
TOTAL	9	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	4	5	

APPENDIX E

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE SURFACE OF SITE 16WF122 DURING PHASE II INVESTIGATIONS

Appendix E: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WPT22 during Phase II Investigations

	N20W20 Surface	N20E300 Surface	N20E20 Surface	N20E40 Surface	N20E80 Surface	N20E100 Surface	N20E110 Surface	N20E140 Surface	N20E160 Surface	N20E180 Surface	N20E200 Surface	N20E220 Surface	N20E240 Surface	N00W20 Surface	N00E20 Surface	N00E120 Surface	N00E140 Surface	N00E160 Surface
HISTORIC CERAMICS																		
Coarse Earthenware																		
Lead Glazed																		
Sewer Pipe																		
Rebware																		
undecorated																		
undecorated																		
Tin Enamel																		
Buffware																		
Blue																		
Yellowware																		
Annular (unidentified design)																		
Annular																		
undecorated																		
undecorated																		
Semi-Refined Earthenware																		
Yellowware																		
Annular (banded)																		
Annular (banded)																		
Annular (finger-trailed)																		
polychrome																		
Rockingham																		
Undecorated																		
undecorated																		
Refined Earthenware																		
Creamware																		
Annular (Dendritic)																		
black																		
brown																		
Hand-painted																		
polychrome																		
Undecorated																		
undecorated																		
Pearlware																		
Annular (banded)																		
polychrome																		
Edged (no scallop)																		
blue																		
Edged (asymmetrical scalloped rim)																		
blue																		
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim type)																		
blue																		
Hand-painted																		
blue																		
yellow																		
polychrome																		
Transfer-printed																		
blue																		
Undecorated																		
undecorated																		
Early Whiteware																		
Transfer-printed																		
black																		
blue																		
brown																		
flow blue																		
Annular (banded)																		
black																		
blue																		

[illegible]

Appendix E: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WFI22 during Phase II Investigations

	N20W20 Surface	N20E20 Surface	N20E40 Surface	N20E80 Surface	N20E100 Surface	N20E120 Surface	N20E140 Surface	N20E160 Surface	N20E180 Surface	N20E200 Surface	N20E220 Surface	N20E240 Surface	N00W20 Surface	N00E00 Surface	N00E20 Surface	N00E120 Surface	N00E140 Surface	N00E160 Surface
Edged (unidentified rim)																		
blue																		
Molded																		1
undecorated																		
Dactylois																		
black																		
pink																		
fighite																		
Reposse																		
undecorated																		
Sponged																		
blue																		
Sponged and Molded																		
green																		
Stamped																		
green																		
polychrome																		
Stenciled																		
blue																		
Undecorated																		
undecorated																		
American Majolica																		
Glazed																		
mulberry																		
Ironstone																		
Molded																		
undecorated																		
Reposse																		
undecorated																		
Undecorated																		
undecorated																		
Undecorated																		
burned																		
Stoneware																		
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)																		
Undecorated																		
undecorated																		
Embossed																		
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)																		
Undecorated																		
undecorated																		
Albany (int.), Salt (ext.)																		
Undecorated																		
undecorated																		
Albany (int.), Slip (ext.)																		
Undecorated																		
undecorated																		
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)																		
Feruginous																		
light brown																		
Alkaline (int.), Alkaline (ext.)																		
Undecorated																		
undecorated																		
Bristol (int.), unglaze (ext.)																		
Undecorated																		
undecorated																		

[illegible]

	N10W20 Surface	N10E00 Surface	N70E20 Surface	N20E20 Surface	N20E40 Surface	N20E80 Surface	N30E100 Surface	N20E120 Surface	N20E140 Surface	N20E160 Surface	N20E180 Surface	N20E200 Surface	N20E220 Surface	N20E240 Surface	N00W20 Surface	N00E00 Surface	N00E20 Surface	N00E40 Surface	N00E120 Surface	N00E140 Surface	N00E160 Surface
Undecorated undecorated Semi-Porcelain Button Doll Electrical Insulator Tobler Unidentified									1										2		
GLASS																					
Free Blown																					
Unidentified Postilling Technique																					
Unidentified lipping technique																					
olive																					
olive amber																					
Molded																					
Cup Bottom Molded																					
Unidentified lipping technique																					
brown																					
clear blue																					
clear purple																					
Dip Molded																					
Unidentified lipping technique																					
brown																					
olive amber																					
Three-Piece Dip Mold																					
Unidentified lipping technique																					
clear purple																					
Post Bottom Mold																					
Unidentified lipping technique (emb.)																					
clear green																					
olive amber																					
Unidentified lipping technique (imp.)																					
clear blue																					
Unidentified lipping technique																					
clear blue																					
Unidentified Mold Type																					
Lipping tool																					
clear blue																					
clear purple																					
Unidentified lipping technique																					
brown																					
clear																					
clear blue																					
clear green																					
clear purple																					
cobalt blue																					
olive																					
olive amber																					
Machine Made																					
Unidentified Mold Type																					
Owens machine made																					
clear blue																					
Valve machine																					
clear green																					
Unidentified machine type																					
clear																					
clear green																					
green																					
milk (white)																					
Pressed																					
clear																					
clear purple																					

Appendix E: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WPF123 during Phase II Investigations

	N20W70 Surface	N20E00 Surface	N20E20 Surface	N20E40 Surface	N20E80 Surface	N20E100 Surface	N20E120 Surface	N20E140 Surface	N20E160 Surface	N20E180 Surface	N20E200 Surface	N20E220 Surface	N20E240 Surface	N00W70 Surface	N00E00 Surface	N00E20 Surface	N00E120 Surface	N00E140 Surface	N00E160 Surface
Embossed		1																	
clear																			
clear blue																			
Undecorated																			
blue																			
brown																			
clear	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1											
clear blue	2		1	2	1														
clear green																			
clear purple																			
clear yellow	1																		
cobalt blue				2	2														
milk (blue)																			
milk (green)																			
milk (white)																			
olive																			
olive amber																			
Unidentified	1																		
unidentified																			
modified																			
Window Glass																			
clear blue				2	3														
clear green																			
METAL																			
Brass																			
Cast																			
Iron																			
Blade																			
Bolt																			
Clamp																			
Clevis																			
Fence Post Ring																			
Nail																			
Type 6-10																			
Type 11-12																			
Unidentified	1																		
Pipe																			
Spike																			
Staple																			
Tractor part																			
Wire Clip																			
Wire Rope																			
Washer																			
Unidentified																			
unidentified																			
Copper																			
Electrical Part																			
BRICK																			
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																			
Glazed		2																	
Unglazed		1																	

	N20W20 Surface	N20E00 Surface	N20E20 Surface	N20E40 Surface	N20E60 Surface	N20E100 Surface	N20E120 Surface	N20E140 Surface	N20E160 Surface	N20E180 Surface	N20E200 Surface	N20E220 Surface	N20E240 Surface	N00W20 Surface	N00E00 Surface	N00E20 Surface	N00E40 Surface	N00E60 Surface	
MORTAR																			
Portland									1										
Unidentified																			
COAL																			
Coal		1				3											1	2	
FAUNA																			
Bone																			
Unworked cow																			
LITHIC																			
Slate																			
PLASTIC																			
Bead																			
blue																			
Impressed					1														
blue																			
Undecorated																			
blue																			
Unidentified																			
TOTAL	15	11	7	29	33	36	25	37	37	33	19	21	20	16	45	57	40	25	62

	N00E220 Surface	N00E140 Surface	S10V20 Surface	S10E20 Surface	S10E120 Surface	S10E140 Surface	S10E160 Surface	S20E120 Surface	S40E20 Surface	S40V70 Surface	S40E300 Surface	S40E120 Surface	S40E140 Surface	S40E160 Surface
HISTORIC CERAMICS														
Coarse Earthenware														
Lead Glazed														
Sewer Pipe														
undecorated														
Redware														
undecorated														
Tin Enamel														
Buffware														
blue														
Yellowware														
Annular (unidentified design)														
Undecorated														
undecorated														
Semi-Refined Earthenware														
Yellowware														
Annular (banded)														
blue														
Annular (finger-trailed)														
polychrome														
Rockingham														
Undecorated														
undecorated														
Refined Earthenware														
Creamware														
Annular (Donkritic)														
black														
brown														
Hand-painted														
polychrome														
Undecorated														
undecorated														
Prethware														
Annular (banded)														
polychrome														
Edged (no scallop)														
blue														
Edged (asymmetrical scalloped rim)														
blue														
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim type)														
blue														
Hand-painted														
blue														
yellow														
polychrome														
Transfer-printed														
blue														
Undecorated														
undecorated														
Early Whiteware														
Transfer-printed														
black														
blue														
brown														
fluse blue														
Annular (banded)														
black														
Blue														

[illegible]

Appendix E: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WPF112 during Phase II Investigations

	N00E220 Surface	N00E240 Surface	S10W20 Surface	S20E00 Surface	S10E20 Surface	S20E120 Surface	S20E140 Surface	S20E160 Surface	S40W20 Surface	S40E00 Surface	S40E20 Surface	S40E40 Surface	S40E60 Surface	S40E80 Surface	S40E100 Surface	S40E120 Surface	S40E140 Surface	S40E160 Surface
Undecorated Semi-Porcelains	2																	
Bottle																		
Doll																		
Electrical Insulator																		
Toilet																		
Unidentified																		
GLASS																		
Free Blown																		
Unidentified Potting Technique																		
Unidentified lipping technique																		
olive																		
olive amber																		
Molded																		
Cap Bottom Molded																		
Unidentified lipping technique																		
brown																		
clear blue																		
clear purple																		
Dip Molded																		
Unidentified lipping technique																		
brown																		
olive amber																		
Three-Piece Dip Mold																		
Unidentified lipping technique																		
clear purple																		
Post Bottom Mold																		
Unidentified lipping technique (emb)																		
clear green																		
olive amber																		
Unidentified lipping technique (imp)																		
clear blue																		
Unidentified lipping technique																		
clear blue																		
Unidentified Mold Type																		
Lipping tool																		
clear blue																		
clear purple																		
Unidentified lipping technique																		
brown																		
clear																		
clear blue																		
clear green																		
clear purple																		
solid blue																		
olive																		
Machine Made																		
Unidentified Mold Type																		
One machine made																		
clear blue																		
Valve machine																		
clear green																		
Unidentified machine type																		
clear																		
green																		
milk (white)																		
Pressed																		
clear																		
clear purple																		

	N00E220 Surface	N00E240 Surface	S20W20 Surface	S20E00 Surface	S20E20 Surface	S20E120 Surface	S20E140 Surface	S20E160 Surface	S20E220 Surface	S40W20 Surface	S40E00 Surface	S40E20 Surface	S40E40 Surface	S40E60 Surface	S40E80 Surface	S40E100 Surface	S40E120 Surface	S40E140 Surface	S40E160 Surface
Embossed																			
clear																			
cer blue																			
Undecorated																			
blue																			
brown																			
clear																			
clear blue																			
clear green																			
clear purple																			
clear yellow																			
cobalt blue																			
milk (blue)																			
milk (green)																			
milk (white)																			
olive																			
olive amber																			
Unidentified																			
unidentified																			
milled																			
Window Glass																			
clear blue																			
clear green																			
METAL																			
Brass																			
Cast																			
Iron																			
Blade																			
Bolt																			
Clump																			
Clevis																			
Fence Post Ring																			
Nail																			
Type 6-10																			
Type 11-12																			
Unidentified																			
Pipe																			
Spike																			
Staple																			
Tractor part																			
Wire Clip																			
Wire Rope																			
Washer																			
Unidentified																			
unidentified																			
Copper																			
Electrical Part																			
BRICK																			
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																			
Glazed																			
Unglazed																			

Appendix E: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WFI12 during Phase II Investigations

	M00E210 Surface	M00E240 Surface	S10W20 Surface	S10E00 Surface	S10E20 Surface	S10E120 Surface	S10E140 Surface	S10E160 Surface	S12E20 Surface	S12E120 Surface	S12E140 Surface	S12E160 Surface	S20E20 Surface	S40W20 Surface	S40E00 Surface	S40E20 Surface	S40E40 Surface	S40E60 Surface	S40E80 Surface	S40E100 Surface	S40E120 Surface	S40E140 Surface	S40E160 Surface
MORTAR Portland Unidentified																							
COAL Coal	3	5			1										1			2		1		1	
FAUNA Bone Unworked cow																							
LITHIC Shore																							
PLASTIC Bead blue Impressed																							
Undecorated blue Undecorated blue Undecorated blue Unidentified																							
TOTAL	55	33	15	38	38	21	14	13	21	8	43	81	78	117	103	25	46	24	25				

Appendix E: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WFI22 during Phase II Investigations

	S40E220 Surface	S40E240 Surface	S60W20 Surface	S60E00 Surface	S60E20 Surface	S60E100 Surface	S60E120 Surface	S40E140 Surface	S60E160 Surface	S60E180 Surface	S60E200 Surface	S60E220 Surface	S60E240 Surface	S80W20 Surface	S80E20 Surface	S80W60 Surface	S80E100 Surface
HISTORIC CERAMICS																	
Coarse Earthenware																	
Lead Glazed																	
Sewer Pipe																	
undecorated																	
Reware																	
undecorated																	
Tile Enamel																	
Buffware																	
blue																	
Yellowware																	
Annular (unidentified design)																	
brown																	
undecorated																	
Semi-Refined Earthenware																	
Yellowware																	
Annular (banded)																	
blue																	
Annular (finger-trilled)																	
polychrome																	
Rockingham																	
undecorated																	
Refined Earthenware																	
Creamware																	
Annular (Dendratic)																	
black																	
brown																	
Hand-painted																	
polychrome																	
undecorated																	
undecorated																	
Pearlware																	
Annular (banded)																	
polychrome																	
Edged (no scallop)																	
blue																	
Edged (asymmetrical scalloped rim)																	
blue																	
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim type)																	
blue																	
Hand-painted																	
blue																	
yellow																	
polychrome																	
Transfer-printed																	
blue																	
undecorated																	
Early Whiteware																	
undecorated																	
Transfer-printed																	
black																	
blue																	
brown																	
flow blue																	
Annular (banded)																	
black																	
blue																	

Appendix E: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WPF122 during Phase II Investigations

	S40E220 Surface	S40E240 Surface	S60W20 Surface	S60E00 Surface	S60E40 Surface	S60E60 Surface	S60E80 Surface	S60E100 Surface	S60E120 Surface	S60E140 Surface	S60E160 Surface	S60E180 Surface	S60E200 Surface	S60E220 Surface	S60E240 Surface	S80W20 Surface	S80E20 Surface	S80W60 Surface	S80E100 Surface
Edged (unidentified rim)																			
blue																			
Molded		1	1			2											2		
undecorated																			
Decalcomania																			
black					1														
pink																			
fugitive					2														
Repouse						1													
undecorated																			
Sponged																			
blue																			
Sponged and Molded																			
green																			
green																			
polychrome																			
Stenciled					1														
blue					29														
Undecorated						8													
undecorated	2	3	5																
American Maples																			
Glazed																			
mulberry																			
Ironstone																			
Molded																			
undecorated					3	2													
Repouse																			
undecorated																			
Undecorated																			
undecorated					6	1	2												
Molded																			
Undecorated																			
Unidentified																			
burned																			
Stoneware																			
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)																			
undecorated																			
undecorated																			
Embossed																			
Albany (int.), Bristled (ext.)																			
undecorated																			
undecorated																			
Albany (int.), Salt (ext.)																			
undecorated																			
undecorated																			
Albany (int.), Slip (ext.)																			
undecorated																			
undecorated																			
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)																			
undecorated																			
Ferruginous																			
light brown																			
Alkaline (int.), Alkaline (ext.)																			
undecorated																			
undecorated																			
undecorated																			
Bristled (int.), unglaze (ext.)																			
undecorated																			
undecorated																			
undecorated																			

	S40E220 Surface	S40E240 Surface	S60W20 Surface	S40E200 Surface	S60E240 Surface	S40E200 Surface	S60E200 Surface	S60E230 Surface	S60E100 Surface	S60E120 Surface	S60E140 Surface	S60E160 Surface	S60E180 Surface	S60E200 Surface	S60E220 Surface	S60E240 Surface	S80W20 Surface	S80E20 Surface	S80W60 Surface	S80E100 Surface
Undecorated undecorated Semi-Porcelain Bottom Doll Electrical Insulator Toilet Unidentified				4	17	4	2	1	1	1			1			1			2	
GLASS																				
Free Blown																				
Unidentified Potting Technique																				
Unidentified lipping technique																				
olive																				
olive amber																				
Molded																				
Cup Bottom Molded																				
Unidentified lipping technique																				
brown																				
clear blue																				
clear purple																				
Dip Molded																				
Unidentified lipping technique																				
brown																				
olive amber																				
Three-Piece Dip Mold																				
Unidentified lipping technique																				
clear purple																				
Post Bottom Mold																				
Unidentified lipping technique (emb.)																				
clear green																				
olive amber																				
Unidentified lipping technique (imp.)																				
clear blue																				
Unidentified lipping technique																				
clear blue																				
Unidentified Mold Type																				
Lipping solid																				
clear blue																				
clear purple																				
Unidentified lipping technique																				
green																				
clear																				
clear blue																				
clear green																				
clear purple																				
cobalt blue																				
olive																				
olive amber																				
Machine Made																				
Unidentified Mold Type																				
Owens machine made																				
clear blue																				
Valve machine																				
clear green																				
Unidentified machine type																				
clear																				
clear green																				
green																				
milk (white)																				
Pressed																				
clear																				
clear purple																				

Appendix E: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WF122 during Phase II Investigations

	S40E220 Surface	S40E240 Surface	S60W70 Surface	S60E200 Surface	S60E40 Surface	S60E60 Surface	S60E80 Surface	S60E100 Surface	S60E110 Surface	S60E140 Surface	S60E160 Surface	S60E180 Surface	S60E200 Surface	S60E220 Surface	S60E240 Surface	S80W70 Surface	S80E20 Surface	S80W60 Surface	S80E100 Surface
Embossed																			
clear											1								
dark blue																			
Undecorated																			
blue																			
brown																			
clear				2	5	1	1				1								
clear blue			1	2	4	1	1											1	
clear green				1	3	1	1												
clear purple			2	1	2	4	1												
clear yellow				5	10	3	1											3	
cobalt blue	1	1																	
milk (blue)																			
milk (green)																			
milk (white)																			
olive																			
olive amber				2	4	1	1											1	
unidentified										1	2							3	1
unidentified metal																			
Window Glass																			
clear blue																			
clear green			4	6	13	7	1									3			
METAL																			
Brass																			
Cast																			
Iron																			
Blade																			
Bolt																			
Clamp																			
Crests																			
Peace Post Ring																			
Nail																			
Type 6-10																			
Type 11-12																			
Unidentified																		1	
Pipe																			
Spike																			
Staple																			
Tractor part																			
Wire Clip																			
Wire Rope																			
Washer																			
Unidentified																			
unidentified				1	2								2						
Copper																			
Electrical Part																			
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique																			
BRICK																			
Glazed																			
Unglazed	2	1	3	2	2	4	12	1		2			2		1	5		2	1

Appendix E: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16HF112 during Phase II Investigations

	S40E20 Surface	S40E240 Surface	S60W20 Surface	S60E00 Surface	S60E40 Surface	S60E80 Surface	S40E00 Surface	S60E120 Surface	S60E140 Surface	S60E160 Surface	S60E180 Surface	S60E200 Surface	S40E220 Surface	S60E240 Surface	S80W20 Surface	S80E20 Surface	S80W60 Surface	S80E100 Surface
MORTAR																		
Portland																		
Unidentified																		
COAL																		
Coal	1	1	1	1	1												1	
FAUNA																		
Bone																		
Unworked																		
cow																		
LITHIC																		
Shale																		
PLASTIC																		
Bead																		
blue																		
Impressed																		
blue																		
Undecorated																		
blue																		
Unidentified																		
TOTAL	9	15	24	58	144	85	66	18	14	23	3	4	2	6	21	15	38	7

	S80E140 Surface	S80E180 Surface	S80E220 Surface	S100E200 Surface	S100E240 Surface	S100E280 Surface	S100E120 Surface	S100E160 Surface	S100E200 Surface	S100E240 Surface	TOTAL
HISTORIC CERAMICS											
Coarse Earthenware											
Lead Glazed											
Sewer Pipe											
undecorated											4
decorated											1
Rickware											
undecorated											1
Tin Enamelled											
Buffware											
blue											
Yellowware											
Annular (unidentified design)											1
brown											
undecorated											1
Semi-Refracted Earthenware											
Yellowware											
Annular (banded)											1
blue											
Annular (finger-traillet)											1
polychrome											2
Rockingham											
undecorated											7
Refracted Earthenware											
Creamware											
Annular (Doxbrite)											1
black											
brown											1
Hand-painted											
polychrome											1
undecorated											8
Pearlware											
Annular (banded)											1
polychrome											
Edged (no scallop)											2
blue											1
Edged (asymmetrical scalloped rim)											3
blue											
Edged (unidentified scalloped rim type)											2
blue											1
Hand-painted											
blue											2
yellow											1
polychrome											4
Transfer-printed											4
blue											
undecorated											4
Early Whiteware											21
Transfer-printed											
black											2
blue											9
brown											1
flow blue											4
Annular (banded)											1
black											1
blue											1

[illegible]

	S80E140 Surface	S80E180 Surface	S80E220 Surface	S100E000 Surface	S100E240 Surface	S100E300 Surface	S100E120 Surface	S100E160 Surface	S100E200 Surface	TOTAL
Edged (unidentified rim)										
blue						1				3
Molded										12
undecorated										1
Decorations										1
black										1
pink										1
fugitive										5
Repouse										3
undecorated										1
Sponged										1
blue										3
Sponged and Molded										1
green										1
Stamped										2
polychrome										2
green										2
Stenciled										433
blue										2
Undecorated										2
undecorated										16
American Majolica										2
Glazed										2
mulberry										47
Ironstone										1
Molded										1
undecorated										4
Repouse										1
undecorated										2
Undecorated										47
undecorated										1
Unidentified										1
burned										4
Stoneware										
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)										4
Undecorated										2
Embossed										17
Albany (int.), Bristol (ext.)										6
Undecorated										2
Albany (int.), Salt (ext.)										17
Undecorated										6
Albany (int.), Slip (ext.)										2
Undecorated										1
Undecorated										1
Unglazed (int.), Albany (ext.)										1
Ferrous										1
light brown										1
Albany (int.), Albany (ext.)										1
Undecorated										1
undecorated										1
Bristol (int.), unglaze (ext.)										4
Undecorated										
undecorated										

	S80E140 Surface	S80E180 Surface	S80E210 Surface	S100E90 Surface	S100E40 Surface	S100E30 Surface	S100E120 Surface	S100E160 Surface	S100E200 Surface	S100E240 Surface	TOTAL
Bristol (lat.), Bristol (ext.) Fennigous light brown undecorated Unglazed (lat.), Bristol (ext.) undecorated Unglazed undecorated Fennigous light brown Salt (lat.), Bristol (ext.) Fennigous light brown Salt (lat./ext.) undecorated Slip (lat.), Bristol (ext.) Fennigous light brown undecorated Slip (lat.), Salt (ext.) undecorated Slip (lat.), englaized (ext.) undecorated Unglazed (lat.), Albany (ext.) undecorated Slip (lat.), Slip (ext.) undecorated Unglazed (lat.), Salt (ext.) undecorated Unglazed (lat.), Slip (ext.) undecorated Unglazed (lat./ext.) Molded reed pipe stem pipe undecorated undecorated Porcelain Blague Figrine Hard Paste Hand-Painted black unidentified Discalomaria monochrome polychrome Molded undecorated Repousé undecorated					3		1				7 42 2 4 1 1 1 1 4 1 1 3 6 1 1 1 4 3 1 2 1 2 11 1

Appendix E: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WV122 during Phase II Investigations

	S80E140 Surface	S90E180 Surface	S80E210 Surface	S100E90 Surface	S100E40 Surface	S100E80 Surface	S100E120 Surface	S100E160 Surface	S100E200 Surface	S100E240 Surface	TOTAL
Undecorated Semi-Porcelain Bottom Dish Electrical Insulator Toilet Unidentified	1	1			2				1		87
GLASS											2
Free Blown											4
Unidentified Potting Technique											
Unidentified lipping technique											
olive amber											
Molded											
Cap Bottom Molded											
Unidentified lipping technique											
brown											
clear blue											
clear purple											
Dip Molded											
Unidentified lipping technique											
brown											
olive amber											
Three-Piece Dip Mold											
Unidentified lipping technique											
clear purple											
Post Bottom Mold											
Unidentified lipping technique (emb.)											
clear green											
olive amber											
Unidentified lipping technique (imp.)											
clear blue											
Unidentified lipping technique											
clear blue											
Unidentified Mold Type											
Lipping footed											
clear blue											
clear purple											
Unidentified lipping technique											
brown											
clear											
clear blue											
clear green											
clear purple											
cobalt blue											
olive											
olive amber											
Machine Made											
Unidentified Mold Type											
Owens machine made											
clear blue											
Valve machine											
clear green											
Unidentified machine type											
clear											
clear green											
green											
milk (white)											
Pressed											
clear											
clear purple											

Appendix E: Artifacts Recovered from the Surface of Site 16WF122 during Phase II Investigations

	S80E140 Surface	S80E180 Surface	S80E220 Surface	S100E00 Surface	S100E40 Surface	S100E80 Surface	S100E120 Surface	S100E160 Surface	S100E200 Surface	S100E240 Surface	TOTAL
Embossed											2
clear											1
clear blue											1
Undecorated											25
blue				1	1					1	52
brown											50
clear											32
clear blue											51
clear green											1
clear purple											4
clear yellow				2	2			1			1
cobalt blue											1
milk (blue)											1
milk (green)											1
milk (white)				1	1						17
olive											22
olive amber	2					2					40
Unidentified											4
unidentified											7
melted											77
Window Glass											1
clear blue				1	2						3
clear green											5
METAL											1
Brass											3
Cast											1
Iron											1
Blade											1
Bolt						1					1
Clamp											1
Clevis											1
Peace Post Ring											5
Nail											3
Type 6-10											12
Type 11-12											1
Unidentified											1
Pipe											2
Spike											2
Staple											1
Tractor part											1
Wire Clip											1
Wire Rope											3
Washer											47
Unidentified											1
unidentified				1		2					1
Copper											49
Electrical Part											305
BRICK											7
Unidentified Manufacturing Technique											1
Glazed	1	1			1						3
Unglazed											49

	S80E140 Surface	S80E180 Surface	S80E220 Surface	S100E00 Surface	S100E40 Surface	S100E80 Surface	S100E120 Surface	S100E160 Surface	S100E200 Surface	S100E240 Surface	TOTAL
MORTAR											
Portland											7
Unidentified											1
COAL											
Coal					1						31
FAUNA											
Bone											
Unworked cow											1
LITHIC											
Slate											5
PLASTIC											
Head											
blue											1
Impressed											
blue											1
Undecorated											2
blue											
Unidentified											1
TOTAL	8	3	1	12	37	19	2	3	4	8	208

APPENDIX F

PROVENIENCE DATA FOR ILLUSTRATED ARTIFACTS

Figure 7-9. Selected late eighteenth and early nineteenth century ceramics obtained from the surface of site 16WF30 during Phase II investigations.

- a) N20E80
- b) N60E40
- c) N20E00
- d) N20E80
- e) N20E60

Figure 7-10. Selected maker's marks identified on ceramic sherds recovered from the surface of site 16WF30 during Phase II investigations.

- a) N20E20
- b) S40E00
- c) N180E40
- d) N180E20
- e) N220E80
- f) N220E60
- g) N180E20

Figure 7-18. Bisque porcelain Doll's arms recovered from Feature 2 at site 16WF30.

- a-b) Strip Area 1, Feature 2—
Stratum 1 Level A

Figure 7-19. Selected artifacts recovered from Feature 3 at site 16WF30.

- a-f) Strip Area 1, Feature 3—
Stratum 1 Level A

Figure 7-21. Molded bottle base recovered from the surface of Feature 5 at site 16WF30.

Strip Area 3, Feature 5—
Surface

Figure 7-22. Partially reconstructed ironstone chamber pot obtained from the surface of Feature 6 at site 16WF30.

Strip Area 4, Feature 6—
Surface

Figure 7-32. Selected ceramic artifacts recovered from the surface of site 16WF121 during Phase II investigations.

- a-d) N20W60

Figure 7-44. Brass finial or door handle recovered from the surface of Feature 15 at site 16WF121.

- a-b) Strip Area 2, Feature 15—
Surface

Figure 7-46. Selected artifacts recovered from Feature 21 at site 16WF121.

Strip Area 3, Feature 15—
Stratum 1 Level A

Figure 7-48. Partially reconstructed ironstone chamber pot recovered from Feature 25 at site 16WF121.

Strip Area 3, Feature 25—
Stratum 1 Level C

Figure 7-49. Selected glass artifacts recovered from Feature 25 at site 16WF121.

- a) Strip Area 3, Feature 25—
Stratum 1 Level C
- b) Strip Area 3, Feature 25—
Stratum 1 Level D
- c) Strip Area 3, Feature 25—
Surface

Figure 7-59. Selected ceramics recovered from the surface of site 16WF122 during Phase II investigations.

- a) N00E00
- b) S60E40
- c) S60E40

Figure 7-68. Partially reconstructed vessel of finger-trailed slip decorated yellowware recovered from Feature 7 during Phase II investigations.

Strip Area 1, Feature 7—
Stratum 1, Level A

Figure 7-69. Selected early whiteware sherds recovered from Feature 7 during Phase II investigations.

- a-d) Strip Area 1 Feature 7 —
Stratum 1, Level B
- e-h) Stratum 1, Level A
- i) Stratum 1, Level B

Figure 7-70. Selected glass artifacts recovered from Feature 7 at site 16WF122 during Phase II investigations.

- a-d) Strip Area 1, Feature 7—
Stratum 1, Level A

Figure 7-71. 1832 silver half-dime from Feature 7 in Strip Area 1 at site 16WF122 during Phase II investigations.

- a-b) Strip Area 1, Feature 7—
Stratum 1, Level B